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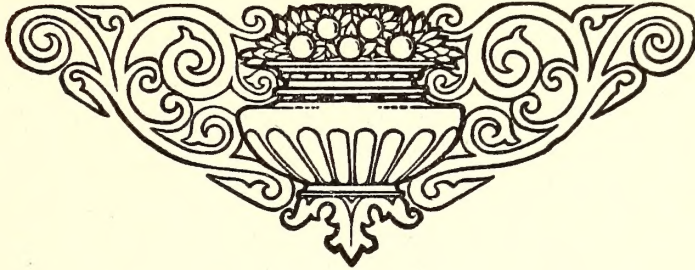
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# CLEVELAND



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J. M. Willard.



## Theodore A. Willard

**T**HEODORE A. WILLARD, vice president and general manager of the Willard Storage Battery Company, is the acknowledged pioneer in the development of a type of storage battery fitted and perfected for use in automobile starting and lighting.

His personal career furnishes some interesting side lights upon the history of the development of storage batteries in general. Mr. Willard was born at Castle Rock, near Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 10, 1862, his parents, Robert and Esther Willard, having gone to the far Northwest in pioneer times and settled on the frontier. Theodore A. Willard as a boy attended public school at Farmington, Minnesota, and at the age of seventeen went to Minneapolis, where during the day he worked as a mechanical draftsman for his brother Willis R., an engraver, and at night attended school to complete his electrical education. It was during this period of his early life that he gained his first practical knowledge of electrical engineering, and while at Minneapolis he also made his first battery.

In 1887 Mr. Willard came to Cleveland, and for several months studied with his uncle, Archibald M. Willard. This Archibald M. Willard, is the man who painted the famous patriotic picture, "The Spirit of '76." Going on to New York City, Theodore A. Willard found employment for three years as draftsman with Bartlett & Company, this firm doing an extensive business in the making of illustrations and drawings for electrical and other machinery. It was while with that company that Mr. Willard obtained his first idea for the original Willard battery, from watching the operations of an engraving machine, of grooving a lead plate so as to produce a

larger surface area for the action of the chemicals in a storage battery. Mr. Willard's abilities brought him substantial rewards and when he left New York he had accumulated a capital of several thousand dollars, but had to give up what promised to be a successful career there on account of ill health.

Returning to Cleveland, he lived for eight months with his uncle, and employed himself on light experimental work during that time. From here he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and there built a small laboratory for the purpose of developing a commercial type of battery, known as the Plante Type. He perfected that and at intervals also gave his services as a draftsman to the Lanning Printing Company, though most of his days and parts of his nights were spent in experimental work in his laboratory. In 1892 Mr. Willard formed a partnership with Dr. E. N. Hawley and Charles Suhr, of Norwalk, under the name Willard Electric & Battery Company. Their business soon outgrew its original quarters and in 1895 the plant was removed to Cleveland and located at 49 Wood Street. In 1899 other interests were incorporated, the Sipe & Sigler, manufacturing jewelers, and the business was continued under the name Sipe & Sigler. Later John Sipe, Carl Sigler and Mr. Willard bought out the interests of Dr. Hawley and Suhr, and in 1900 the present Willard Storage Battery Company was established, Sipe and Sigler at that time turning over their interests to the new company. Concerning this business a separate sketch will be found on other pages.

Mr. Willard was one of the founders of the Cleveland Automobile Club. December 3, 1906, he married at Cleveland Florence Lee Voorhees.

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### Willard Storage Battery Company

**WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.** This is a Cleveland industry which has grown and developed in a way to reflect the increasing importance of Cleveland as a center of the

automobile business better than perhaps any other concern. The company was organized in 1900, and at that time its force of employes numbered from fifteen to twenty men.



Today there are 3,000 employees. Theodore A. Willard, the founder of the business, is a pioneer in the development of types of storage battery adapted for use on motor vehicles. For a number of years he and his associates manufactured exclusively the Plante Type of battery, chiefly used for railroad car lighting and central power stations. This was the only product of the Willard Storage Battery Company up to 1902.

The problem of adapting electrical lighting and starting to the automobile is the result of long study and experimentation on the part of Mr. Willard and his associates. He spent months working in connection with electric lamp manufacturers to produce a satisfactory lamp for automobile lighting. This was only one item. The storage battery being of the greatest importance, many more minutes were spent on a battery which would meet the requirements of the hard usage of an automobile. The company then began constructing batteries and electric lighting accessories in 1910, and for two years it was possible to sell the output only to individuals. Automobile manufacturers were distrustful and declined to accept electric starting and lighting as a regular part of their equipment. In 1912 the first contracts were filled with automobile manufacturers, and since then the growth of the Willard Storage Battery Company has kept apace with the development

of the automobile industry itself and the company has confined itself to the manufacture of storage batteries alone, other concerns now making the accessories. At the present time this company manufactures more batteries for automobile use than all their competitors combined. They have contracts for the Willard Battery with fully eighty-five per cent of the automobile factories in the United States. The outstanding features of the Willard Battery are the solution of the several elements and problems to which Mr. Willard and his associates gave so much time. One of these is the high voltage for self-starting, combined with a satisfactory capacity for lighting service and a durability for all the rigorous tests employed in ordinary or extraordinary service on a car. The Willard Company was pioneers in meeting these requirements, and it was several years before their competitors succeeded in imitating them.

The new plant of the Willard Storage Battery is on One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, near St. Clair Avenue, and covers ten acres of ground, furnishing 350,000 square feet of floor space.

The officers of the company are: Jacob H. Shaffer, president; Theodore A. Willard, vice president and general manager; H. J. Stiles, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Norberg, general sales manager and director; and T. R. Cook, chief engineer in charge of production.







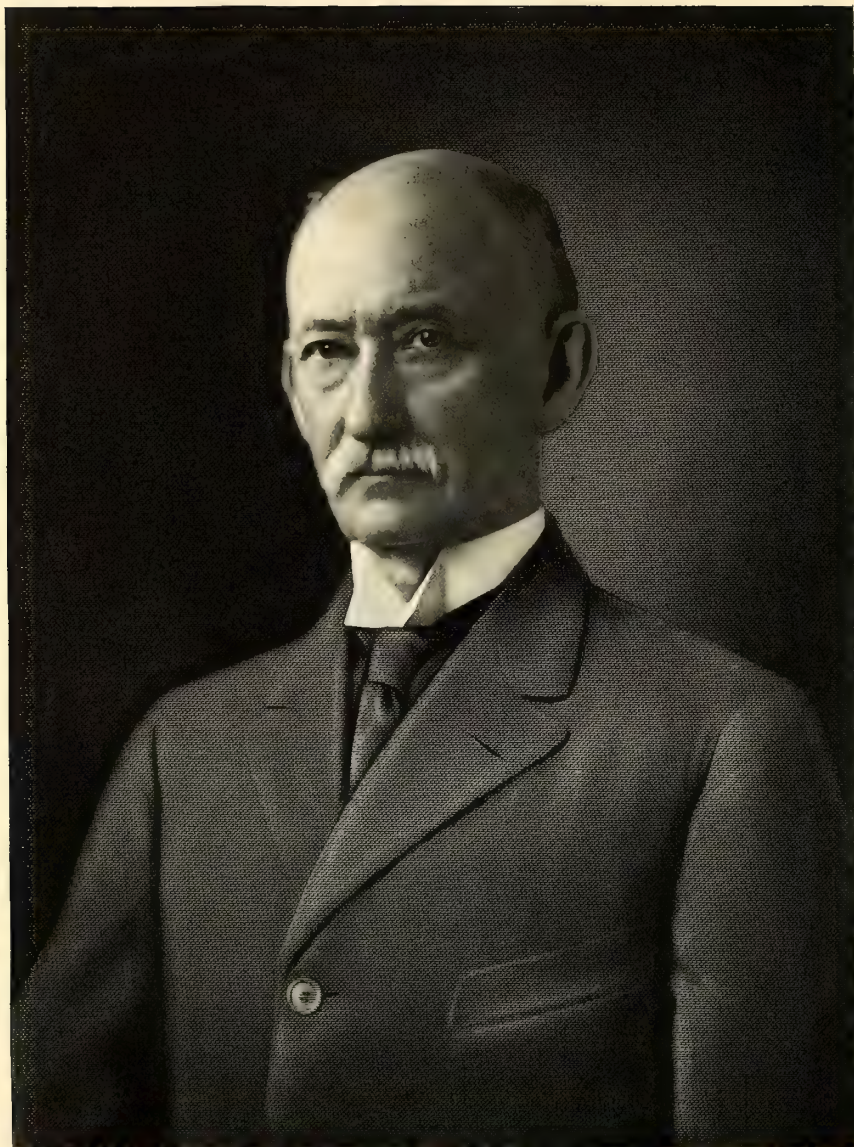


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Photo. by J. P. G. & Co. N.Y.

A. G. Carpenter



## Hon. Alfred George Carpenter

**H**ON. ALFRED GEORGE CARPENTER, late judge of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio, was a successful Cleveland lawyer nearly forty years before he went upon the bench. His activities were pretty well restricted within his profession, and it was as an able lawyer and an equally able judge that his career was most signally useful.

Judge Carpenter was born September 25, 1849, at Newville, Richland County, Ohio, and died January 24, 1918. He was a son of William Barney and Emeline (Grove) Carpenter. In the paternal line his ancestry goes back to William Carpenter, who came from England with two brothers in 1636. Judge Carpenter was a member of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and his eligibility to that order came from the patriotic services of his great-great-grandfather, William Carpenter. William B. Carpenter was also a native of Richland County and by trade was a tanner, or, as some writers might say, a manufacturer of leather goods. This business he followed fully fifty years and then gave his time to farming. He was a strong and rugged man both physically and mentally and was nearly eighty-eight years of age when he died in June, 1913. He and his wife were married in Richland County, where Emeline Grove, a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, had come at the age of four years with her parents. She was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and in earlier generations the name was spelled Groff. She died about twenty years ago at the age of seventy-four. Judge Carpenter was thus a combination of two of the oldest and most prominent American stocks, the Yankee New Englanders and the Hollanders who settled in Pennsylvania. He was one of a family of nine children, and three daughters and one son are still living. His brother, O. W. Carpenter, is a Cleveland man, general agent of the Union Life Insurance Company. A deceased brother was the eminent alienist, the late Dr. Eugene G. Carpenter, who at the time of his death in 1902 was superintendent of the Christopher Columbus Hospital for the Insane. Judge Car-

penter and his brother, Doctor Carpenter, toured Europe together in the year 1894. Another widely known member of the Carpenter family, a cousin of Judge Carpenter, is the newspaper correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter, whose home is at Washington and the products of whose pen as a world wide traveler and observer have been published in many of the leading newspapers in the United States.

In his native village Judge Carpenter spent his boyhood, attended school there, in 1870 graduated from the Mansfield High School, and in 1873 took his A. B. degree from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. The same institution later gave him the degree Master of Arts. On leaving university in 1873 he became a teacher and for two years was principal of the Mansfield schools. At the same time he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1875. The following year he spent in the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated LL. B. in 1876. He made his entry into professional work at Cleveland with the firm of Foster & Hinsdale, and at the end of six months was admitted to a partnership, the title becoming Foster, Hinsdale & Carpenter. Three years later Hinsdale retired, leaving the firm Foster & Carpenter, and in 1885 the senior member withdrew and Judge Carpenter then became the head of Carpenter & Young. This was the beginning of a prominent legal combination of Cleveland. In 1900 the firm became Carpenter, Young & Stocker, and by the admission of J. A. Fenner in March, 1914, it became Carpenter, Young, Stocker & Fenner.

In November, 1914, Mr. Carpenter was called from the duties and emoluments of a large private practice to the bench of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District, and began his six-year term on February 9, 1915. To this high judicial office he brought abundance of experience, the wisdom of the tried and expert lawyer, and the dignity of an unsullied character. Judge Carpenter was formerly quite active in republican politics, was delegate to various state conventions, and in 1912 became active in the progressive cause and was a delegate to the state progressive

## Robert F. Carpenter

convention. From 1898 to 1900 he represented the old Twenty-first, now the Nineteenth Ward, in the Cleveland City Council.

In the course of his active career as a lawyer he acquired some important business interests and was vice president of the Hart Manufacturing Company, director of the Ohio Sash and Door Company, director of the F. H. Bultman Company, and director of the Horskburg-Scott Company. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Civic League, the City Club, Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations, and Woodward Lodge of Masons. He also belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. When seeking recreation from the responsibilities of his profession and office Judge Carpenter found it chiefly among his books. For a number of years he carried on a special study of Civil war history, and was thoroughly conversant with the German language and literature. The family resi-

dence is at 2117 East One Hundredth Street.

October 18, 1877, Judge Carpenter married Miss Alice Boyd, of London, Ohio, and they became the parents of three children: Carrie, Mrs. James B. McCrea, and their children are Ruth C., Alexander J., and James Briney, Jr.; Ruth, Mrs. Louis F. Body, has three children, Louis 3d, Alfred C. and Robert W.; and Robert F. Carpenter, who married Ellen Wells Bixby, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Robert F., Jr. The daughters were liberally educated in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University and the Ohio Wesleyan University, and also in a young ladies' school at Science Hill, Kentucky. All the children are natives of Cleveland. The son, Robert F. Carpenter, is a graduate of the Central High School of Cleveland and of Dartmouth College, and is now president of the Robert F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company of Cleveland.

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## Robert F. Carpenter

ROBERT F. CARPENTER is president and treasurer of the R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company, a business whose output enjoys a national reputation and use under the trade name of Sanymetal doors and toilet partitions. Mr. Carpenter, the head of the company, is not only a practical business man, but has been a student and experimenter in the uses and adaptations of steel products for a number of years, and has patents covering all the products that go out under the name Sanymetal.

Mr. Carpenter is the only son of the late Judge A. G. Carpenter and Alice (Boyd) Carpenter. While his father has been distinguished by his attainments and services as a lawyer and jurist, as noted on other pages, the son found his life work in practical business affairs.

Robert F. Carpenter was born at Cleveland October 16, 1883, and was educated in the grammar and Central High School of Cleveland, graduating from the latter in 1902, and in 1906 received his A. B. degree from Dartmouth College. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. His university career was followed by some experience as a reporter on the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, but in 1906 he went to work for the Van Dorn Iron Works Company. While with that company for three years he found many opportunities to experiment in steel products, and gained a thorough and detailed knowledge of the business. In 1909 he formed a partnership with J. S. K. McWatters as manu-

facturers agents with offices in the Columbia Building. Then in 1915 Mr. Carpenter organized the R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company, and it was incorporated in June, 1916, with himself as president and treasurer, J. B. McCrea, vice president, and C. J. Daugherty as secretary.

In February, 1916, the company bought and acquired their present plant and factory at 978 East Sixty-fourth Street. This is a highly specialized and well organized institution, with all the facilities and experience of the company directed to the manufacture of Sanymetal doors and toilet partitions. It is the only exclusive concern of its kind in America. As already noted, Mr. Carpenter personally invented this type of construction, which is designed for and is extensively used by industrial plants and all buildings in public use. Sanymetal has been built and has proved adequate to the long existing demands of architects and building owners for partitions that are not only durable and readily installed and economical, but absolutely sanitary, easy to clean, non-absorbent, and presenting continuous surfaces devoid of crack.

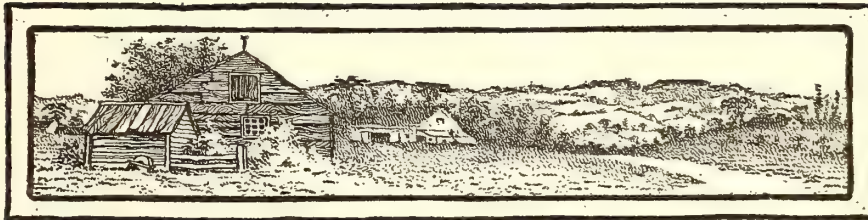
Considering the short time the company has been in existence and the wide use already made of its products, it is apparent that the aims and expectations of the inventor and his associates have been more than realized. Large quantities of Sanymetal have been installed in the subway stations of New York City, and some of the biggest industrial and other plants in the United States are also cus-



tomers. The company employs about forty-five men all told and its goods are shipped all over the United States, while steps have been taken to cover their patents and trade marks in foreign countries.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of the University Club and City Club, and the Fairmont Presbyterian Church. He resides on Lincoln Boulevard in Cleveland Heights. On February 11, 1911, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania,

he married Miss Ellen W. Bixby, who was born and reared in Wilkesbarre, being a graduate of the Girls Institute of that city. She was also sent abroad to finish her studies by two years of residence in Europe, and while in Paris she first met Mr. Carpenter, who was spending a vacation in foreign travel. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland. They have one son, Robert F., Jr.











Prof. J. H. Fitts, 1910

Prof. J. H. Fitts, 1910

L. H. Fitts



## Lewis Harris Kittredge

**L**EWIS HARRIS KITTREDGE. The impetus given to the great manufacturing interests of the world by the introduction of the automobile marked the beginning of an epoch of world-wide commercial prosperity. Within this era the United States has enjoyed superior advantages largely because of her many keen, resourceful and far-visioned business men, who have recognized and made use of the great opportunities at hand. While France was the first nation to make a practical demonstration of the automobile, and as recently as 1898 held its first public exhibition of these machines destined to be of such inestimable use to the world, in the United States were men of mechanical genius who had already solved many of the perplexing problems of early construction, and they soon had on the market types of motor cars excelling in every way any previously contrived. This supremacy has largely been maintained, and Cleveland in this industry, as in many others, has become an important center and is the home of the Peerless Motor Car Company, producers of a perfected modern motor car elsewhere unequaled in America. At the head of this company as president is Lewis Harris Kittredge, one of Cleveland's solid and enterprising business men.

Lewis Harris Kittredge was born at Harrisville in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, June 18, 1871, where his people were old settlers, his maternal ancestors having given the name to his birthplace. He attended the public schools and following his graduation from the high school, entered the New Hampshire State College at Durham, from which he was graduated in 1896 with his B. S. degree. Thus well equipped, Mr. Kittredge began his business career, for one year being engaged with the New York Belting & Packing Company at Passaic, New Jersey. From there he came to Cleveland and became identified with the Peerless Manufacturing Company, in 1899 becoming secretary and manager of the same. In 1901 his responsibilities increased with his being made treasurer. In 1902 the Peerless Manufacturing Company, through change of name, became the Peerless Motor Car Com-

pany, of which Mr. Kittredge in 1903 became vice president, and in 1906 was elected president, which office he has ever since filled with the greatest efficiency.

The present great establishment of the Peerless Motor Car Company is the result of a gradual evolution from manufacturing operations on several special lines antecedent to and coinciding with the rise of the American automobile industry. Its parent concern, the Peerless Manufacturing Company, took an active part in bicycle manufacturing when that industry was at its height. In 1900 the company embarked in the business of manufacturing parts for one or two makes of American automobiles and in 1901 it made a big advance, securing the rights to build the De-Dion Bouton Motorette, under the De-Dion patents, and for a year afterward that pioneer among American motor cars was produced at its Cleveland factory, then a plant of but moderate dimensions and capacity, situated on Lisbon Street.

When the organization was effected in 1902, under the name of the Peerless Motor Car Company, the first Peerless motor cars were built, these being of two cylinders with vertical motor located under a bonnet at the front, which has since been the universal practice. The business expanded rapidly and corresponding progress was made in facilities and improvements. Extensive new grounds were acquired in 1904, at East Ninety-third Street and Quincy Avenue, which were covered with large buildings wholly devoted to the operations of the company, and the property has since been greatly enlarged by other ground purchases.

The original two-cylinder cars were soon replaced by those of four cylinder, and this company was also among the pioneers in six-cylinder construction. It was the first to introduce into the United States the improvements of four-speed transmission and of bevel-gear rear axle with dished rear wheels, on which it holds patents. In recent years it introduced the side entrance to the tonneau, by being the first to build this type in commercial quantities in America, and has been a leader in adopting electric lighting and elec-

tric starting by means of separate motors for its cars.

During the early period of automobile development the Peerless Company gained a wide reputation along the lines of competition enterprises, then regarded by rather particular favor by both the profession and the public. Barney Oldfield became famous in the racing world in charge of the "Green Dragon," a racing car which met and conquered all comers, and did much to firmly establish the celebrity and superiority of the Peerless makes. Prior to withdrawing from the annual Glidden tour, a policy which all the old line manufacturers followed, the Peerless company had several times completed the contest with perfect scores.

When the Peerless began business it started with 10,000 square feet of floor space, while today it covers over 600,000 square feet and utilizes twenty acres of ground. It gives employment to about 3,000 people. Its officers are: Lewis Harris Kittredge, president; T. W. French, first vice president; W. H. Staring, second vice president; E. H. Covert, secretary and treasurer; W. R. Strickland, chief engineer; R. J. Schmunk, general sales manager; G. E. Twitmyer, advertising manager.

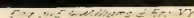
Since the outbreak of the World war, Mr. Kittredge's company has been largely concerned in supplying the demand for motor trucks by foreign governments, especially Great Britain, and undoubtedly will find increasing demands made nearer home in the near future. To have risen to the head of so important an enterprise as the Peerless Motor Company, in comparatively so short a time, indicates that Mr. Kittredge is equipped with great business capacity, and such is the estimate of the leaders in the motor industry and in commercial circles of which it is so large and dominating a factor at the present time.

The American man has been sometimes criticized because of his habit of putting business before pleasure, yet many of the country's most alert business men have not overlooked the fact that normal recreation occupies an important place in even a very busy life and, like Mr. Kittredge, have connected themselves with organizations promising the same. Mr. Kittredge is a valued member of the Cleveland Athletic, the Clifton and the Union clubs, the Cleveland Auto Club, the Mayfield Country Club and the Portage Country Club of Akron, Ohio.









M. L. Jennings



## John Gould Jennings

**J**OHNS GOULD JENNINGS. In every community there are certain men whose forceful personalities and enthusiastic convictions with regard to its future dominate various avenues of progress and make possible advancement and development. For the most part these men will be found to be identified with large industrial concerns and to possess great business capacity, their connection with important matters giving them the prestige necessary for the carrying out of movements for the civic welfare. In this class undoubtedly stands John Gould Jennings, vice president treasurer and director of the Lamson & Sessions Company, and variously connected with other large business interests, a large part of whose daily activities consisted in the support and leadership of enterprises and institutions formed for the welfare of the city and its people.

Mr. Jennings was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 28, 1856, and is a son of John Giles Jennings. His father was born at Derby, Connecticut, November 5, 1825, and secured his education in the public schools and at Oberlin College, after his graduation from which institution he came to Cleveland in 1849. Here he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and was general agent at Cleveland for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York until his death, in December, 1896. He was married at Bennington, Vermont, May 9, 1855, to Caroline Conkling, and they became the parents of three children: Caroline R., who is now Mrs. N. S. Calhoun, of Cleveland; her twin, John Gould; and George C., born December 20, 1861, who died November 30, 1895.

John Gould Jennings attended the public and high schools of Cleveland, graduating from the latter in 1874, and then entered Yale University, from which he received his degree in 1878. Returning to Cleveland, he became bookkeeper for the Wilcox-Treadway Company (now the Peck Stow & Wilcox Company), with which he remained three years, then being sent by his father to Grizzly Flats, California, to look after some of the elder man's mining interests. In October, 1883, he again came to Cleveland and resumed bookkeeping, this time

with the firm of Lamson, Sessions & Company, and in July, 1884, when the business was incorporated as the Lamson & Sessions Company, became treasurer and a director. To the duties of these positions those of vice president were added in 1911. Mr. Jennings is also secretary and a director of the Johnston & Jennings Company, foundry and manufacturers; a director in the Clifton Park Land Company; a director in the Realty Underwriting Company; and a director in the Union Mortgage Company; and as one of the foremost and most energetic business men of the city holds a directorship in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Various civic affairs have attracted his attention and enlisted his capable services, and at this time he is a trustee of the Riverside Cemetery and of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, and treasurer and a trustee of the Jones Home for Friendless Children. He is a firm believer in temperance, and one of the active members of the Dry Campaign Committee. His religious connection is with the Congregational Church and he belongs to the Pilgrim Congregational Society. He is also well and popularly known in club life and holds membership in the Union and Clifton clubs, the Westwood Country Club, the Cleveland Yacht Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club and the Chamber of Commerce Club. His political support is given to the republican party. For thirty-five years he has been identified with the business and civic interests of Cleveland, and during this entire time has maintained a high standard of ethics. No citizen has been more active in the promotion of progress and advancement, and none enjoys a higher standing, either in business or social circles.

Mr. Jennings was married at Cleveland, January 23, 1884, to Lillian M. Lamson, daughter of Isaac P. Lamson, and to this union there has been born one son: Isaac Lamson, January 14, 1885. He attended the Cleveland graded and high schools and graduated from Yale University in 1907, at which time he secured a position in the factory of Lamson & Sessions Company. Later he became a traveling salesman for this concern and in 1915 was elected to a directorship.







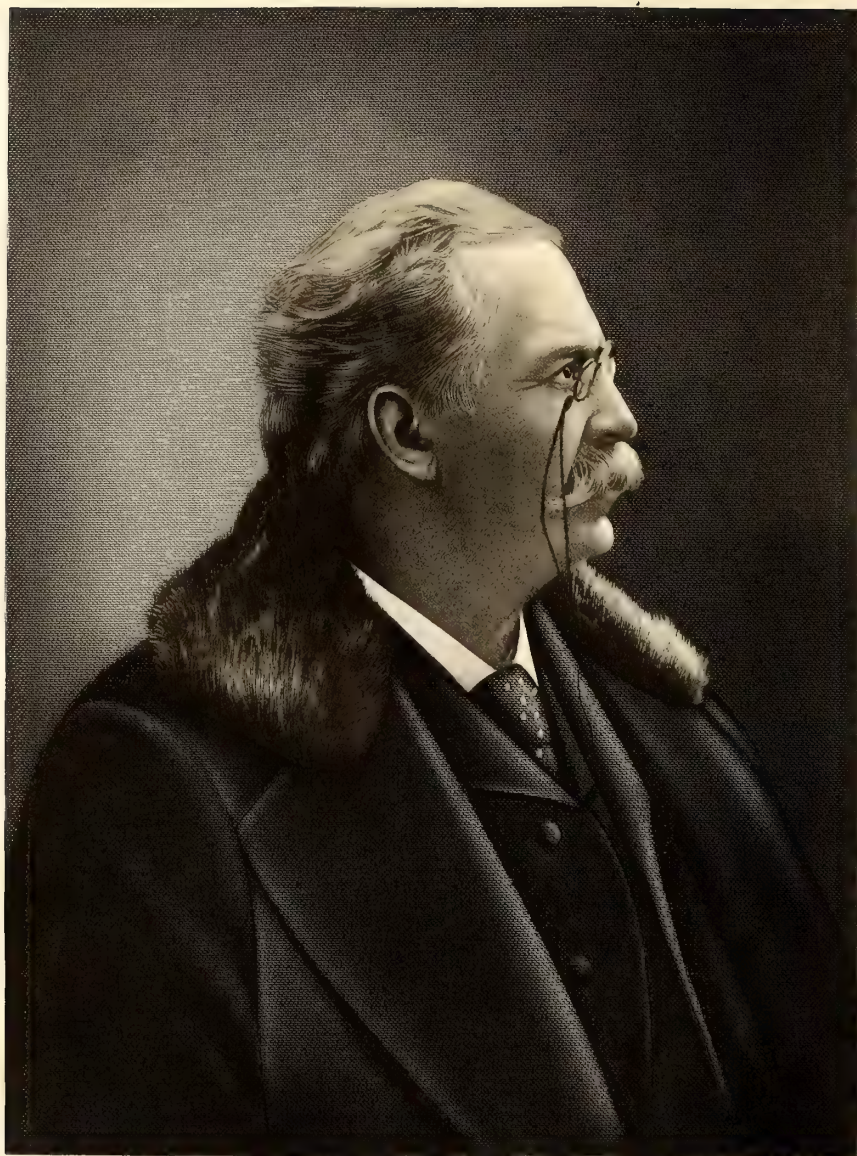


Photo. by J. C. Williams & Bro. NY

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J. A. Fuller



## Samuel Augustus Fuller

**SAMUEL AUGUSTUS FULLER.** The life of Samuel Augustus Fuller of Cleveland stands out among those which are most notable in connection with one of the greatest of American industries, and one which as much as any one thing has made the Cleveland of our times the sixth city of the country.

The trials of the pioneer appeal to our keenest sympathy, and the love of heroic endeavor implanted in human hearts. The blazed trail proves ever alluring to the lover of history. But how sincere is the esteem in which we must hold the life of that modern "Captain of Industry" who took up the prose task where romance had ended it, and from early beginnings helped to work out the commercial destiny of Cleveland to a point where it is the second greatest shipbuilding port in the world and has wrested from England the prestige of being the world's greatest iron market.

S. A. Fuller was born April 8, 1837, the memorable year of the panic and he died October 23, 1891. He was born at Vienna, near Warren, the county seat of Trumbull County, after the Cuyahoga Valley section had been separated from the great area already named by the Connecticut settlers for their stalwart governor in their beloved eastern state. He was the son of August Fuller, who was born at Burlington, Connecticut. The panic of 1837 was the worst this country has ever witnessed. In Ohio, vast as were her natural resources, it was hard for the people to get the actual money with which to pay their taxes. In 1842 the *Guernsey Times* records sales of livestock at auction at pitiful prices—ten hogs at 6¼ cents a piece, horses at two dollars each and cows at one dollar. Warren is located fifty-two miles from Cleveland, and when in 1854 the old charter for the Cleveland, Warren & Pittsburgh Railroad was resumed and the line partly constructed, it was but natural that the eyes of the elder Fuller should begin to turn to Cleveland as the most favorable prospect for establishing a lucrative business, and at the same time, secure for his growing family of boys and girls the educational opportunities he so earnestly desired them to have.

It is possible that the fire which in 1846

created so much loss in Warren contributed some stimulus to this determination, but the facts are not precisely known at this day. Mr. Fuller established in Cleveland the wholesale hat and cap business to be known a few years later as A. Fuller & Son, and in after years as the firm of Fuller, Bassett & Gammel. The boy, Samuel Augustus, was about ten years old when this move to Cleveland occurred. Augustus applied himself to his studies and in time was graduated from Central High School, which was well established and famous as being the first high school in Ohio. Almost immediately, at the age of sixteen, he was taken into his father's wholesale business, where he received the careful training of an accountant. Such aptitude did the young business man show that his father soon delegated to him important responsibilities and at the age of nineteen honored him with a partnership. This was the beginning of the well known firm of A. Fuller & Son, which was located in a large block on Water Street (later occupied by Edward Townsend & Company).

At an age when most ambitious young men feel the call of restless youth for adventure and the proverbial "seeking of fortune" in new scenes, it is significant of the steadfast qualities of Mr. Fuller's nature that he settled down to the opportunity close at hand, and determined to make success come to him in Cleveland.

The business of A. Fuller & Son prospered as did practically every well conducted business in those tremendously favorable years which immediately followed the period of stress from 1837 to 1857. Cleveland was located with rare advantages as a distributing center for the Great Lakes region, and the demand for her various manufactures was very heavy. The iron ore business was in its infancy, but the stimulus given this metal by the Civil war was felt immediately. The Cleveland Iron Company, which had been established in 1849 to handle the rich fruit of the mines in Northern Michigan and the Great Lakes region, seemed to young Fuller to offer tremendous opportunities, and in 1869 he associated himself with that company and was immediately elected its secretary.

It is not out of place to refer briefly here

to the origin of this great American industry—indeed without some such understanding to the history of the iron business the significance of Mr. Fuller's life work can hardly be appreciated. Cleveland was at that time and is now the Iron City of the country.

It must be admitted that Cleveland's first great impetus came from the building of the Ohio Canal in imitation of the great waterway promoted in New York State by De Witt C. Clinton. Equally certain it is that had Commissioner Kelley not devoted himself to the cause in Ohio, or labored so zealously in turning the canal from Sandusky to Cleveland—far different might have been the history and development of the two lake cities. Cleveland, with its natural harbor facilities and more central location, was entitled to the preference and the choice of Kelley has been indubitably warranted by subsequent industrial and commercial progress.

But if not the first, then the second step in the magnificent development of the city was the opening of the Lake Superior iron and copper regions. The miner and his pick had succeeded the fur-trapper. The days of the great northern wilderness—so jealously guarded by England and France on account of the valuable fur trade—were numbered when lumberman and miner first penetrated the region. With Indian guides and canoes they sought out the secrets of virgin forests. The ring of their determined tools sounded the death knell to wilderness ways in the great "forest preserve," as England had long designated the country. English statesmen had referred to it as the "habitation of bears and beavers." Such it was, but it must now give way before the advance of American ownership and American industrial exploitation. The line which the prudent Franklin had so carefully traced before the eyes of the unwitting French at the treaty of Paris did not fail to take into account the presumed location of copper so far as the early explorers had found it. But even his practical mind had not thought of the possible wealth from iron ore. The first idea of mines was of rare metals, such as copper, silver or gold. And even to a much later day investments were easier to secure for the romance of mining precious ore than they were for the promise of baser mineral.

It is said that iron was hardly suspected before 1840, and certainly state geologists at that time had made no mention of finding it. But it is said that in 1846, when Burt, the inventor of the solat compass, was in charge of a Government survey, he was delighted to note the deflection of the needle, exactly as he had claimed it would act in the presence of iron ore. Immediately the little party was scattered to investigate the disturbance. How

joyful the meeting for the inventor, and how momentous for the country, when every man of them returned each bearing his sample of ore. Theirs was a discovery of no small significance, for from the self same range there now comes fully one-third of the ore produced in the United States.

In 1846 a Dr. J. Lang Cassell "squatted" on iron claims of the Lake Shore & Dear River Silver & Copper Mining Company, which company was the forerunner of the Cleveland Iron Company, already mentioned. Cassell recognized the richness of this iron field, but his enthusiastic claims for the new mines when he returned from the wilderness in 1847 were looked upon as extravagance of idea—in fact openly ridiculed. But in 1849 the Cleveland Iron Company came into existence, financed by Messrs. Outhwaite, Hewitt, Chamberlain, S. L. Mather, Brayton and Clark. The first shipment was only six barrels, brought down with much labor over Indian trails, then hauled down to the shore, and thence transported by sail boat to Cleveland. Its safe landing marks the arrival of the first ore to be received from the Lake Superior region. By 1854 the natural obstacles in the path of development had been so far removed that 4,000 tons of ore were mined in the Michigan section, where the City of Marquette now stands. The development of the Cleveland Iron Company was from the first considered to have a profound effect on the commercial importance of Cleveland. It represented the most important operations of the times. It shortly suffered a set-back with the panic of 1857, but with 1860 confidence was restored and the company entered upon its vast prosperity.

About this time vast coal fields began to be developed, and this was the one thing needed to insure the completest success for the ore business out of Superior. Furnaces, rolling mills and steel mills were established and an enormous fleet of vessels were quickly built for bringing the useful mineral to Ohio.

Such was the industry Mr. Fuller chose for his commercial activity. Nor could he have exercised a keener judgment, as subsequent results have testified. From 1869 on the iron business continued to occupy Mr. Fuller's entire attention. In 1880, joining with several prominent users of iron, Mr. Fuller took over the furnace and mills of the old Union Iron Works, which he had established in Newburgh, and thus was established one of Cleveland's mighty sources of private and public gain.—The Union Rolling Mill Company.

Another venture in 1881 was a sales office for iron and steel located on Water Street. This firm was operated as Condit, Fuller & Company, the senior partner being Mr. Paul



Condit. The death of Mr. Condit entailed on Mr. Fuller the head management of this important concern, which was successful in its ventures from the very start of its existence on Water Street. His son, Horace Arthur Fuller, was included in the firm, and increasing business demanding roomier and better adapted quarters the office removed to River and Main streets.

After Mr. Fuller's death the name of the firm was changed to the Bourne-Fuller Company, the great success of which bears evidence to the sound judgment of Mr. Fuller in his belief for the future of Cleveland in the development of the iron and steel industry.

Mr. Fuller became interested in the Gogebic iron developments in the range near the Montreal River in Wisconsin and farthest Michigan. The product of this particular region has proved of the finest quality for the manufacture of steel. The development of these new mines gave a new impetus to the already tremendous success of the business of the Union Rolling Mill Company in Newburgh.

Mr. Fuller had never retired from active business life. In fact, his death came as a blow, a thing unconsidered, as he was in the very prime of life with a firm hand on the grip of his huge business interests.

Mr. Fuller was not only a man of business, but was at all times a generous user of his wealth. He knew how to enjoy the rewards of concentration and labor. He was not merely engrossed in his commercial affairs, but in every sense was a broadly developed, well rounded man, substantially educated, and by taste and training an appreciative sharer of the delights of cultivated existence. He was a man most kindly in all his dealings with others, genial in business or social matters—a gentleman in every sense. He was an accomplished musician himself and a lover and judge of music, and he sang in the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church for thirty-three years. He was a man who was entitled to and always held a conspicuous place in the social and public life of his time. His friends were unnum-

bered, as he inspired love as well as respectful esteem.

He was a man vitally interested in municipal affairs, simply as a loyal citizen of the municipality, whose importance to the country he largely helped to effect. Mr. Fuller had no wish for office, although he could many times have had his choice from the people. To municipal matters he at all times gave his most earnest thought, for no man held closer at heart the debt of every individual to his community. He worked for Cleveland's welfare, and served as alderman for a time, also as representative from the third and largest district from Cleveland. His death was a shock to all and a special committee was appointed by the Board of Trade to draft resolutions of regret and loving remembrance. He has been described by one who knew him well as "the most kindly, genial gentleman that ever lived."

Mr. Fuller was twice married, the wife of his youth being Miss Julia Clark, daughter of Albert Clark of the old City Bank. Later Mr. Fuller was married to Mrs. Louise Wood, of Cleveland, nee Allen, she being the daughter of one of Cleveland's first mayors, the Hon. John W. Allen. His widow survives him, as also did nine of the children whom he raised up to honor his memory. His children now living are the well known H. A. Fuller and Willard Fuller, of Cleveland. Also Mrs. J. I. Souther and Mrs. J. E. Kreps, of Cleveland, and the following daughters who have made their home elsewhere than the scene of their father's important labors: Mrs. C. H. Munger, of Duluth, Mrs. Norman Leeds, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Mrs. O. J. Campbell, Jr., of Madison, Wisconsin.

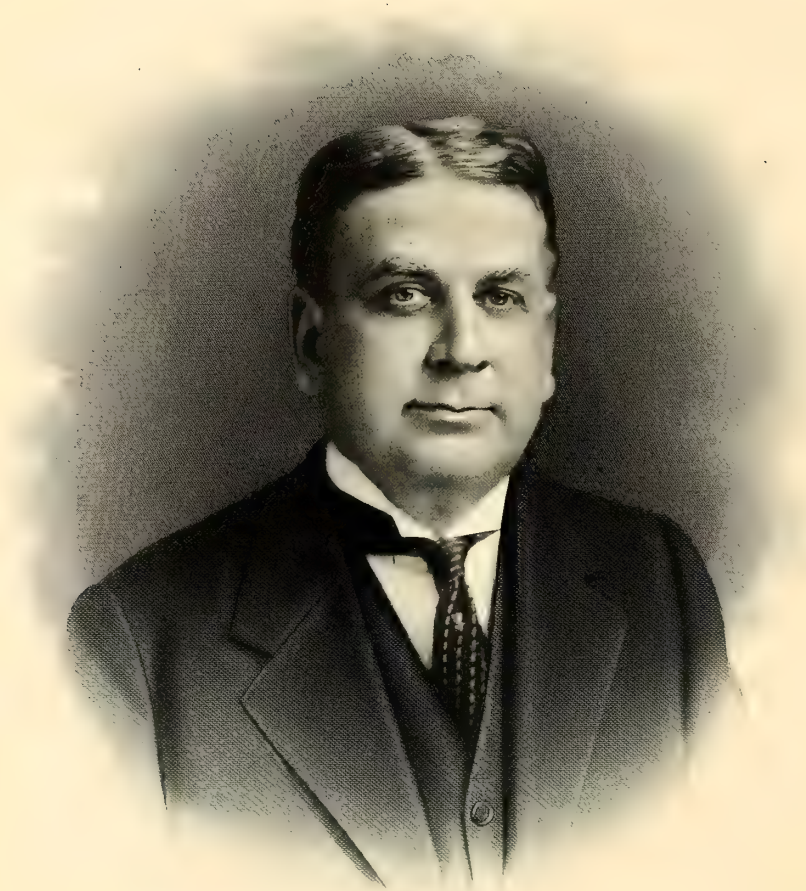
Time may modify the shock of human bereavement, for that is time's immortal gift to man. But time only accentuates the value of such a life to the City of Cleveland—municipally and industrially—and in very truth the great industry on which so much of the city's welfare is founded remains after all the greatest of monuments to this notable man.











Eng. by L. J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

James A. Henson

The L. J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.



## James H. Herron

**J**AMES H. HERRON. Fascinating as the pursuit of perfection in art is the path through the metallurgical laboratory, where the reward for discovery of a new combination of elements is a service to humanity easily greater than the outcome of one of the so-called decisive battles of the world. Carbon, nickel, chromium, vanadium, tungsten properly alloyed with iron, have meant high-speed tools, high-speed transportation, better machinery, better bridges, better a hundred things in the march of industrial civilization. Sir Henry Bessemer made the world his debtor by inventing a process of converting iron into steel by blowing air through it in the converter. Samuel T. Wellman made the open hearth process of steel making profitable. Alongside the names of Bessemer and Wellman is a vacant place for the name of the man who can give to the world a big development of the newborn industry of steel making by electricity. Small wonder, then, that a youth should depart from the path of his fathers and find his life's work in applying science to the practical problems of today.

James H. Herron was born at Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1875. His ancestors on both sides were people of learning. Joseph Herron, his grandfather, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and received his A. M. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University, of which he was in later life a trustee. He organized and was president until his death in 1862 of the Herron Seminary at Cincinnati, which under his guidance was the leading preparatory school of that city. Mr. Herron's maternal grandfather, David F. Fuller, was a member of the faculty of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He later served as judge at Delaware, Ohio. James H. Herron, father of James H. of Cleveland, was born at Cincinnati, May 13, 1829, and was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University. He was a Methodist minister and educator. After teaching for a time in the Herron Seminary at Cincinnati, he became president of the Springfield Female Seminary at Springfield, Ohio, and later president of Willoughby College at Willoughby, Ohio. His death occurred in 1895.

James H. Herron, bearing the name of his

father, was graduated from Girard Academy, Girard, Pennsylvania, at the early age of fourteen. Because of his evident interest in mechanics, he was apprenticed in the shops of the Stearns Manufacturing Company at Erie, Pennsylvania. After finishing his apprenticeship he became a draftsman at the Erie City Iron Works, where he was subsequently assistant chief draftsman, then chief draftsman. During his shop and drafting-room experience he received night instruction preparing for college. When he entered the University of Michigan he was not only fully prepared but had to his credit a certain amount of college work. This fact and his great capacity for work enabled him to win his degree of B. S. in M. E. in two years. After leaving college he was assistant engineer with the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, until 1901, when he returned to Erie, Pennsylvania, as vice president and chief engineer of the Bury Compressor Company. In 1905 he was called to Detroit, Michigan, to become manager of the Motch & Merryweather Machinery Company. In 1907 he became chief engineer and factory manager of the Detroit Steel Products Company.

With this thorough education and varied and valuable experience to build upon as a foundation, he was now ready to take up his real life work, that of consulting engineer. He opened an office and laboratory in Cleveland for general testing and metallurgical work and for the design and installation of steel making plants. He and a staff of assistants have served clients in many states by solving for them varied industrial problems and in testing and inspecting materials entering into construction. Technical men of discriminating judgment say that the Herron laboratories are among the best equipped and manned in the country.

Mr. Herron served on the engineering commission in connection with Cleveland's water filtration plant. He is a member of the engineering committee on paving, of the Cleveland Civic League and is a member of the executive committee and chairman of the engineering division of the Cleveland War Industries

Board. He has long been an active member of the Cleveland Engineering Society and has been honored by being chosen its president for the year 1917-1918. His direction of the engineering society has been characterized by many of the members as one of the most constructive in the society's history. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Chemical Society, American Society for Testing Materials, and the

British Iron and Steel Institute. He is a contributor to the technical press of articles on metallurgical subjects. His writings are of high professional merit and are a distinct addition to the literature of the profession. He is a member of the Old Colony, the City, and the Shaker Heights Country clubs, also of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Christian Science Church, and is a republican in politics. Mr. Herron was married June 19, 1900, to Miss Cora E. Lewis, at Erie, Pennsylvania.









Exp by J. Williams L Bro NY

Lindus body

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## Lindus Cody

**L**INDUS CODY. The Cody family is a memorable one of Cleveland, not only because its members have lived in this section of Northern Ohio more than three-quarters of a century, but also on account of the attainments and achievements of its individuals. The two oldest members of the family still living in Cleveland are Lindus Cody and his brother, Darwin D. Cody. The name Cody was made famous throughout the world by the achievements of the late Col. William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and Mr. Lindus Cody is a first cousin of that famous plainsman, scout, Indian fighter and showman.

Lindus Cody was born in Davenport, Iowa, October 26, 1840, and his cousin, Colonel Cody, was born in the same section of Iowa February 26, 1846. Thus Lindus Cody is six years older than the famous scout, whose notable career came to a close in 1917. The father of Colonel Cody went out to Kansas in the early days of that territory, and lost his life during the Kansas border warfare.

The Cody family came to the United States from Toronto, Canada, and a large number of Codys have lived for many years at Newmarket, about thirty miles northwest of Toronto.

The grandfather of Lindus Cody, and also of Buffalo Bill, was Philip Cody, who came from the vicinity of Toronto, Canada, and was a pioneer settler of Cleveland, where he acquired extensive tracts of land, some of which is still owned by his descendants. This Philip Cody died at Cleveland in 1848, when his grandson Lindus was eight years of age.

Dr. Philip Cody, father of Lindus Cody, was born in East Cleveland, and was educated for the profession of medicine at Cincinnati. He began practice at Cleveland, but after his marriage removed to Davenport, Iowa, where his brother, the father of Buffalo Bill, was also located. After two years there, he removed to Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, and not only engaged in the practice of medicine but studied law and became active in politics. He was a man of splendid attainments and of great ambition, and undoubtedly a great career would have been open to him had his life not been cut short by an early death after three years of residence in Sheboygan

Falls. He died there in 1846, when Lindus was six years old.

Dr. Philip Cody married Harriet Sherwin, also a native of East Cleveland. Through his mother, Lindus Cody is a great-grandson of Himeas Sherwin, who fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was with Washington during the dreadful winter at Valley Forge. He was one of the first residents of Cleveland, locating there more than a hundred years ago, and he died in the city and was buried in the Lakeview Cemetery. He was one of the few Revolutionary veterans to be buried at Cleveland. Lindus Cody's maternal grandfather was also named Himeas Sherwin, and he died at Cleveland. The Sherwins were a prominent New England family, and came to Cleveland from Vermont.

After the death of Doctor Cody, his widow returned with her children to Cleveland and she died here in 1853, when Lindus was thirteen years of age. There were three sons, one of them being Darwin D. Cody, a retired resident on Lake Avenue in Cleveland, and referred to on other pages of this publication. Lindus was the second in age. The other brother, Aldus Cody, served as a corporal in the One Hundred and Third Ohio Regiment under Jack Casement in the Civil war. He made a splendid record as a soldier, and his death a few years after the war was the direct result of exposure and hardship of his service. A son of this old soldier and a nephew of Lindus Cody is Sherwin Cody, of Chicago, widely known as an author.

Mr. Lindus Cody had little opportunity when a boy to acquire an education. Most of his schooling was acquired at East Cleveland. His two other brothers became soldiers in the Civil war and he remained at home and looked after the family farm and also performed service as a home guard. He and his brothers inherited the old Cody farm, fronting on Euclid Avenue, from their grandfather, Philip Cody. These three boys became prominent as farmers of East Cleveland and were called the watermelon kings. They raised and shipped watermelons all over the country by the thousands, boatloads, car lots,

dealing as wholesalers only. Large quantities of these melons were raised on the old Cody farm, and the boys also rented all of the surrounding land which they could acquire.

In 1868 Lindus Cody went to Michigan, locating twelve miles south of Grand Rapids, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, where he built and operated a sawmill. That place was for some years called Cody Mills, and now bears the name Corinth. Mr. Cody was there four years, and in 1872 moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where for four years he was in the wholesale merchandise business under his own name. He then returned to Cleveland, and Cleveland has been considered by Mr. Cody his real home ever since. For five years after his return to the city he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Collingwood under the name of Cody & Hall. About twenty years ago Mr. Cody was president of the New Philadelphia Pipe Works, an industry that employed many men.

For the past thirty-five years he has been prominent in building and development work in and around Cleveland and continued actively in real estate operations until 1913, since which date he has called himself retired from active life, though he still maintains an office and has a weight of responsibilities which many younger men would consider sufficient for all their time and energies. Mr. Cody is president of the Erie Side Hotel Company, and is interested in the H. B. Cody Company, with his sons, builders and real estate owners. This company has handled and sold nearly forty allotments in and around Cleveland, has laid out many streets and has erected many homes sold on the monthly payment plan. The company also owns several apartment houses.

For the past twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Cody have spent all their winters in Florida, and during that time he has become extensively identified with property development in Polk County. He now owns and operates a 200-acre ranch at Crooked Lake, in the central part of that county, and fifty acres of this have been developed as a heavily bearing orange and grape fruit grove.

Mr. Cody spent two winters in Havana, Cuba, where he was connected with the Christian Alliance. He took up this work at Havana after the close of the Spanish-American war and while there assisted in organizing two missions. Mr. Cody is prominently known in Cleveland as the founder of the Gospel Church. This institution was established thirty years ago and is now one of the most prosperous churches in the city, located on Cedar Avenue. Mr. Cody also built up Buhla Park at Cleveland, where the Christian Alliance holds the season of meetings every

year. Mr. Cody gave the alliance the park and tabernacle grounds, and in late years has done much to develop the Erie Side Bible Conference, located sixteen miles out of Cleveland, at Willoughby-on-the-Lake. At this suburb Mr. Cody has his home. He was one of the founders of the conference.

Mr. Cody is an intensely religious man, comes of a family of Presbyterians, and while for many years an active member of the Gospel Church, he has given his means and help to a number of denominations. In the section of Florida in which he is interested and where he has his winter home he has done much to build up the Presbyterian Church. He gave much of the money for constructing a church edifice known as the First Presbyterian Church, located at Frostproof, Florida, five miles from his ranch. For the past fifty-nine years Mr. Cody has bestowed his time and means liberally for the advancement of religious movements. When a young man he was deacon of the East Cleveland Congregational Church. He was called upon to circulate a subscription list for the purpose of buying ground for the erection of a church. While engaged in this work he called upon old Doctor Streator, owner of the ground where the church desired to build, and Doctor Streator told the young man to go no further, since he himself would donate the lot for the building. Mr. Cody also assisted in building this church with a liberal contribution of his means and was an active member for about nine years. While at Lincoln, Nebraska, he contributed to the building of a Congregational Church.

Mr. Cody cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln's second term during war time. Other things being equal, he has been nominally a republican ever since, though for a number of years he was active in the prohibition party and still gives his support to its essential doctrines. However, for many years he has expressed his political franchise chiefly by selecting the man best fitted for office. About thirty years ago he was a candidate for mayor of Cleveland on the prohibition ticket.

As Cleveland, October 16, 1861, ten days before he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Cody married Miss Sarah Amelia Farnsworth.

Fifty years later, October 16, 1911, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Their wedding day was just such a bright, sunshiny day as was the day which marked their fiftieth anniversary. When they were married they lived on Euclid Avenue. At that time the old Cody estate reached from Euclid to Quincy, and it was far out of the city. A path had been worn across the Cody grounds by people who crossed from Cedar



Street to take the stage into the city. At that time there was only one traction line, a horse car. The stage fare from Euclid downtown was 25 cents a passenger. Mr. and Mrs. Cody celebrated their golden wedding at their home at 5905 Longfellow Avenue, Southeast. Their many friends came to pay their respects at a reception in the afternoon, which was followed by a brilliant supper for the family and immediate relatives, and in the evening the celebration was adjourned to the Gospel Church.

Mrs. Cody was born at Auburn, New York, daughter of Whitecomb Farnsworth, who died when she was twelve years of age. Her mother then brought her to Cleveland, and she grew up in the home of her uncle, Doctor Thomas, who lived on Euclid Avenue. She received most of her education in Cleveland. Mrs. Cody has always been in sympathy with and active in co-operation with her husband in church affairs. They became the parents of four sons and six daughters, one boy dying at the age of fifteen months and all the others reaching maturity. Eight of this family are still living, three sons and five daughters. Harriet, the oldest of those to grow up, died at Cleveland January 3, 1904, the wife of A. J. Marsh. She was survived by two sons and a daughter, Rev. Lindus Cody Marsh, Roy P. Marsh, of Cleveland, and Edith M., now Mrs. Claud Murray, of Detroit. Rev. Lindus Cody Marsh is rector of an Episcopal Church at Washington, D. C. Lydia S. Cody, oldest of the living children, resides with her parents at Willoughby-on-the-Lake. Henry B. Cody is head of H. B. Cody & Company, with offices in the Garfield Building, one of Cleveland's most prominent real estate men. The son,

Frank L., lives at Toronto, Ontario. Mary A., now at home, was for twelve years a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and helped open the work in the Philippine Islands and was also stationed at Singapore and later in Japan. Arthur P. is also in the real estate business, with offices in the same suite of the Garfield Building as his brother Henry B. Ethel J. married Sam Higginbottom, and they have been missionaries in India for the past twelve years, and all their five children were born there. Grace L., living at home, is secretary of the Girls' Friendly Club of Cleveland. Gertrude L. is Mrs. William Arthur Wheaton, of Cleveland, and they have two children, Lindus and Gertrude. All the children were educated at Cleveland. Lydia is a graduate of Central High School, attended Western Reserve University, graduated from Boston University, and took post-graduate work at Cornell and Columbia universities. Henry B. is a graduate of the Central High School and Western Reserve University. Frank L. was a student in the Central High School, and Arthur attended the Hudson Academy, saw service with Troop A of Cleveland in the Spanish-American war and spent one year in the Case School of Applied Science. Mary is a graduate of the Cleveland branch of the Chicago Kindergarten College, and also spent one year in Chicago at that institution. Ethel is a graduate of Central High School, attended Wells College a year and later graduated from the Kindergarten College. Grace is a graduate of the Cleveland and the New York schools of art. The daughter Gertrude went from the Central High School to Oberlin College.











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A. C. Abbott



## Ahira Cobb

**A**HIRA COBB. A resident of Cleveland from 1858 until his death on April 11, 1882, Ahira Cobb distinguished himself during this residence by many notable achievements in the business field, and as one of the strongest and most resourceful citizens of a great and growing city. His is one of the older names most deserving of the good memory of later generations.

He was born at Tolland, Connecticut, October 12, 1814, and was sixty-seven years old at the time of his death. When he was five years old, in 1819, his father brought his family to the almost unsettled Township of Berlin, Erie County, Ohio. His father, Jeduthan Cobb, was born at Tolland, Connecticut, June 25, 1791. He fought a good fight against the difficulties and hardships of pioneer existence, but lived in Ohio only eight years, and died at Eldridge, in Huron County, August 19, 1827, aged thirty-six. The family had great difficulty in clearing the land of taxes, making a sale of it, and this done, they returned to Tolland, Connecticut. The widowed mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Griggs, was born at Tolland, Connecticut, December 16, 1792. She died at Elyria, Ohio, August 11, 1879, at the age of eighty-seven.

Ahira Cobb thus had a boyhood experience that brought him face to face with the stern necessities of the pioneer times. He was apprenticed to a trade when the family returned to Connecticut, but at the age of fifteen he determined to return to Ohio, with the conviction that the new West presented a far better field than the older states.

Locating at Norwalk, in Huron County, he was fortunate to become the clerk of John Buckingham, merchant and postmaster. He found that employer in 1829, and in 1833 Mr. Buckingham sent him as managing partner of a branch store at Birmingham, in Erie County. With a physical constitution that seemed to require no rest and a mental activity such as few men are gifted with, Ahira Cobb concentrated his energies to such good results that in a few years he was noted as one of the rising men of affairs in that section of the state. He soon owned the principal mill, the manufactories, the workshops and stores of

the village. In 1841, as an adjunct of the wheat and flour trade, his lifelong friend, Capt. Alva Bradley of Vermillion, and Mr. Cobb built a schooner of 120 tons, of which Captain Bradley took command. By 1859 they had a fleet of twelve vessels sailing on the Great Lakes.

On coming to Cleveland in 1858, Ahira Cobb acquired property known as the Cleveland House, on the west side of the Square, south of Superior Street. Substantial buildings soon replaced the decayed wooden tavern and its stables for country teams, until the entire lot became one block, under the name of the Forest City House. Before he was forty years old he stood in the front ranks of the business men of Cleveland. His vigorous interest in affairs and prosecution of business continued almost to the end, and his death came unexpectedly and as the result of a very brief illness.

In 1839 Mr. Cobb married Miss Maria Briant, who was born at Florence, Ohio, September 12, 1819, and died at Cleveland May 2, 1897, aged seventy-seven. Her father, Jonathan Briant, moved from New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, to Northern Ohio in 1813. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, four of whom are still living, as follows: Mary Cobb Beeman, living at Orlando, Florida; Harriet Cobb Merritt, of Orlando; Lester Ahira, of Cleveland; and Florence Cobb Wick, of Cleveland.

A brief but well expressed tribute to the life and services of Ahira Cobb, as written many years ago, is as follows: "His perceptions of the future were broad, intelligent, and accurate. He was inclined to engage in a variety of enterprises which to him appeared promising in a growing city, but not as a rash or even a risky speculator. His real estate was selected with judgment and improved with substantial buildings, forming the sure foundation of a fortune. He had what is everywhere necessary to success, full confidence in his own conclusions, and in the selection of agents and partners he showed an accurate judgment of men. His conception of the business in hand was so clear, and his contracts were so free from ambiguity that

he was seldom involved in litigation. He was in all things a man of positive convictions, freely expressed, but without malice. His capacity for business was more than a talent. It had the breadth and certainty of genius, but his desire to accumulate did not lead him to adopt doubtful schemes or to acquire money by any but honorable or legitimate modes. An unfortunate difficulty in hearing

impaired his social life and limited his personal associates to very few. He was with them always genial and often jolly, not elated by financial success, but more and more inclined in a quiet way to relieve the suffering and to sustain undertakings of general benevolence. There are therefore many reasons why the death of Mr. Cobb is a public loss to the community."









The "New Republic"

Eng. by J. G. Williams & Bro. NY

L. A. Cobb



## Lester Ahira Cobb

**L**ESTER AHIRA COBB is one of the interesting personalities in Cleveland's commercial affairs. For half a century he has been in the drug business. One of the oldest drug merchants and drug manufacturers in the city, he is connected with a firm that has had uninterrupted business connections with the city for over eighty years.

Mr. Cobb is a member of Strong, Cobb & Company, now exclusively manufacturing pharmacists, at 206 Central Viaduct. Until 1918 the company also conducted a retail drug store at 410 Superior Avenue. This store has been one of the old landmarks in the business district. It was conducted very successfully along conservative lines as a real drug store, and never had any of the adjuncts and accessories usually found in retail drug houses, such as soda fountain, cigar stand, stationery and other sundries. The only goods dispensed over its counters were drugs and medicines, and there is no question that the business profited by reason of confining itself entirely to one line.

For many years the company has also been manufacturing pharmacists and it now has a large establishment devoted entirely to that branch of the business.

The firm of Strong, Cobb & Company is a lineal successor of the pioneer drug house of Cleveland, Handerson & Punderson, who be-

gan selling drugs in the Village of Cleveland in 1833. A few years before the Civil war the business became known as Strong & Armstrong, and in 1870 this was succeeded by Strong, Cobb & Company, which has therefore been a business title in Cleveland commercial life for nearly half a century.

It was in 1868 that Lester A. Cobb joined the firm of Strong & Armstrong, and two years later became a factor in the present partnership. Mr. Cobb was born at Birmingham, Ohio, February 22, 1850, and was brought to Cleveland in early infancy. He is a son of Ahira and Maria (Briant) Cobb, his father one of the conspicuous early business men of Cleveland, whose record is given elsewhere. Lester A. Cobb was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and was only eighteen years old when he took up his business career. Among other interests, he is a director of the First National Bank of Cleveland, is an independent voter, and is a member of the Union Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and Roadside Club.

January 3, 1874, at Cleveland, he married Anna C. Norton, a native of Cleveland. Four children were born to their marriage, three of whom are living: Julia Cobb Crowell, of Washington, D. C.; Florence Cobb Little and Richard Norton Cobb, both of Cleveland.









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Jas. C. Wallace

## James Chase Wallace

**J**AMES CHASE WALLACE, who died at his residence in Lakewood October 31, 1916, was one of the men who gave impetus and direction to those great interests centered at Cleveland, among which the American Shipbuilding Company is the most prominent. Mr. Wallace served as president of this largest ship construction corporation around the Great Lakes, succeeding to that office when it was vacated by his honored father, the late Robert Wallace, a pioneer shipbuilder and one of the monumental figures in Cleveland's industrial life.

James Chase Wallace was born at Cleveland May 23, 1865, son of Robert and Lydia (Davis) Wallace. Concerning the life and work of his father a separate article appears on other pages. James C. Wallace attended the public schools of Cleveland and spent one year in the West High School. At the age of sixteen he went to work as a machinist's apprentice in his father's shipbuilding plant, the old Globe Iron Works. While his father even at that time was one of Cleveland's business leaders, the son was more than willing to start his own career at the very bottom of the ladder and depend upon his ability and experience to advance him to higher positions. He was in the shops of the iron works for several years, and in 1886 left to acquire a still broader knowledge of the transportation interests, spending one year as an oiler on the steamer Onoko. This, it should be mentioned, was the first iron constructed ship to sail on the Great Lakes. It was the product of the Globe Iron Works, and it was his father who was mainly responsible for introducing to the Great Lakes the first all-steel vessels. After one year as a sailor, James C. Wallace returned to Cleveland as an employe of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, which his father had been prominent in organizing.

When, in 1899, the American Shipbuilding Company was incorporated by Robert Wallace and other associates, James C. Wallace was appointed general manager. The American Shipbuilding Company was incorporated March 16, 1899. It is today one of the biggest shipbuilding plants in America and from the first has been the chief ship construction

company around the circle of the Great Lakes. Though organized comparatively recently, it is in reality an old established concern, since as a corporation it bought and amalgamated such plants as the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, the Globe Iron Works, the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company of Cleveland, and several large ship yards at Buffalo, Milwaukee, Detroit, West Superior, West Bay City and Chicago. The headquarters of the corporation are at Cleveland. Mr. Wallace continued as general manager until 1904, when he was elected to succeed W. L. Brown as president of the corporation. As its directing head he used his influence in establishing the standard and permanent type of construction of Great Lakes boats, and the corporation constructed in its own yards the first 10,000-ton ship, which has ever since been the accepted standard of size and equipment for use on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Wallace continued as president of the American Shipbuilding Company until 1914, when he resigned to attend to his other varied interests, though he remained a member of the board of directors until his death. At the time of his death he was also treasurer of the A. B. Smythe Company, a prominent Cleveland real estate firm, and was a director of the American board of Lloyd's Register of Shipping of London, the Pioneer Steamship Company, the Kinney Steamship Company, the Valley Steamship Company, the First National Bank, the Superior Savings & Trust Company, the National City Bank, the People's Savings Bank Company, and the Western Reserve Woolen Mills Company.

His name was an honored one on the membership rolls of various social and civic organizations, including the Union Club, Country Club, Tavern Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Clifton Club, Westwood Golf Club, and he was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

September 14, 1886, Mr. Wallace married Elizabeth La Marche, of Cleveland. They became the parents of two children, James L. and Lydia, the latter now Mrs. W. H. Forbes, of Cleveland.



## James L. Wallace

JAMES L. WALLACE is a grandson of Robert Wallace, one of the founders of the larger shipbuilding interests of Cleveland, and is a son of the late James Chase Wallace, who, like the grandfather, was at one time president of the American Shipbuilding Company. It is an old and notable family in Cleveland's industrial affairs, and something should be said of the career of James L. Wallace, who at the age of thirty has already shown himself well worthy of the traditions and ability of his forefathers.

He was born at Cleveland August 2, 1887, a son of James Chase and Elizabeth (La Marche) Wallace. He was educated in the grammar schools of Cleveland and in 1907 graduated from the University School. It is a fact significant as well as interesting that James L. Wallace chose to enter the shipbuilding industry through the same opening as both his grandfather and father before him had taken, that is, as a practical apprentice, learning the technique of the business in every detail before assuming executive responsibilities. On leaving the University School he became an apprentice in the shops which had been founded by his grandfather, Robert Wallace, nearly half a century before. He spent four years in learning the technical side of the business, and then for two years was employed in the drafting rooms of the American Shipbuilding Company. In 1913 Mr.

Wallace was appointed to his present position, local manager of the Cleveland and Lorain yards and shops of the American Shipbuilding Company.

At the same time he has attained other important interests in Cleveland business life, being a director of the Pioneer Steamship Company, the Glengariff Realty Company, the People's Savings Bank, the Shore Acres Land Company, all of Cleveland, and the American Malleable Castings Company of Marion, Ohio. In social life he is a member of the Union Club, Clifton Club, Westwood Country Club, Hermit Club, Cleveland Automobile Club and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is identified with Halcyon Lodge, No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons, Cunningham Chapter, No. 187, Royal Arch Masons; Forest City Commandery, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and with Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His favorite recreation is golf.

Mr. Wallace is married and resides at Lakewood. June 6, 1914, Miss Maria Johnson became his wife. She was born and educated in Cleveland, finishing her work in the Hathaway-Brown School. Mrs. Wallace is an interested participant in Red Cross work, in the Eliza Jennings Home, and is a Lakewood visiting nurse. She is a member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland.







The Curtis Studio, N.Y.

From Sept. 15, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1911

Frank E. Stevens

## Frank E. Stevens

**F**RANK E. STEVENS, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Eleventh Judicial District, has been an active member of the Cleveland and Ohio bar over twenty years, and for the greater part of that time has been identified in some capacity with the public business of Cleveland.

Judge Stevens was born at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1870, a son of Rev. W. D. and Harriet E. (Brooks) Stevens. His father was born at Ravenna, Ohio, and his mother at Norwich, New York. They were married in Salem, Ohio, in 1861. Rev. W. D. Stevens was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and had a long and active career in the ministry, filling many pulpits in Eastern and Southeastern Ohio, was for a brief time located in Pennsylvania, and from 1880 to 1882 was pastor of the Miles Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland. He gave forty-four years of his life to the ministry and died at Cleveland October 14, 1906, his wife following him in July, 1907. Of their four children, Judge Stevens was the only one born in Pennsylvania, the others claiming Ohio as their native state. These children were: Sarah B., of Cleveland; Edgar D., who died in Harrison County, Ohio, at the age of twenty, while teaching school; Frank E.; and Emma, wife of John Hemming, of Cleveland.

As is true of all ministers' sons, Judge Stevens had his early educational advantages in many different schools and localities. Most of the schools he attended were in the southeastern part of Ohio. From public school he

entered Franklin College, graduating A. B. with the class of 1892. He taught school three years, being principal of a school at Bridgeport, Ohio, two years. While teaching he was also studying law, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar and removed to Cleveland. Judge Stevens then engaged in private practice until 1901. In that year he was made secretary of the Municipal Association of Cleveland, now known as the Civic League, and handled much of the executive and routine work of the organization until 1906.

In 1906, Newton D. Baker, now Secretary of War, appointed him an assistant in the city law department, and he was Mr. Baker's assistant until January 1, 1913. Judge Stevens was elected to the Court of Common Pleas in the fall of 1912 for a term of six years. He began his duties on the bench in January, 1913, and still has over a year to serve. He has commended himself to the bar and public by his conscientious thoroughness and impartiality and the legal and human wisdom which he brings to every case brought before him.

Judge Stevens is a democrat, a member of Glenville Lodge, No. 618, Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, City Club, Council of Sociology, Cleveland Bar Association, Cleveland Automobile Club and outside of his home and profession finds his chief recreation in motoring and fishing.

June 26, 1902, at Cleveland, Judge Stevens married Miss Fanny Swingler. They have one son, Joseph Brooks, born at Cleveland January 23, 1904.









Oliver R. Cook  
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## Otis Richmond Cook

OTIS RICHMOND COOK, general sales manager and director of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, is a veteran in the rubber industry and was selling rubber goods for the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron a quarter of a century ago, at a time when automobile tires were undreamed of. He was therefore in this branch of the automobile industry at its inception, and if it were possible to get exact statistics in the matter it would probably be found that Mr. Cook has sold or supervised the selling of as many automobile tires as any other individual in the United States.

For the greater part of his life his home has been in Cleveland. He was born in this city, October 16, 1875. His family is regarded as one of the very oldest of the pioneer stock of Lake County, Ohio. The Cooks have lived there for several generations and many of them owned extensive farm lands. Mr. Cook's grandfather, Joseph Cook, was a Connecticut man and a pioneer in the Western Reserve. The father of Otis R. Cook was the late Colonel Benton Cook, especially well remembered for his service as a railroad man. He was born at Perry in Lake County, and died at Cleveland in 1890, at the age of fifty-five. For nearly forty years he was connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and was the passenger conductor who brought the first passenger train over that road from Buffalo to Cleveland when the line was opened. He retired from service about three years before his death. He was prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with Painesville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Eagle Commandery of the Knights Templar. Col. Benton Cook married Jennie Shattuck, who died at Cleveland in 1907, at the age of sixty-seven. For over thirty years she was a very active worker in the Plymouth Congregational Church of Cleveland. She was a native of Devonshire, England, and was five years of age when she was brought to Ohio by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shattuck, who settled on Cedar Avenue, near Perry Street. Colonel Cook and wife had four sons and two daughters, Eugene Benton, Edgar Samuel, Josephine Dana, Gertrude Manners, Clarence Edward and Otis

R. Eugene B. was superintendent of the Cleveland Division of the New York Central lines and was killed in an accident on the Belt Line in Cleveland in 1915. Edgar S. died at the age of six years. Josephine Dana died on her twenty-first birthday. Gertrude is Mrs. William H. Wright, of Baltimore, Maryland. Clarence is branch operating manager of the B. F. Goodrich Company, at Akron. All the children were born in the old Cleveland home, and those now deceased are buried in Lake View cemetery.

Otis R. Cook was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. In 1893 he took up work with the B. F. Goodrich Company at Akron, and from that date until 1905 was a general representative of the company traveling all over the United States selling bicycle tires, carriage tires and other rubber goods. When the first automobiles were introduced he was a pioneer in the sale of automobile tires, though for some time that was a distinctly side line with him. In 1906, on leaving the B. F. Goodrich Company, Mr. Cook spent a year and a half with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company as special representative of the general sales department. In 1908 he left the Firestone Company and was general manager from February, 1909, to the first of the following year for the Federal Rubber Company of Milwaukee.

January 1, 1910, Mr. Cook became general representative of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, and at that date resumed his residence in Cleveland. Since 1913 he has been general sales manager and was elected a director of the corporation in 1914. Mr. Cook had much to do with giving Cleveland one of its most recent and notable buildings in the automobile district, the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company's building at Prospect Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. This building is a landmark in the rapidly widening area covered by the automobile interests, and is a handsome three story and basement structure built of concrete and terra cotta, with 86 feet of frontage on Prospect Avenue and running back 167 feet on Forty-sixth Street. It was opened April 1, 1918, and was constructed and is owned by the Prospect-Forty-sixth Street Im-

provement Company, of which Mr. Cook is president. The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company occupies 30,000 square feet of space in this building. The company conducts here a complete service station, repair shop, and has a stock room for 20,000 pneumatic tires and 5,000 truck tires.

Mr. Cook is a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, and in Masonry is affiliated with Tyrian Lodge No. 370, Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Holyrood Commandery, Knight Templars, the various Scottish Rite bodies and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Cook's

chief recreations are automobiling and golf. His home is at 2888 Fairfax Road, at the corner of Marlboro Park in Cleveland Heights.

February 19, 1895, at Cleveland, he married Miss Gertrude Ione Bacon, of Nicholson, Pennsylvania. She was born in that town, was educated in Scranton, graduating from the high school there, and is well known in Cleveland social life, being a member of the Woman's City Club and is assistant director of the Fairmount Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one son, Joseph Arthur. He was born at Akron, Ohio, graduated from Dean Academy, a well known preparatory school of Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1917, took a post graduate course in 1918 and in fall of 1918 entered the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.









Henry J. Elliott.

## Harry Gillett

**H**ARRY GILLETT. One of the prominent and staple business men of Cleveland is Harry Gillett, whose name is identified honorably with a number of the important enterprises and industries of this city. He is a native of England, born April 28, 1867, in the great city of London. His parents are Esau and Emily (Oborn) Gillett, natives of Hertfordshire and Devonshire, England. The father was born in 1828 and remained in his home neighborhood until his school period was over, when he went to London and there subsequently engaged in the business of building contracting, in which he continued until recent years. He now lives retired.

Harry Gillett was afforded excellent educational advantages, which included attendance at Dulwich College, from which institution he was graduated at the age of seventeen years. He then served an apprenticeship under his father and became competent in the building line. In 1890 he came to the United States and located at Ogden, Utah, where he went into the wholesale and retail paint business under the style of the H. Gillett Company, but three years later, finding conditions in Utah not encouraging in a business sense, he went to Wisconsin, where until 1895 he was engaged as a traveling salesman for the Phoenix Paint Company of Cleveland.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Gillett came to Cleveland and here took charge of the paint department of the Cleveland Window Glass Company, remaining with this business house until July, 1897, when he became associated with the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company of New York City, for the sale of their paint over the state of Ohio, and continued to thus represent them for one year, when he was made manager of their entire business for the Ohio district, with headquarters at Cleveland.

On January 1, 1902, the above company and the Manville Manufacturing Company consolidated as the H. W. Johns-Manville Company.

As indicative of the favorable impression made by Mr. Gillett by this time, he was elected manager for this concern of the following branch houses, where he maintains offices: Detroit, Cincinnati, Toledo, Youngstown, Akron, Columbus, Dayton, Ohio, and Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. Gillett has under his direct supervision about 750 people and several hundred indirectly. The company manufactures asbestos for heat and cold insulation and electricity, that includes steam packings, roofings, and automobile accessories, such as break linings and speedometers. On January 1, 1916, Mr. Gillett became a member of the directing board of his company. Under the heavy responsibilities placed upon him at times he has proven the possession of great business capacity, and in his determination to excel, he has always much more than come up to expectation.

On January 25, 1893, Mr. Gillett was married at Palmyra, Wisconsin, to Miss Cora B. Erricson, and they have three children: Gladys, who is in training for Red Cross work at Battle Creek, Michigan; Harry, a youth of eighteen who is a student in the high school; and William, eleven years old, who attends the public school. Mr. Gillett and family are members of the Episcopal Church. While Mr. Gillett prefers to be an independent voter, he by no means evades public responsibility, ever willingly exerting his influence along the line of civic reform and generously contributing to movements of public benevolence. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Society of Engineers. Fraternally he is a Chapter Mason and socially is identified with the Union Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Shaker Heights Country Club, being a director of the latter organization. Personally he is genial and approachable and it is not difficult to understand how he makes personal as well as business friends.









The Leaver, Philadelphia, Pa.

Photo by E. J. Williams, N.Y.

W. S. Clarke

## Norris J. Clarke

**N**ORRIS J. CLARKE. Among the business men of Cleveland who have come to the forefront rapidly in recent years, one who has distinctively impressed his abilities upon the community in several positions of importance is Norris J. Clarke, who, although still a young man, has large responsibilities and is the possessor of much practical experience. He has worked his own way to his present standing, having commenced his career in a minor capacity and has had to rely on no outside influence to gain advancement. Mr. Clarke is a native son of Cleveland, and was born August 29, 1883, his parents being Jay Newton and Pauline (Doll) Clarke.

Jay Newton Clarke was born at Sandusky, Ohio, and during the early 70's came to Cleveland, where for many years he was connected with steel manufacturing companies. In 1907 he became sales manager for the Bethlehem Steel Company, which position he retained until April 1, 1917, when he resigned to take charge of the sales department of the Clarke, Thomas & Clarke Company, of Alliance, Ohio, manufacturers of shop garments. Mr. Clarke is widely known in business circles as a man of much ability and of absolute integrity. He was married at Cleveland June 1, 1874, to Pauline Doll, and they have been the parents of four children: Eunice, who is now Mrs. H. C. Hoak, of Cleveland; Harry N., president of the Corte Scope Company, of this city; Alberta, who died in October, 1889; and Norris J., of this notice.

Norris J. Clarke attended the graded schools of Cleveland and the Central High School, and in 1896 received his introduction to business affairs as office boy for the Bourne-Fuller Company, steel and iron merchants. He gradually won promotion through various offices by a display of energy, progressive spirit and a

mastery of details of the business, until he reached the position of salesman, and in 1904 was made manager of the Pittsburgh office of the company, remaining in that city until January 1, 1912. At that time he returned to Cleveland, and was elected secretary and a director of the Upson Nut Company, a subsidiary company of the Bourne-Fuller Company, and in addition to holding these offices also discharges the duties of treasurer and as a director of the Steel Car Company. Few men are better known in the steel industry here, and he also has a wide acquaintance in business circles generally. A man of wide influence and broad experience, he has already won the right to be numbered among those who are contributing to Cleveland's prestige in industrial and manufacturing affairs. He is an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and of the Civic League, and gives the benefit of his abilities to movements founded for the betterment of the city and its people. In Masonry he belongs to Babcock Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Oriental Commandery, Knight Templars, and is a Shriner of Al Koran Temple. He is likewise well known to club life, belonging, among others, to the Union, Mayfield Country, Cleveland Athletic, Hermit, Roadside and City clubs. Mr. Clarke is a republican, and his religious connection is with the Episcopal Church.

On June 24, 1907, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss Kathern Pearson, of Pittsburgh, daughter of Gen. Alfred L. and Elizabeth (Harwood) Pearson, and to this union there have been born two children: Kathern Pearson and Marguerite Norris, both of whom are attending the Hathaway Brown School.









Saml W. Folsom



## Samuel W. Folsom

**S**AMUEL W. FOLSOM for a long period of years has been a trusted official and worker in some of Cleveland's largest business concerns, and is one of the men most depended upon, though always in the manner of quiet efficiency, to keep the wheels of industry and finance turning steadily and without a break.

Mr. Folsom represents a pioneer family of Cleveland. His birth occurred at the corner of Vermont and Hanover streets in this city, December 16, 1844. His father, Gillman Folsom, Jr., who was born at Dorchester, New Hampshire, in 1798, and died March 10, 1870, was a pioneer in two of the largest cities in the Middle West. He grew up and was educated in his native town, and when a young man he rode horseback to Buffalo, New York. That was then hardly more than a village. He purchased about 300 acres of land in what is now the heart of the city. In 1836 Gillman Folsom removed to Ohio City, now part of Cleveland, and here engaged with a Mr. Tyler in the general merchandise business. Their store was at the corner of Detroit Avenue and Pearl Street. This partnership was subsequently dissolved, and Gillman Folsom continued a general store on Detroit Avenue for a number of years. Later he removed to Euclid, Ohio, resumed farming, but in the '60s returned to Cleveland and was superintendent of the West Side Market until his death in March, 1870. At one time he was a member of the council of Ohio City and was one of the group of thirteen men who purchased Whiskey Island and subdivided it. In 1836 Gillman Folsom built what was then the finest brick house in the City of Cleveland. This building is still standing as a landmark of the old days and known for many years as his standard property. Gillman Folsom, Jr., married first a Miss Marvin, and they had two children, Nathan M., who died January 1, 1894, in Jacksonville, Florida, and Charles, who died in Milwaukee Wisconsin March 3, 1887. Mr. Folsom married secondly Hadassa Ballard. They were married in Mayville at the head of Lake Chautauqua, New York. Her father, Gilbert Ballard, was an early day operator of stage

coaches between Mayville and Jamestown, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gillman Folsom had three children: G. B., who died January 15, 1903; Mrs. Hadassa B. Van Tine, who lived in Cleveland and died November 5, 1895 and Samuel W.

Samuel W. Folsom grew up at Cleveland and until the age of seventeen attended the grammar schools and the West High School. On leaving school he became an accountant with the old Cleveland and Mahoning Railway Company, now part of the Erie Railway system, while at a later time he served as paymaster of that road, and later was secretary to the president of that road at Meadville, Pennsylvania. For some years he was accountant and bookkeeper with the firm of Sheldon & Sons, lumber dealers at Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1876 became accountant and cashier of Rhodes & Company, coal and iron ore operators. In April, 1885, the name of this concern was changed to M. A. Hanna & Company. With this great Cleveland business Mr. Folsom has continued for the past forty-one years (1918), and for a large part of that time has been at the head of the accounting department.

He is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Forest City Savings and Trust Company a director in the West Cleveland Banking Company; and an official and director in many other large companies. He is a member of the Chamber of Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, the Clifton Club, is a republican voter and belongs to the Congregational Church.

Mr. Folsom enlisted in the 100-days service in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Company B, Ohio National Guard, Colonel Hayard and Capt. William Nevins. Mark A. Hanna was a private in this guard company.

At Cleveland, October 12, 1875, Mr. Folsom married Mary E. Hanna, a cousin of the late Senator Mark Hanna. Mrs. Folsom died July 21, 1916. Her only son, Arthur Hanna, was graduated from the West High School of Cleveland, attended Western Reserve University, and is now an art dealer on Fifth Avenue, New York City.









*Eng by F. Williams & Co. N.Y.*

*John Gill*

*The Leary Publishing Co.*

## John T. Gill

**J**OHN T. GILL is one of the active executive officers of the John Gill & Sons Company, building contractors, whose work has familiar instances not only in the Cleveland district but in many of the principal cities and states of the Union. It is one of the oldest organizations of building contractors in Cleveland, and the record of the organization is an unusual one, both because of the work carried on over a long period of years and the extent and importance of the contracts handled.

The founder of the business was the late John Gill, who was born at Port Erin, Isle of Man, in March, 1830. He was educated in public schools and in a college on his native island, and learned mason contracting with his father. Thus the trade of masonry has been in the family for at least three successive generations. In 1854 John Gill came to America and located in Cleveland, and was one of the early mason contractors of the city. He did an immense volume of work, and perhaps the first large structure undertaken by him was the Northern Ohio Asylum. In 1881 he took in his son, John T., as a partner, making the firm John Gill & Son, and in 1887 made his other son, K. F. Gill, a factor in the business, after which the name was changed to John Gill & Sons. John Gill continued active in the business until his death, on August 6, 1912.

It will serve to indicate the importance of this firm to note some of the larger buildings constructed by them. In Cleveland are the Leader-News Building, the interior of the postoffice, both of the Guardian buildings, the Armory, the Williamson Building, the Northern Ohio Asylum, the Cleveland Trust Company Building. The firm were also contractors on the postoffice building in Washington, D. C., the Baltimore courthouse, the Jersey City courthouse, the Missouri state capitol at Jefferson City, and ten buildings for the Bell Telephone system, and the Tower office building and the Buffalo General Elec-

tric Company's building at Buffalo, New York.

The late John Gill was a director of the Infirmary of Cleveland at one time. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church. After coming to Cleveland he married Margaret Kermode. Of their eight children, four are still living: Mrs. R. C. Taubman, of Cleveland, John T., Miss Nannie, of Cleveland, and K. F. Gill.

John T. Gill was born at Cleveland, March 19, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and in the Spencerian Business College, and at the age of sixteen began working with his father as a stone mason's apprentice. He served his regular apprenticeship, and his first experience at the trade was while his father was handling the contract for the Northern Ohio Asylum. In 1881 he became a partner of his father, and after his father's death the business was incorporated. Since then K. F. Gill has been president and John T. Gill has been vice president of the company. He is also a director of the Cleveland Savings & Loan Company, president of the Cleveland Co-operators Store Company, and president of the Cleveland Aurora Mineral Land Company of Missouri.

Mr. Gill is affiliated with Concordia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Maryland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Baltimore, Maryland, where he lived for several years. His local Masonic affiliations are with Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Gill is a member of the Union Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and is a republican in politics. At Cleveland, October 31, 1885, he married Miss Sarah Rooney. They have three children: Mrs. H. H. Brown, of Cleveland, a graduate of the Laurel School; Sadie, who also took some of her schooling in the Laurel institution; and Helen, a graduate of the Laurel School and now a post-graduate of Ogontz School for Girls at Philadelphia.









The Lewis Publishing Co.

Eng. by J. J. Williams & Son, N.Y.

H. D. Marble

## Henry D. Marble

**H**ENRY D. MARBLE is one of the veteran coal merchants and operators of Cleveland, having been in the business continuously for over thirty years. He is president of the well-known Hutson Coal Company and has become identified with several other local industries in manufacturing lines.

Mr. Marble was born in the old Village of Newburg, now part of Cleveland, June 26, 1853. His father, Henry Marble, a native of Vermont, was a carpenter by trade, and was an early settler in Cleveland. This was a small and unpromising town, had no railroad facilities as yet, and land close to the Public Square could have been obtained at \$3 an acre. His place of settlement was in Newburg, then a distinct village of Cuyahoga County, and as a carpenter he constructed most of the early homes in that vicinity. He was a man of considerable local prominence, served as a school official, and he lived a long and useful life. The mother of Henry D. Marble died when he was very young.

In addition to the public schools, he attended, from the age of fifteen, Oberlin College for a year and a half. His ambition to secure a college education was thwarted by the ill health of his father, and he left Oberlin to engage in the grocery business with his brother-in-law. It was as a grocery merchant that Mr. Marble was identified with Cleveland business affairs until he was twenty-six years of age. Selling out his interest in the store,

he next drifted into the coal business in 1884, and that has been his chief work ever since.

Mr. Marble was one of the organizers of the Hutson Coal Company. The chief producing properties of this company are mines at Deerfield, in Portage County, and at Hopedale, in Harrison County, Ohio. At the Deerfield mine the best coal in the state is obtained from No. 1 vein and it is eagerly taken up by the domestic trade. The output there is from 300 to 400 tons per day. In the Hopedale mine the coal is known as the Pittsburgh No. 8 vein. Mr. Marble is president of the Hutson Coal Company, is president and treasurer of the Atlas Bolt and Screw Company, and is president of the Cleveland National Machine Company. He had an active part in establishing both these prominent Cleveland industries, having been one of the organizers of the Bolt and Screw Company in 1893 and assisting in the organization of the National Machine Company in 1916.

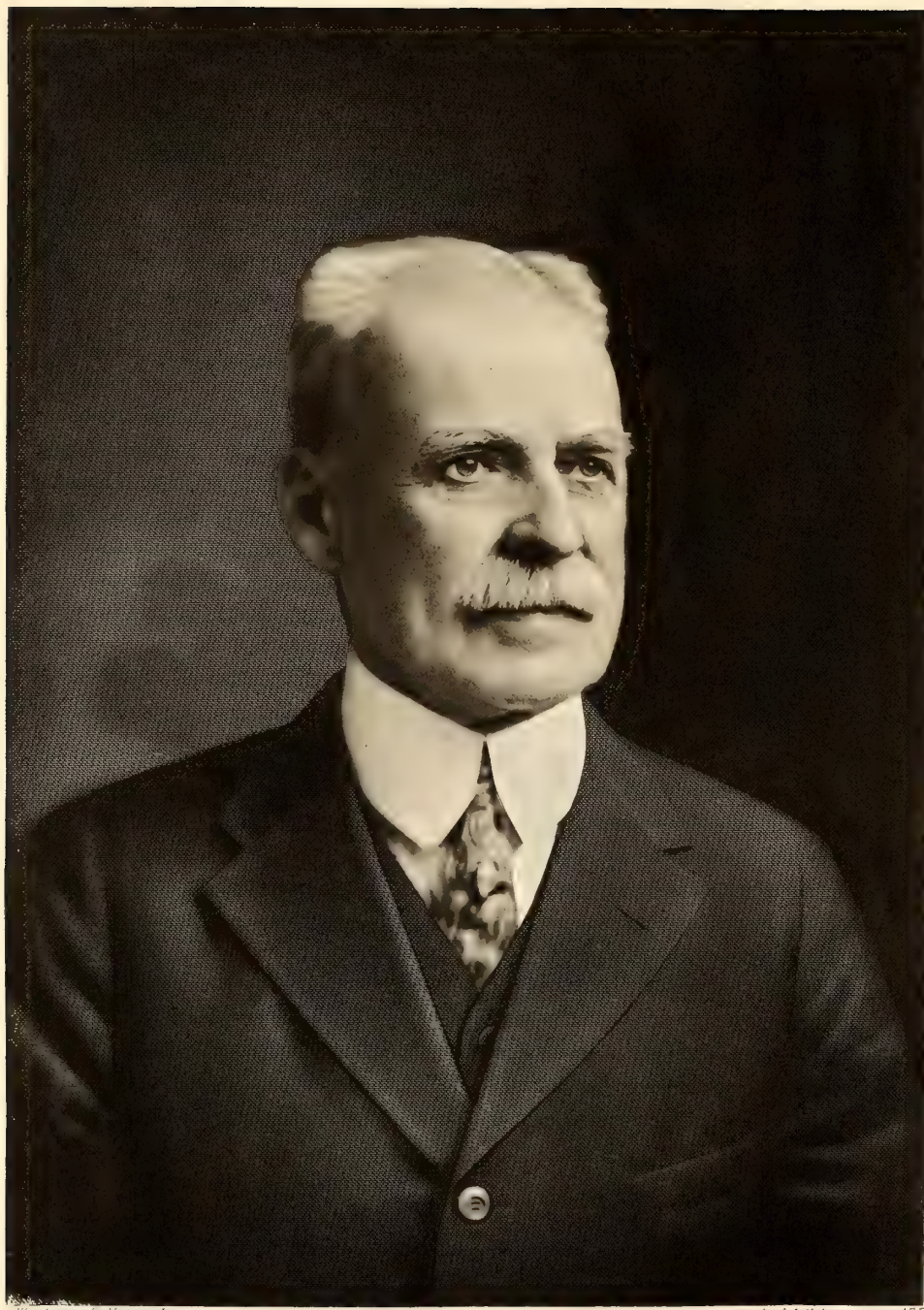
Mr. Marble is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of the Tippecanoe Club, the Bolton Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Royal Arcanum, and in politics votes as a republican, without further political activity.

In 1878 he married at Cleveland Lucy J. Burke, also a native of Newburg, where her father, A. M. Burke, was also born. After her death Mr. Marble married, in 1898, at Cleveland, Anna C. Caley. She was also born at Newburg.









*A. B. Foster*



## Arthur B. Foster

**ARTHUR B. FOSTER.** While it is by no means unusual to find among a community's prominent and representative business men one who has, perhaps, built up an unusually successful enterprise, it is not so often the case to find one whose initiative, energy and progressive spirit have been the main factors in the upbuilding and prosperous continuance of many. Leadership in any line means acceptance of great responsibility, and to the wisdom, good judgment, discernment and sincerity of the president of a concern, with its ever accumulating problems, does it largely owe its expansion and permanency. One of the able business men of Cleveland, whose interests have been varied and important for many years, is Arthur B. Foster, who is officially identified at the present time with large corporate interests.

Arthur B. Foster is a native of Ohio and was born in Portage County December 14, 1844. His parents were Charles R. and Rosanna E. (Bancroft) Foster, the former of whom conducted a merchant tailoring business at Garrettsville, Ohio. He is a grandson of Artemus Bancroft, a pioneer in the Western Reserve of Ohio, coming from Massachusetts to Ohio in 1809. He was a cousin of George Bancroft, famed as the author of United States history. After attending the public schools in Garrettsville, Arthur B. Foster enjoyed an academic training in Nelson Academy at Nelson Center, and was creditably graduated from that institution in 1861. The outbreak of the Civil war in that year swept him on a wave of patriotism into the army, and he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was appointed a bugler. He served his country faithfully until the close of the war and was honorably discharged and mustered out in 1865.

The young soldier returned then to his Ohio home and worked as a merchant tailor with his father until 1871. In that year he came to Cleveland and accepted a position as traveling salesman with the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, continuing in that capacity for two years and making such an excellent record that he was made manager of the

Cleveland office, in which position he served for the following eight years, when further promotion made him general manager of all the territory west of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and with this augmenting of responsibility he also became a member of the directing board.

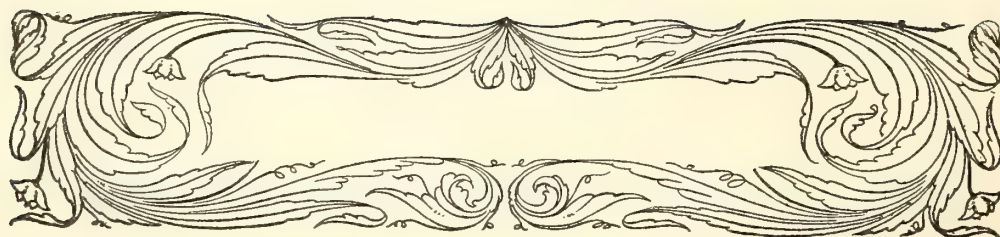
In 1889 Mr. Foster severed his connection with the above concern and organized the National Screw and Tack Company, of which he was the first president, and it was firmly established on a sound basis when, in 1893, he sold his interest in order to become one of the organizers of the Crescent Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the first enterprise of its kind in the United States that proved successful. Mr. Foster served as vice president of this company during its building-up days. When he sold his interests at a later date he assisted in organizing the Nungesser Carbon and Battery Company, of which he was chosen president, and served as such until 1900, disposing of his interests in 1916. In the meanwhile, in 1907, he had organized the Cleveland Electric Supply Company, in which he served as president and manager until 1912, subsequently buying out the Cleveland Electric Manufacturing Company and at a later date merging the two concerns. The latter company manufactured the watchman's time detectors and did general electric construction work and supply business. At present Mr. Foster is president of the Cleveland Trunk Company, is a director in the State Banking and Trust Company, and is president of the Energine Refining Company, which, under guarantee, manufactures only absolutely pure gasoline.

In September, 1865, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Belle B. Wright, of Cleveland.

Although an ardent republican, Mr. Foster could not be called a politician, for the participation he takes in public affairs is only that of patriotic citizenship. Through his business, his social connections and Masonic relations, he is widely known and has been signally honored by numerous organizations. He is past president of the manufacturers' board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of which he is yet a valued member; was the

first major of the Battalion of Ohio Engineers, the Cleveland Grays; has been president of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association for the past two years, and was commodore of the Halifax River Yacht Club, Daytona, Florida. In comparatively early manhood Mr. Foster joined the Masonic fraternity, in which he has steadily advanced, being a Shriner, Knight Templar and Thirty-third degree, his membership being with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter, Oriental Commandery and Lake

Erie Consistory. He has held various offices in the different Masonic bodies and at present is past grand commander of Ohio. Mr. Foster has been a resident of Cleveland for almost half a century and remarkable have been the changes he has been permitted to witness and often bear a part in bringing about, and, as ever, his efforts are yet directed along those channels which he hopefully believes will add still further to Cleveland's fame.









The Lawrence Photograph Co.

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*J. Rockefeller*

## Frank Rockefeller

**F**RANK ROCKEFELLER, who died at his home in Cleveland April 15, 1917, was in many ways one of the most interesting personalities of his generation. He was one of the strong and forceful men in a generation that produced men of great wealth and industrial power, and yet he never learned or practiced successfully those manners which hedge off the wealthy class from the common people.

He was free alike with his means and personal sympathy, and was universally esteemed. Evidences of this esteem came in multiplied numbers at the time of his death. Speaking briefly at his funeral his old friend and comrade, Rev. H. P. Applegarth, recalled the fact that "Frank Rockefeller began life as a poor boy and with only a poor boy's opportunities. He looked upon Abraham Lincoln as the finest example of manhood and tried to emulate Lincoln. He was a Christian of the best type, not a mystic nor a theologian, but a man who lived his Christianity, a man so broadly human and full of love that thousands loved him."

He was the fifth child of William Avery Rockefeller and his wife Eliza (Davison) Rockefeller. William Avery Rockefeller was the third child and oldest son of Godfrey Rockefeller and Lucy (Avery) Rockefeller. Frank Rockefeller was born August 8, 1845, at Moravia, Tioga County, New York, and was in his seventy-second year when he died. He was still a boy when with his father and brothers he came to Cleveland. Despite his youth he managed to serve in the Civil war. He was under age when he ran away to enlist, but he chalked the figures eighteen on the soles of his boots, and when he was asked his age by the recruiting officer he replied, "I'm over eighteen." The official roster of Ohio soldiers, War of Rebellion, column 2, page 204, contains the following record: Seventh Ohio Infantry, Company A; Rockefeller, Franklin G.; private, age 18; date of entering the service, September 20, 1861; period of service three years." He was wounded in the battles of Chancellorsville and Cedar Mountain.

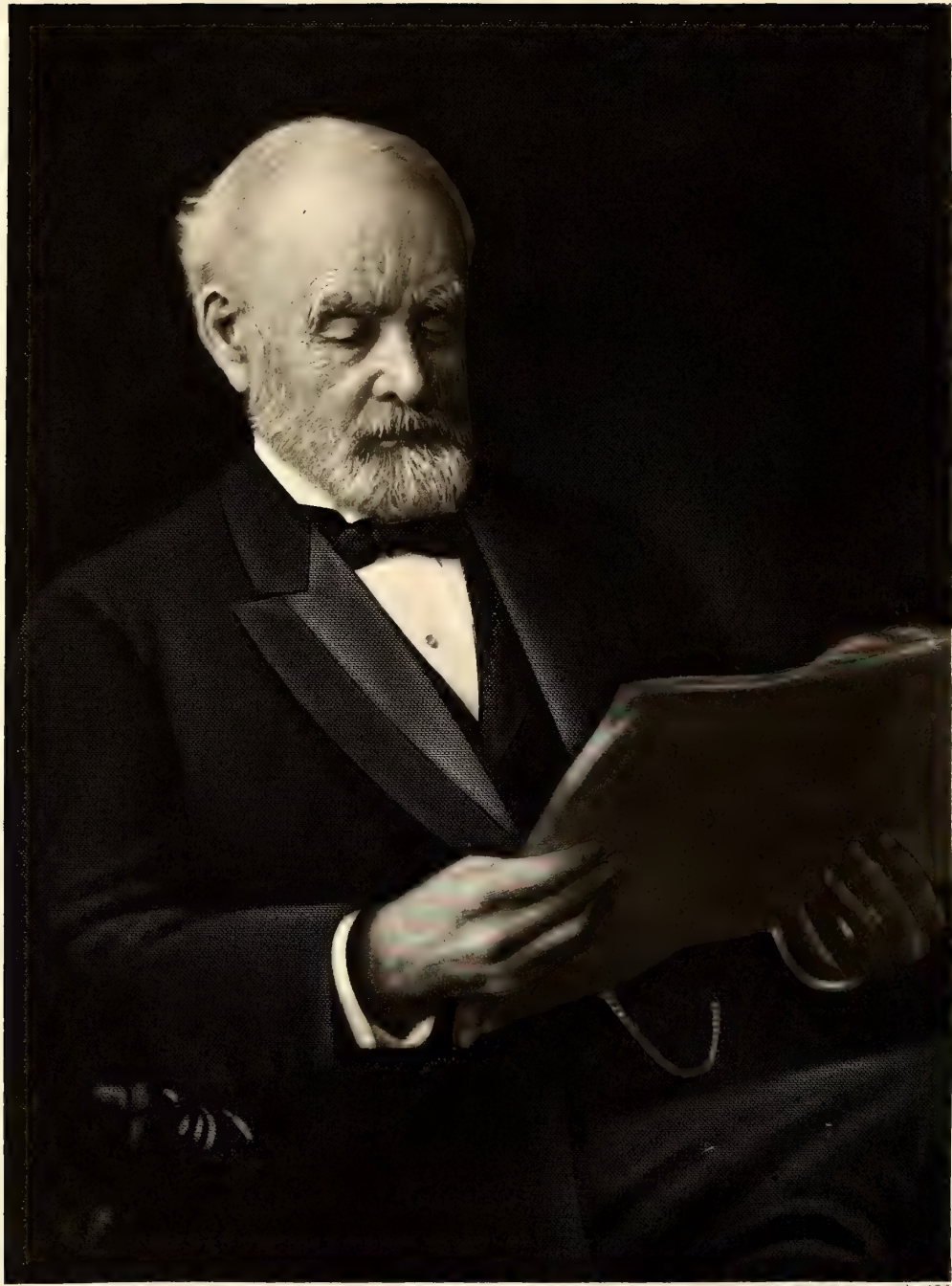
After the war he followed various occupations, and later became interested with his brother John D. Rockefeller in the oil business, and was one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company. He retired from this business in 1895. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Cleveland Steel Company, the Buckeye Steel Castings Company, and the Union Salt Company. He was also largely interested in iron mining in the Northwest and stock raising in the Southwest. About forty years ago he bought a large farm near Belvidere, Kansas, which he devoted largely to stock raising. It contained 10,000 acres, and under his management it was converted into a model farm. Mr. Rockefeller did much of the heavy work of this farm, even to ditch digging and fence building with the rest of his hands. He was interested in various mining ventures. He was fond of animals and at one time sent some horses, including the noted Fannie Foley and Extractor, to the Grand Circuit. He was keenly interested in the preservation of the buffalo and in improving breeds of American cattle and horses. Few men knew more about trees than Frank Rockefeller. His personality was decidedly pleasing. He was straightforward and bluff in manner, able to tell a good story and enjoy a good joke, and had many other interests that attracted and bound friends and acquaintances to him.

October 12, 1870, at Cleveland, he married Helen Elizabeth Scofield, who was born at Cleveland February 25, 1848. She is a daughter of the late William C. Scofield, whose life is sketched on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller had five children, all born at Cleveland, namely: Alice Maud; Anna Beatrice, the wife of William Fowler Nash; William Scofield, born December 26, 1877, died March 17, 1878; Helen Effie, the wife of Walter Scott Bowler; and Myra, born June 3, 1884, died August 23, 1886.









W. L. Scofield

## William C. Scofield

**W**ILLIAM C. SCOFIELD. The living tide of men which built and left as their chief monument the great city of Cleveland during the last century contained few more outstanding figures, few with more rugged character, greater in flexibility of purpose and greater in influence and achievement than William C. Scofield.

He identified himself with this young community in 1842, when he was twenty-one years of age. He was born at Horbury, England, October 25, 1821. For several years he was one of the obscure thousands who were doing their work quietly but attracting none of that attention that is drawn to special success. His first location was at Waite's Hill in what is now Willoughby, Ohio. Arriving there with no letters of introduction to influential acquaintances, with no moneyed capital, he accepted one of the first opportunities presented and cut firewood and sold it at fifty cents a cord. Even at that he was not paid in currency but in merchandise or "store pay." All the shifts which he made during those early years cannot be recounted, but his enterprise was irrepressible and he could not long be kept in the role of one dependent upon the employment furnished by others.

He finally invested his modest capital in a manufacturing enterprise, the pearl, ash, oil, lard and candle business in 1853. At that time petroleum had not yet been developed, but his business was an excellent preparatory school enabling him to take advantage of the opportunities of petroleum when the great fields were opened in Western Pennsylvania. He was thus a pioneer in the oil industry with Emanuel Hawley and James Fawcett, and later in association with Daniel Shermer and John Teagle established the celebrated Cleveland oil firm of Scofield, Shermer & Teagle. This firm is conspicuous not only for its business success but for its many intimate relations with the early history of oil. It was

perhaps the most prominent competitor of the Standard Oil corporation and was one of the principals in the original Ohio litigation involving the validity of contracts in restraint of production and also of discriminating freight rates on the railways. Mr. Scofield continued to be identified with the oil industry until 1898, when he sold all his holdings.

In the meantime, in 1872, he established the Lake Erie Iron Company. This was his largest and most representative enterprise. It was also one of the principal industrial interests of Cleveland. Mr. Scofield continued to be personally at the head of its administration until advanced years caused him to surrender many responsibilities, though he retained the post of president of the company until his death. He was also a director of the Cleveland Transfer & Storage Company and the Union National Bank, but all these were subsidiary to the Iron Company, of which he was president for forty-five years.

Throughout his long career his name was a synonym for honesty, integrity and loyalty. He maintained his remarkable activities long after most men are content to retire, and doubtless his keen interest in life and affairs served to prolong his years. It was his ambition to live to be a hundred, though that was denied him.

December 1, 1846, he married Miss Ann Barker, who died August 13, 1893. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Ida Cobb. Mr. Scofield was survived by three sons and three daughters. Three sons, Charles W., Ezra B. and Frank R., were all identified in official capacities with the Lake Erie Iron Company. Ezra died in the early spring of 1917, just before his father. A fourth son, George F., is in the real estate business in Cleveland. His three daughters are Mrs. Frank Rockefeller, Mrs. D. E. Dangler and Mrs. James Cogswell. Mr. Scofield was in his ninety-sixth year when he died in 1917.









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R. H. Carlisle



## Robert H. Carlisle

**R**OBERT H. CARLISLE. The lifelong hobby of Robert H. Carlisle has been mechanics. About fifty years ago, a youth shortly returned from the Union army and while he was working as a journeyman apprentice at the carriage making trade in a rural community of Ohio, his highest ambition was to command wages of two dollars and a half a day. Mr. Carlisle was in active business forty-five years, and his modest early ambition to make money was probably succeeded and superseded many years ago by a strong central purpose to accomplish big things in the business world, without any special consideration of the financial profit. Those who are familiar with the standing and rating of some of the large business corporations of this country need no further evidence of Mr. Carlisle's success in affairs than is indicated by the fact that he is vice president of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, easily one of the largest corporations in the country today, handling supplies, tools and machinery.

With some interesting variations the story of Mr. Carlisle is that of the typical American farmer boy who makes good use of the inherited strength of a rugged ancestry and his own individual talents. He was born on a farm at Bedford in Cuyahoga County, October 30, 1848. His father, William C. Carlisle, was born in the north of Ireland at Newry, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. The grandfather was a merchant, a produce shipper, and had extensive business connections in London, England. William C. Carlisle had one brother who was a professor in Queen's College and another brother held the rank of captain in the English army.

William C. Carlisle himself was liberally educated in school and college, but always preferred the independent life of the farmer. He came to the United States alone and arrived at Cleveland in 1832. From Leonard Case, that pioneer Cleveland capitalist and philanthropist whose name figures so prominently in the early history of the city, he bought a farm in Bedford and lived there until his son Robert was four years old. Selling his Ohio property he moved to Illinois and bought

another farm, later resided for a brief time in Cleveland, and then moved to a farm at Ridgeville in Lorain County. He finally went to Mount Gilead in Morrow County, where he conducted a grocery and market until his death. He died at the age of sixty-four and is buried at Mount Gilead.

William C. Carlisle married Eliza Quigley. She was a native of Massachusetts and she and her husband were married in New York state. They now rest side by side in the cemetery at Mount Gilead. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters. Robert H. Carlisle was next to the youngest. His older brother, William M., died in 1916. The other children still living are: Mrs. J. M. Lewis, wife of Dr. J. M. Lewis, of Cleveland; Mrs. Jeanette Bennett, of Cleveland; John L., of Cleveland; and Frank D., of Bowling Green, Ohio.

The early boyhood of Robert H. Carlisle was spent in the various localities mentioned. For two years he attended the old Walnut Street School in Newburg, later he attended district school in Ridgeville, Lorain County, and when a little past fifteen years of age, early in 1864, enlisted in Company H of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Infantry. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served one year, and on returning from the army attended a select school in Cleveland one winter.

The following spring he went to Mount Gilead, entered a shop and served an apprenticeship at the carriage trade. He also did journeyman work one year and then it was that he was possessed of that ambition to make the modest stipend of two dollars and a half a day.

From 1872 to 1878 Mr. Carlisle was a carriage manufacturer at Delaware, Ohio, where he was in business under the firm name of Carlisle Brothers. His associate was his brother, John L. Then for two years he traveled on the road selling goods, and for another two years was junior partner in the firm Leeper & Carlisle, hardware merchants at Portland, Indiana. Selling out to his partner, he returned to Newburg, Ohio, and from 1880 to 1887 was

head of the firm Carlisle & Tyler, hardware merchants in that village.

Thirty years ago, in 1887, Mr. Carlisle engaged in the mill supply business. This business was first a co-partnership under the firm name of Strong, Carlisle & Turney. In 1893 they incorporated as the Strong, Carlisle & Turney Company, and in 1898 the corporate name became Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, as it exists today. This great house has its headquarters at 326-344 Frankfort Avenue, N. W., and the volume of its business for a number of years has been such as to make it well known nationally and internationally. In the old headquarters of the partnership on Water Street business began with only five employes, while at present 350 people are on the payroll. While he still retains the office of vice president, Mr. Carlisle on account of ill health retired from active supervision of business affairs in 1916.

Aside from the importance and scope of his business achievements, a man's character is often best revealed in his attitude toward his mother and wife and women generally. Mr. Carlisle feels that he had one of the best mothers that ever blessed and guided a boy's youthful footsteps. When he was married forty years ago he was conscious of having won the greatest prize of life, and forty years have only strengthened all the ties of devotion he gives to his life companion and the mother of his children.

December 26, 1878, at Delaware, Ohio, he married Miss Fida L. Tyler. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of Hon. Joel L. Tyler, who married a Miss Waterman. Her father was one of the big men of his community and day in Ohio, a fine character, and served as a member of the Ohio Legislature a number of years. He was a gentleman farmer and his associates regarded him as a very prince in character. Mrs. Carlisle graduated from the high school at Delaware and from the Ohio Wesleyan Female Seminary, as it was

then called, now the Ohio Wesleyan University. Her college degree is Mistress of English Literature. She is an active member of the College Club of Cleveland and is a director of the Old Ladies' Home of this city, and has been a director of "The Retreat," a home for unfortunate girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are sustaining members and workers of the Windermere Methodist Episcopal Church, to the building of which he contributed generously. Mr. Carlisle is affiliated with Newburg Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Baker Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, and Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He and his family have a fine residence at 2045 Abington Road. This home was planned and built under the personal supervision of Mr. Carlisle. The family also have a beautiful summer home on an island in Georgian Bay, known as Camp Cleveland. He has about eight acres surrounding the home and has all the facilities for the enjoyment of water sports and pleasures.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle have two sons and one daughter. The daughter is Mrs. W. F. Mackay of Cleveland. The sons are Tyler and Stanley R. Tyler W., who is assistant treasurer of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, is now a major in the United States army and stationed at Washington, D. C. Stanley R. is with the army in camp at Montgomery, Alabama, with the rank of second lieutenant. The daughter was born at Delaware, and both sons at Cleveland. Mrs. Mackey graduated from the Central High School of Cleveland and attended Wells College. The sons were educated in Cleveland schools, and Tyler was a student in the Boston Institute of Technology. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.







Ernest A Feazel

## Ernest A. Feazel

**E**RNEST A. FEAZEL is one of the best known members of the Cleveland bar, and for upwards of twenty years has given his time and services to his fellow lawyers as librarian of the Cleveland Law Library.

Mr. Feazel was born at Lodi, Ohio, October 6, 1870, a son of John T. and Melissa Feazel. He was reared and educated at Lodi, attended the grammar and high schools, and after graduating from high school in 1888 became a teacher. He was successfully engaged in the performance of his duties in the schoolroom near Lodi until 1894. In that year he removed to Cleveland and entered the law department of Western Reserve University, where he continued his studies until graduating in the fall of 1897. Mr. Feazel, because of his exceptional ability as a student, was at once made an instructor in the law school of his alma mater, and from that position he entered, in 1899, upon his duties as librarian of the Cleve-

land Law Library. He was instrumental in organizing the American Association of Law Libraries and served two years as president of that organization. He is a member of the Shaker Heights Country Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, the City Club, and of the Civic League.

Mr. Feazel is an active and influential Mason, particularly in the Scottish Rite bodies, and did much to secure the erection of the new Masonic Temple at Cleveland Heights. He is now serving as senior warden of his Heights lodge and king in Heights Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Feazel was married at Lodi, Ohio, June 14, 1900, to Albertine Parmelee. They are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Charlotte and Ernest Albert, Jr. The two older children are attending the public schools of Cleveland Heights.









Eng. & C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

O. H. Ferris

## Charles W. Fenner

**C**HARLES W. FENNER. One of the interesting men of Cleveland is Charles W. Fenner, who is president and general manager of the Reflex Ignition Company of this city, an enterprise of large capital and great importance. Because of a wide business experience and his acknowledged ability to wisely handle business problems Mr. Fenner has become widely known in the commercial field, and as the head of his present company has still further added to his reputation for honest and stable methods along all lines. Mr. Fenner is a native of Richland County, born at Plymouth, Ohio, December 22, 1873, and is a son of Cornelius and Sarah Fenner.

Charles W. Fenner completed his public school course in 1891, when he was graduated from the Plymouth High School. He spent the next year working on farms, and while the experience was excellent for his physical development, it did not advance him very far on the road he had ambitiously chosen for his life vocation. From 1892 until 1893 he was a student in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and then came to Cleveland. Here he worked for two months as stock boy in the wholesale dry goods house of Root & McBride, advancing then to a better position, with the firm of Smith & Waters, commission merchants, where he engaged for one year as bookkeeper. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Arcade Savings Bank, and one year later became manager of the Spotless Steam Sponger Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Fenner continued with the above company until 1909, when, in association with others, he organized the Reflex Ignition Company, which, through his enterprise, has been developed into an exceedingly important business concern. While good plugs are essential to every motor, there are certain qualities pertaining to the Reflex plugs, manufactured by this company, that are found in no other. Every Reflex plug is constructed to meet a fixed standard of quality, and the public has not been slow to recognize this fact.

The Reflex Ignition Company was incorporated in August, 1909, and manufacturing was started in the following year, the output including: Reflex spark plugs and their accessories, the Baffle type core, and the Petti-

coat type core. These porcelain cores, known under the general name of Reflex Cromite Porcelain Cores, are something new in the industry. They are made of a fine grade of porcelain, the glaze covering them assuring enormous dielectric strength. They are used in all Reflex plugs, the Baffle type on enclosed-end plugs and the Petticoat type of the open-end plugs. Considering the enormous volume of the motor industry and its seeming increase, it is but reasonable to assume that the manufacturing of such an essential part of these numberless machines may become one of the greatest enterprises of this scientific age.

At the time of incorporation of the Reflex Ignition Company the following officers were elected and the board continues: Charles W. Fenner, president, treasurer, and general manager; E. W. Farr, vice president; and J. A. Fenner, secretary. The company entered a manufacturing field that seemed already well filled, and although their plant was small and they employed only two workmen, the first year's output was 50,000 plugs. As soon as users of motors came to a realization of the excellence of the new product, activity spread all over the factory, forty skilled workmen being now employed and the output in 1918 was 1,500,000 plugs. Their trade territory extends all over the United States and their salesmen send in satisfactory orders from other countries.

Mr. Fenner was first married to Miss Mayme Leising, who died in 1909, the mother of one child, Cornelius C. On June 22, 1910, Mr. Fenner married Mrs. Mary E. Ward, the mother of two children: Ward F. and Katharine. Mr. Fenner and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican, but is not an active politician, contenting himself with performing conscientiously every apparent civic duty and assisting in matters appealing to American patriotism. Fraternally he has long been identified with Windermere Lodge No. 627 Free and Accepted Masons, Holyrood Commandery of Knights Templar, and Lake Erie Consistory, Thirty-Second Degree, Scottish Rite, and finds congenial companionship in membership in the Old Colony Club. He is also a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.









Engr. by E. J. Williams & Co. N.Y.

W. H. Engländer

Wm. Engländer



## Arthur L. Englander

**A**RTHUR L. ENGLANDER. Whatever may have been the early environment of the successful American business man of today, it is certain that he learned to be industrious. Two young men may start out at the same time, seemingly equally endowed by nature and circumstances, but the time will come when one outstrips the other. Practical industry plays its large part and this, together with the vitalizing spirit of energy thus awakened, explains why some young men always go forward, with each step cementing valuable experience and increasing their value to their business associates until the time comes when they may be called, well equipped, to head corporations of their own. One can trace uninterrupted progress in the business career of Arthur L. Englander, who is president, treasurer, and manager of the A. L. Englander Motor Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur L. Englander was born in the city of Cleveland, December 12, 1887. His parents were Lewis and Julia (Beck) Englander, who reared a family of seven children. Lewis Englander was born in Austria, in February, 1853, and came to America with his parents, who settled at Cleveland, Ohio. He soon became self-supporting as a newsboy, and in 1878 found employment in the establishment of the Joseph-Feiss Company as a stock boy, and remained with that concern until the time of his death, in February, 1915, working up from that humble position to that of manager. He was a man of sterling character and was identified fraternally with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is kindly remembered by his associates in these organizations and also by many residents of the city, particularly in business circles.

Arthur L. Englander attended the public schools of his native city until he was sixteen years of age and this made up his sum of educational advantages with the subsequent opportunities of one year in the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland. He was then ready and anxious to enter upon a business career and at once showed good business judgment by connecting himself with one of the greatest industries of the country, the manufacture of automobiles. His early foresight

has been fully justified and he has continued with this industry ever since he entered the employ of the automobile manufacturing company of Brew & Hatcher, when seventeen years old. He remained in the cost department of this concern until 1905 and then went with the American Can Company, in the same department, for ten months.

In the meanwhile Mr. Englander had demonstrated a decided talent for salesmanship and became exceedingly valuable to the Buick Motor Company in the sales department, and continued with that company until 1910. During the next year he was equally effective in this line with the Studebaker Company, and in 1911, when the A. R. Davis Motor Company was organized as distributor of Studebaker cars, he engaged first as a salesman and in 1912 became sales manager and vice president of that company, greatly forwarding its business interests while active in its affairs and continuing in the same relations until September 1, 1916, when he resigned officially but still retains his financial interest.

It is remarkable, even in so wideawake and progressive an age as the present, that any industry should have in so short a time grown to the stupendous proportions of the automobile manufacturing business. It is a marvelous development, the result of the concentrated efforts of engineers, of machinists and of chemists, all of these, however, being practically unremunerative without the enterprise and clearheadedness of men particularly qualified by nature, training and experience to handle the big commercial propositions of today. Among these men Mr. Englander occupies a recognized position in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and as president and main owner of the A. L. Englander Motor Company his name will ere long become a familiar one the entire country over.

In 1916 Mr. Englander organized the above company, of which he is president, treasurer and manager, and from the first the company has prospered, his books showing that during his first eight months 325 cars were sold in his territory. He has the sole agency for the Hupmobile cars in eighteen counties adjacent to Cleveland and in three counties in Pennsyl-

vania, and has established sub-agencies at Akron, Canton, Erie and Youngstown, Ohio.

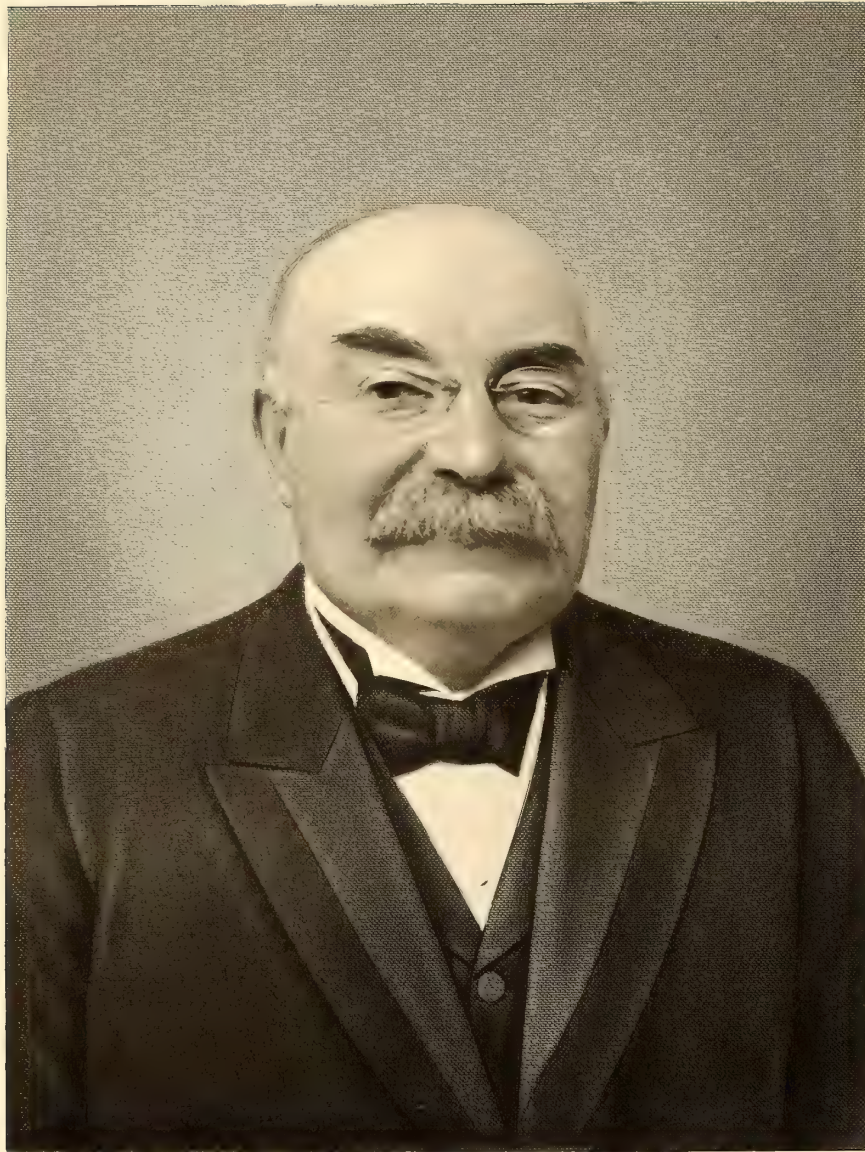
Notwithstanding his many business interests Mr. Englander finds time to assist public-spirited movements, and uses his influence for civic betterment in every laudable way, not, however, in favor of any political organization, for he has ever maintained an independent attitude in relation to public matters.

He is identified with many organizations, both business and social, and because of his sound, practical ideas and business gifts and his geniality and good fellowship qualities his membership is valued in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Advertising Club, and also the Cleveland Yacht, Automobile and Oakwood Clubs. Mr. Englander is unmarried.









Drawn by L. J. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

Joseph Hays

## Joseph Hays

**J**OSEPH HAYS. While the career of Joseph Hays belongs to the past of Cleveland rather than to the present, his memory is still kept green in the hearts of the many who knew, respected and admired him, and the example of his life still remains to hearten and encourage those who are compelled to start out to make their own way in the world without financial support or influential aid. A resident of Cleveland for more than sixty years, he rose alike to substantial business success and to an honored place among his fellow citizens, and in his death the city suffered a distinct loss. Much of the matter used in the following biographical sketch has been taken from an autobiography written by Mr. Hays when he was seventy-eight years of age.

Joseph Hays was born July 4, 1838, at midnight, at the little town of Storndorf, Oberhessen, near Alsfeld, Giessen and Frankfort, Germany, a son of Abraham and Bertha (Hexter) Hays, the former born in 1794, in Germany, and died at Cleveland in 1877, and the latter born in 1798 and passed her whole life in Germany, where she died in 1844, being buried at Storndorf. There were the following children in the family: Betty, born in 1828; Rosa, born in 1830; Fanny, born in 1832; Kaufman, born in 1835; Yetta, born in 1842; and Joseph. After the death of the mother the oldest daughter, Betty, then a girl of sixteen, kept the little family together, and when Rosa and Fanny became twelve years of age they added their share to the family income, working out among the neighbors, in payment for which they received their board and lodging. From the time they were able to do anything, Mr. Hays and his brother worked at whatever honorable employment presented itself, and when Joseph was fourteen years of age he was put out at regular farm work for two cousins, and remained with them until he came to the United States, at the age of eighteen years. From the start of his career Mr. Hays was careful in keeping his records straight, balancing his cash daily, and sometimes more than once a day, especially at a time when cash was hard to get. He early also displayed the possession of qualities of honor and integrity which remained

with him throughout life and to which he attributed much of the credit for his success, thus gaining and holding the entire confidence of those with whom he came into contact. As an illustration of his honesty even while in youth Mr. Hays was fond of telling the following: "One day when I was about seventeen years old, I sold a farmer a calf, and after he had gone I found that I had given him the wrong change. The farmer had been away some hours, but I knew where he lived and started on foot for his home. I traveled ten miles that same night in order to pay him the few cents which I unknowingly had short-changed him."

While employed at Alsfeld in 1850, Mr. Hays' sister Rosa met a Mr. Wallach from New York, who frequently went to Europe to buy merchandise. He encouraged Miss Hays to go to America and the entire family contributed their mite for the journey, a friend at Alsfeld also advancing twenty florins (\$8). After working for a time at New York, where she made her home with a former servant of her parents, a cousin of this woman persuaded Rosa to move to Ohio, to a small village near Akron, Bloomfield, to which place an old man came one day from Cleveland and suggested that she remove to the larger city. This she did, securing employment at Lowentritt's, and by the end of two years she had saved enough money to send for her brother Kaufman. Next she went to work for Aaron Halle, who kept a grocery store at the corner of Wood Street and Saint Clair Avenue, now East Fourth and Saint Clair, and Kaufman boarded with the Halle family. By the end of two years, brother and sister had saved enough money for Fanny and Yetta, and Rosa in the meantime married a Mr. Loeb and started a grocery store at the corner of Cross (now East Ninth) and Woodland streets. Two years after Fanny and Yetta arrived the brother and sisters sent money for their father and brother Joseph, and still two years later the family was completed in America when Betty, who had married a Rabbi, Moses Oppenheimer, and had four children, arrived in Cleveland in 1858.

Joseph Hays and his father landed at New



York City August 8, 1856, a three-masted sailing vessel, the Yeaberland, having brought them to the United States, the trip consuming forty-nine days from Bremen to New York. The boat was so large that it could not get up to the docks at Bremen, and so it was necessary for the passengers to lighter out. Of this experience Mr. Hays says in his autobiography: "I had never seen a boat before, and when I saw people go into a little row-boat to reach the larger vessel, I did not think I could muster up courage enough to risk my precious self in so small a boat on such a large body of water. However, after standing there and watching boatload after boatload make the trip in safety, I finally concluded that my life was no more valuable to me than their lives were to them, and decided to make the try, so father and I got aboard the Yeaberland. I enjoyed the experience so much that the following day I went with the sailors in one of these same small boats gathering supplies at the various wharves for our trip across. I was so seasick that had anyone told me how long this trip would be, would surely have jumped overboard, as all the others of the family had made the trip in about thirty days, except Yetta, whom it took about sixty days to come over. It did not take long, however, for the seasickness to wear off, and we got used to the life on board the vessel."

At New York Mr. Hays and his father were met by Kaufman Hays and taken to Cleveland, leaving New York on a boat down the Hudson to Albany. This was the first steam vessel Mr. Hays had ever seen. From Albany they went by Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to Cleveland, and arrived in this city August 16th. From the start of his residence here Mr. Hays became impressed with the desire to become a property-holder, as were many of those who had come to this country from the land of his birth. Naturally, he was anxious to get started, and in spite of the wishes of his elder brother decided to start peddling. On the following day he went to the City Mills Store, where Kaufman was employed, and the latter guaranteed his account, so that when he started out with his large pasteboard box, covered with oilcloth and straps, he had in it a stock of needles, pins, buttons, tape and other notions, as well as some embroidered collars, shirt bosoms and handkerchiefs, worth about \$23.45. He knew no English, and in order to help him out had written down a number of questions on a piece of paper, such as: "Do you wish to buy anything? I will sell you cheap." "Is this money good?" "Can I have some dinner?" "Can I stay over night?" "How much is my bill?" Naturally, it was difficult for him to get a start, but his ambition, determination

and industry were boundless, and through his integrity and honesty he succeeded in making customers wherever he went and friends in many localities. Mr. Hays continued to be engaged in peddling until the winter, when he secured a position as clerk in a store, this paying him \$4 per month and his board. While he had to work long hours, from 5 in the morning until 10 at night, he was given the opportunity of learning English, and later took a few nights a week in Spencerian College, studying English and penmanship, in the latter branch taking second honors in his class. When he again started on the road it was his determination to take trains from village to village and to only visit those communities where the houses were close together, and this plan he followed with success. He early showed his business acumen, for at about this time his brother-in-law's business was threatened with destruction by a competitor, whose designs were frustrated by the ingenuity and business sense of this young man so lately arrived from a foreign land. When his brother-in-law's business was again running well, Mr. Hays accepted a position with S. Mann, who gave him the preference over an experienced clerk, and it was while employed there that he got a further insight into business methods and decided that when he was ready to start an establishment of his own he would do so with capital that belonged to him and not to someone else. He remained with Mr. Mann for about a year and through this connection secured some valuable experience.

Up to this time Mr. Hays had been able, through thrift and economy, to save the sum of \$250, and this he loaned out at a high rate of interest on a mortgage to a farmer of Independence, Ohio, subsequently borrowing \$200 from his brother to lend to this man also. In order to pay back this loan he again took up peddling, which he followed with increased vigor and energy, and continued thereat for two years. Gradually he developed into a wholesale dealer, first of rubber combs and like articles, and later of watch materials and other goods. At about this time the Civil war broke out, but Mr. Hays, not yet being an American citizen, could not be drafted. However, wishing to show his patriotism for the land of his adoption, he paid \$600 for a substitute. He had by now given up peddling, dealing only with retail stores as a wholesaler, and as he made financial headway rapidly was before long in a position to realize his ambition of entering business on his own account. Thus in 1862 was started by Joseph and Kaufman Hays the business of Hays Brothers, which continued in existence for twenty-two years and had an honorable and successful life. The



first establishment was a rented store on Water Street, now West Ninth Street, a wedge-shaped building 12 feet wide in front and 17 in the back and 65 feet deep. The opening stock consisted of general notions, furnishing goods and watch material, and later branched out into the toy trade and the business prospered greatly under the energetic methods and good judgment of Joseph Hays, who did the greater part of the active work, his brother being afflicted with rheumatism, which incapacitated him at times. The brothers remained in the first small store for five years and then moved north on the same side of the street to No. 143, paying an option on the new building, which was 21 feet front by 165 feet deep, and moving into the new quarters January 1, 1865. The five-story building was filled from roof to cellar and it was not long before the firm was compelled to rent lofts adjoining Alcott, Horton & Company for woodenware. The first floor was devoted to notions, the second, furnishing goods, the third, toys, etc., and the fourth and fifth were used for storage. Later Mr. Hays and his brother, realizing the trend of the times, decided to enter the gents' furnishing business exclusively, and in January, 1873, moved to a building at 82 and 84 Water (now West Ninth) Street. There they remained until the business was wound up in 1884. With the entrance of Joseph Elsinger into the business about 1870 the firm name became Hays Brothers & Company, and this style continued until Mr. Elsinger resigned from the firm.

Mr. Hays was married January 16, 1866, to Rosette Schwarzenberg, daughter of Louis Henry and Phoebe Schwarzenberg. In January of the previous year, at the time of his engagement, Mr. Hays bought the first house he ever owned, next to the corner of Huron Street and Central Place, and now Huron Road and Sheriff Street. In this house, which stood where the Sheriff Street Market and Storage Company now has its business, all of Mr. and Mrs. Hays' children were born. Bertha, now Mrs. Charles Eisenman, was born August 17, 1867, and was the only daughter. Four sons followed her: Hiram was born September 25, 1869; Eugene, January 3, 1872; Louis, January 24, 1874; and Clarence, February 4, 1876.

When he left the furnishing goods business Mr. Hays entered the scrap iron business, associating himself with his brothers-in-law under the firm style of Schwarzenberg, Hays & Company, this lasting but three years when Mr. Hays went into business for himself under the firm name of Joseph Hays & Company, which continued without interruption until his retirement from business July 1, 1916. He also

had various other interests, largely connected with real estate. His business methods included his own fixed ideas in regard to economy. Several years after its organization Mr. Hays joined the Excelsior Club and continued to be one of its active members. In his autobiography he states: "In 1857, the fall after I came here, we started the Hebrew Relief Association. Every member was to pay \$4 per year. We started with 120 members and at the annual meeting the year following we found we only had twenty members left. I realized that we not only needed more members, but more money also. I began to solicit funds and called on people to pay into the fund. It gave me considerable trouble, however, to get them to give. When we had 120 members and were getting from each \$4 a year, we gave an annual ball to help the fund along. I was much opposed to this ball, as I did not believe that we should dance at the expense of the poor. I suggested that everyone give as much as they felt able, and that we discontinue having a ball. This brought in considerable more money. I continued to collect for the Association for many years, and only gave it up when my eldest son Hiram took my place. I was such a persistent collector that after a while when they saw me coming they would not argue, but reached for their pocket-books."

The following, written by a member of Mr. Hays' family after his demise, gives some further information regarding the life of this long-time resident, active and helpful citizen and honorable and honored man of business of Cleveland: "Joseph Hays died suddenly, as was his wish, Thursday afternoon, December 14, 1916, at about 5 P. M. He never fully recovered from the loss of his dear wife and life companion. He often expressed himself as being ready when the call should come, and he was. During the last summer of his life he spent much time in dictating his biography, and he worked up almost to the last minute on his personal books. He intended to spend the winter at Miami, Florida, as he had done the previous year, and had made reservation for his companion, Miss Diederick, and himself for January 6, 1917. At his death we found that he had completed his inventory for January 1, 1917. He had worked at his desk so that he would have everything up to the handle before he left for the South. Fortunately for him, his death was sudden and painless, as he was dead before he fell, just opposite his home which he loved so well. He had made a compact with his late wife that whichever one survived the other, the house was to be kept up to the end. At the time of this agreement little did they suspect that it would be the dear wife who would go first.

She died almost as suddenly as he. May 1, 1914, Rosette Hays had a stroke of paralysis, and lived only forty-eight hours thereafter. She, too, felt that her life was complete, and was satisfied to go, dying May 3, 1914.

"If one can conceive of taking pleasure in the making of a will, it was so in the case of Joseph Hays. For several months prior to his death he kept adding clauses and increasing the amounts of his gifts, until finally he had given away considerably in excess of the tithe mentioned in the Bible. Both parents had spoken about what should be done in the future when the time for dividing the estate

came. Both agreed, and with them all the children, that the one who needed the most should receive the greater share of the estate. To show that there was little that Joseph Hays did not think about, in his desk after his death we found a clipping which he had signed and which read as follows: 'When I die I hope my children will wear as little black for mourning as possible. White and mauve I like, but not black, and I hope they will not shut themselves up, but go out among their friends and to places of amusement. I am not afraid of them forgetting me, but I want them to be happy.' (Signed) Joseph Hays."

### Eugene K. Hays

EUGENE K. HAYS. Among the alert and enterprising men who during the last several decades have utilized the opportunities offered at Cleveland for business preferment and attained thereby notable success is Eugene K. Hays, vice president, secretary and a director of the Kaynee Company, whose career is typical of modern progress and advancement, and who as a man of affairs ranks among some of the most prominent. He has been identified with commercial affairs at Cleveland throughout his life, and has been the architect of his own fortunes, making his own opportunities and relying on no one else for his advancement. Mr. Hays belongs to a family which has produced some of the city's most capable men of business and is keeping bright the reputation which was established by his father, the late Joseph Hays, a resident of Cleveland for sixty years, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work.

Eugene K. Hays was born at Cleveland, January 3, 1872, a son of Joseph and Rosetta Hays. Until he was seventeen years of age he attended the graded and high schools, but at that time began his business career, thus early displaying his industry and desire to be always doing something, characteristics which have distinguished his actions since his entrance into business life. His first employment was with the Famous Shoe Company, with which concern he remained two years in the capacity of clerk, and next, for one year, he held a like position with the R. H. Fetterman Shoe Store. His next vocation was of a similar nature, as a clerk for six months with M. W.

Heller, but this was in the neckwear instead of the shoe line. By this time Mr. Hays had developed abilities of an excellent order, and secured a position as salesman with the firm of Kastriner & Eisenman, manufacturers of blouses and one of Cleveland's well known concerns at that time. Remaining with this company as long as it was in existence, in 1914 he was one of the incorporators of the new house which grew out of it, the Kaynee Company, of which he was made a director and secretary and vice president, positions which he occupies at this time. Widely known as a substantial business man, Mr. Hays' judgment is sound and his sagacity of the keenest. While he never sacrifices a safe conservatism to personal ambitions, yet he has ever sought honorable advancement. Few men can speak with more authority upon the blouse trade, and he has proven his ability to handle the grave problems that always arise in the conduct of the business of large concerns. He is generally conceded to be a man of force and character. His social connections are with the Excelsior Club, the Oakwood Country Club, the City Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of the Federation of Jewish charities. He is a republican, and while not a politician has always been interested in civic affairs and has never hesitated to advocate the measures and principles which he has believed were best for his city. He was married December 4, 1907, to Miss Edna Feiss, and they have two children: Carrie, seven years old, attending a private school; and Virginia, aged five years.



LOUIS H. HAYS. Among the interesting names belonging to Cleveland is that of Hays, which for more than sixty years has been connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city. From its early days the pushing energy of its people has been manifested and for years no city in the world has more continuously sought business talent. From the first days of its expansion it has extended a welcome to men of progress, initiative and business acumen, and in answer to this call came the late Joseph Hays in 1856. He not only became one of the sound and substantial business men of Cleveland and a citizen who faithfully discharged his duties, but the head of a family the members of which have been leading factors in various fields of endeavor. Among his sons, one who has risen to a high position in the business world, is Louis H. Hays, president of the Kaynee Company and interested in various other organizations.

Louis H. Hays was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 24, 1874, a son of Joseph and Rosetta Hays, a sketch of whose lives will be found on another page of this work. He received his education in the public schools and University School, and in 1893 was sent to Cascadilla School, Ithaca, New York, where he remained for one year. Next for two years he was a student at Cornell University, following which he returned to Cleveland and entered the manufacturing department of Charles Eisenman & Company, a concern with which he was connected for two years. Mr. Hays then entered into partnership with Louis Rorheimer as Rorheimer & Hays, interior

decorating, and this enterprise was in existence for seven years, or until Mr. Hays retired to become the founder of the Federal Knitting Company, with H. G. Goldberger as partner. Mr. Hays still retains his interest in this business. In 1905 Mr. Hays became identified with the Charles Eisenman Company, in charge of the home end of the business, and upon its incorporation in 1914 was elected to the presidency and still retains that office. He is also a director in the Federal Knitting Mills Company and the Ullman-Philpot Company, and is president and a director of the Aetna Realty Company. A review of the business of the Kaynee Company, as the concern of which he is president is now known, will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Hays is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Excelsior, Oakwood, City and Add clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the Civic League, the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Cleveland Art School, and is vice president and trustee of Mount Sinai Hospital. In politics he maintains an independent stand. By no means do the references above named include all of the intimate connections which Mr. Hays has had with important gatherings and organizations in the industrial world, but they sufficiently indicate his great usefulness and his high standing as a type of modern manhood.

Mr. Hays was married June 25, 1902, to Miss Jessie Feiss, and they are the parents of two children: Robert J., born June 28, 1903, attending the University School; and Marie, born January 13, 1907, attending the Laurel School.

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### The Kaynee Company

THE KAYNEE COMPANY. In every community and in each branch of industrial activity there are certain men who stand out from their associates because of their purposeful personalities and their determined methods of action. Such men are bound to dominate any situation and to control whatever opportunities lie in the path of their onward progress. Through them and their efforts spring up the vast enterprises that have so direct an influence upon the prosperity. Because of the establishment and maintenance of these mighty institutions, producers are able to obtain a fair price for their products, consumers are given the advantage accruing from

concerted action, and, something equally important, employes are given a fair wage and surrounded by conditions which make for happy, helpful work. These conditions could never have become possible had it not been for the working of masterful minds and the application of modern business methods.

A splendid example of the modern business enterprise is found in the plant of the Kaynee Company, of Cleveland, manufacturers of boys' blouses and one of the best known establishments of its kind in the country. The company which bears the present name was started in 1888 by J. Kastriner and Charles Eisenman, and was operated under the firm



style of Kastriner & Eisenman, manufacturing K. & E. blouses. In 1890 E. Reiter was admitted to the firm and "& Company" was added to the firm name. In 1895 the interest of Mr. Kastriner was bought by Messrs. Eisenman and Reiter and the firm name changed to Charles Eisenman & Company, and in that same year E. K. Hays was admitted as a member of the firm. Three years later G. P. Waitzfelder was admitted, and in 1905 the interests of Messrs. Eisenman and Reiter were purchased by E. K. Hays, G. P. Waitzfelder, and L. H. Hays, and the firm name was changed to Charles Eisenman Company, the K. & E. Blouse Makers. In 1914 incorporation was effected as the Kaynee Company. Among the original incorporators were included F. C. Keller, who had spent ten years in the manufacturing and sales departments, and E. C. Seitz, who for nine years had charge of the Kaynee office. Since the incorporation many of those who have been loyal in their efforts to build up Kaynee and its products have been taken care of in the organization.

As before noted, one of the features of some of the great business enterprises of the country lies in what are doing for their employes. In this connection the Kaynee Company stands out prominently and its recreation room is worthy of more than ordinary mention. This is a large room with windows on three sides, through which the sunlight shines throughout the entire day. Running the full length of one side of the factory is a mezzanine floor with a balcony overlooking the recreation room. On this mezzanine floor are a series of lunch rooms, a sanitary kitchen, a library—a branch of the Cleveland Public Library—where the better books are to be found, a rest room and a service room. In the

restaurant more than 1,000 employes and executives are served daily. The food served is the same to all, wholesome, appetizing and inexpensive. When lunch is finished the employes, those who wish to do so, enjoy a period of dancing, while others play tennis or baseball on the courts and diamonds, or use the swings and other athletic apparatus in healthful exercise. One of the particular features of the plant is the continuation school, in which daily classes are held, and here the employes are taught things about the business which they ought to know, the way to do them and why they are done. The school serves to make the operators view their tasks more as an interesting study than as labor, and in addition adds to their efficiency and worth to themselves and to the firm. A matron, motherly and experienced, takes a personal interest in the welfare of young women employed, gives them timely and sound advice, acts as their guide in business matters, and is their counsellor and friend when perplexities arise.

In the store room there are thousands of yards of fabrics stored, these being often purchased far in advance so that there may be no shortage to interfere with the regular employment of all who are willing to work the allotted hours. It is roughly estimated that 7,234 miles of cloth are necessary to keep the Kaynee factory busy for six months, the supply usually kept on hand. This 12,500,000 yards of cloth is used in the manufacture of blouses and wash togs. During a year it is estimated that 500,000,000 yards of thread are used. The most up-to-date machinery is used in every department and everything possible is used for perfection in manufacture, uniform quality and a high standard of excellence.







*Portrait of G. H. Hulett*

*G. H. Hulett*



## George H. Hulett

**G**EORGE H. HULETT. There was a time not so long ago in our economic progress when man power was regarded as practically unlimited, and human labor was vastly cheaper than material or machinery. Such conditions have undergone a rapid change, and now with the critical scarcity of labor and its relatively high price many forms and processes of industry would be impossible were it not for improved labor saving machinery. Thus labor saving machinery has not, as has been sometimes claimed, displaced the human factor so much as it has supplied the vacancy left by the increasing withdrawal of man power and has actually lightened the burdens of the world and released countless human operatives for more productive lines of employment.

In the field of invention and manufacture of labor saving machinery one of the men entitled to distinction at Cleveland is George H. Hulett. Mr. Hulett is a native of Ohio, born at Conneaut September 26, 1846, a son of Erastus and Amanda (Norton) Hulett. His father was born in Vermont in 1796 and was a pioneer settler of Conneaut, arriving there in 1831 and following the occupation of farmer until 1860. In that year he moved to Cleveland and lived retired until his death in 1868. He married Amanda Norton in Vermont, and they were the parents of four children, William E. and Eliza, both deceased; Frank, a resident of Pasadena, California; and George H.

George H. Hulett attended public school until twelve years of age and then came to Cleveland, continued his education in the local schools here and in the Humiston Institute of Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1864. Mr. Hulett was a merchant at Unionville, Ohio, conducting a general merchandise store for the supply of all the commodities used in the surrounding country until 1881. Selling out, he returned to Cleveland and was in the produce and commission business in this city until 1890.

Thus nearly a quarter of a century of his active career passed before he got into the real field where his chief success has been made. In 1890 he began manufacturing coal and ore handling machinery. In 1898 he became associated as an engineer of construction with the Variety Iron Works of Cleveland. Resigning this position in 1903 he became engineer with

the McMyler Manufacturing Company. It was while with this company that he invented the Hulett Unloading Machine. In 1907 he became associated with the firm of Webster Camp & Lane at Akron. Still keeping his interests at Akron he returned to Cleveland in 1909 and opened an office in the Garfield Building and soon afterward consolidated with Wellman, Seaver & Morgan Company of Cleveland and the Webster, Camp & Lane Company of Akron. The new name became Wellman, Seaver & Morgan Company, with Mr. Hulett as vice president and director. In February, 1917, he resigned his post as vice president, but was still a director until 1918, when he withdrew.

His big work aside from manufacturing has been as an inventor. He is inventor of the Hulett Car Dumper Machine, sometimes called the McMyler Car Dumper Machine, and the Hulett Unloading Machine. This last is a device for unloading iron ore and coal, and for a number of years has been used on the Great Lakes and is now being introduced at various large ocean ports. The dumper machine is employed for unloading cars of ore, coal and other materials at lake and ocean ports and blast furnaces. He is also inventor of the Hulett Conveyor Bridges, for the handling of coal, iron, ore and limestone. One effective instance may be given as to the efficiency of the machinery invented by Mr. Hulett. Not so many years ago it required a hundred men for a period of twelve hours to unload a 5,000 ton cargo of ore. Four of the improved Hulett machines have again and again demonstrated their capacity to lift a 10,000 ton cargo of ore from a lake vessel and deposit it on the docks in less than five hours, with the services of only twenty-five men for operation.

Mr. Hulett is widely known in engineering and technical circles, is a member of the Engineers Club of Cleveland, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Engineers Club of New York City. He is a member of the Masonic order, is an independent voter and belongs to the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. At Unionville, Ohio, in June, 1871, he married Miss Addie Hutchings. They have a son and daughter, Frank and Mrs. H. J. Doolittle of Cleveland. Frank is a graduate of the Cleveland High School, the Case School of Applied Science and at present is an engineer and contractor in Cleveland.









*William Fuller*



Joel H. Fuller







## Joel Haven Fuller

**J**OEL HAVEN FULLER. It was about half a century before this writing that Joel Haven Fuller found his first active connection with Cleveland business life. It was a small and humble role that he essayed, but he showed an earnestness of spirit and a diligence that gave promise of future usefulness and responsibility, and that promise has been well fulfilled in subsequent years. Mr. Fuller is one of the oldest and most active business men of Cleveland in the fire brick industry, and his associations with that business have brought him an almost international acquaintance and position.

He was born in the old village of Brighton, now part of the City of Cleveland, September 6, 1851, a son of William and Maria (Haven) Fuller. His father, a native of Plainfield, Connecticut, where he was reared and educated, moved to Brighton, Ohio, in 1837, and for a number of years was a manufacturer, conducting an ashery. He was called from business pursuits when elected to the office of county auditor of Cuyahoga County and served three terms. In 1861 he began raising on a rather extensive scale horses which he furnished to the Government for use in the war. When the war was over he continued in the same business and also conducted a farm and was a wool commission merchant. In his later years he still kept in touch with public affairs as incumbent of the office of justice of the peace. He was an early abolitionist of Northern Ohio and an ardent republican. His church was the Presbyterian. He and his wife were married at Cleveland and they had four children: William H., who at the time of his death was assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Cleveland; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Kaim, who died September 29, 1916; Joel H.; and Mrs. Caroline M. Jones, of Jamestown, New York.

Joel Haven Fuller attended the public schools of the Cleveland suburbs Brighton and Brooklyn and after 1867 had two terms of instruction in Oberlin College. He then returned to Cleveland and found employment as collector and clerk with the Merchants National Bank. His wages were twenty-five dollars a month. A year later he went to the Big Four Railroad offices as clerk in the freight department, and after two years moved his employment to the county auditor's office as a deputy clerk under L. D. Benedict and W. S. Jones. He remained there two years. His longest serv-

ice as an employe was with the Standard Oil Company. His first job with that corporation was counting barrels, and later he was one of the trusted and efficient men in the treasurer's office.

Mr. Fuller began his independent business career as a partner with Charles B. Stowe in the Stowe-Fuller Company, dealers in refractory material, including fire clay, brick and other commodities. In 1897 the business was incorporated, with Mr. Fuller as president and treasurer. His duties and business connections required much of his time abroad in Europe in contracting for material for the Federal Refractories Company, which he had organized, and because of this continued absence he resigned as president and treasurer and in 1905 became vice president of the Stowe-Fuller Company. He had organized the Federal Refractory Company in 1905. This company manufactures silica and magnesite brick, with a plant at Alexandria, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fuller continued as president of the company until 1915, when he resigned, but is still a director. In 1915 the Stowe-Fuller Company sold their retail business to the Cuyahoga Builders Supply Company, in which corporation Mr. Fuller is vice president and director.

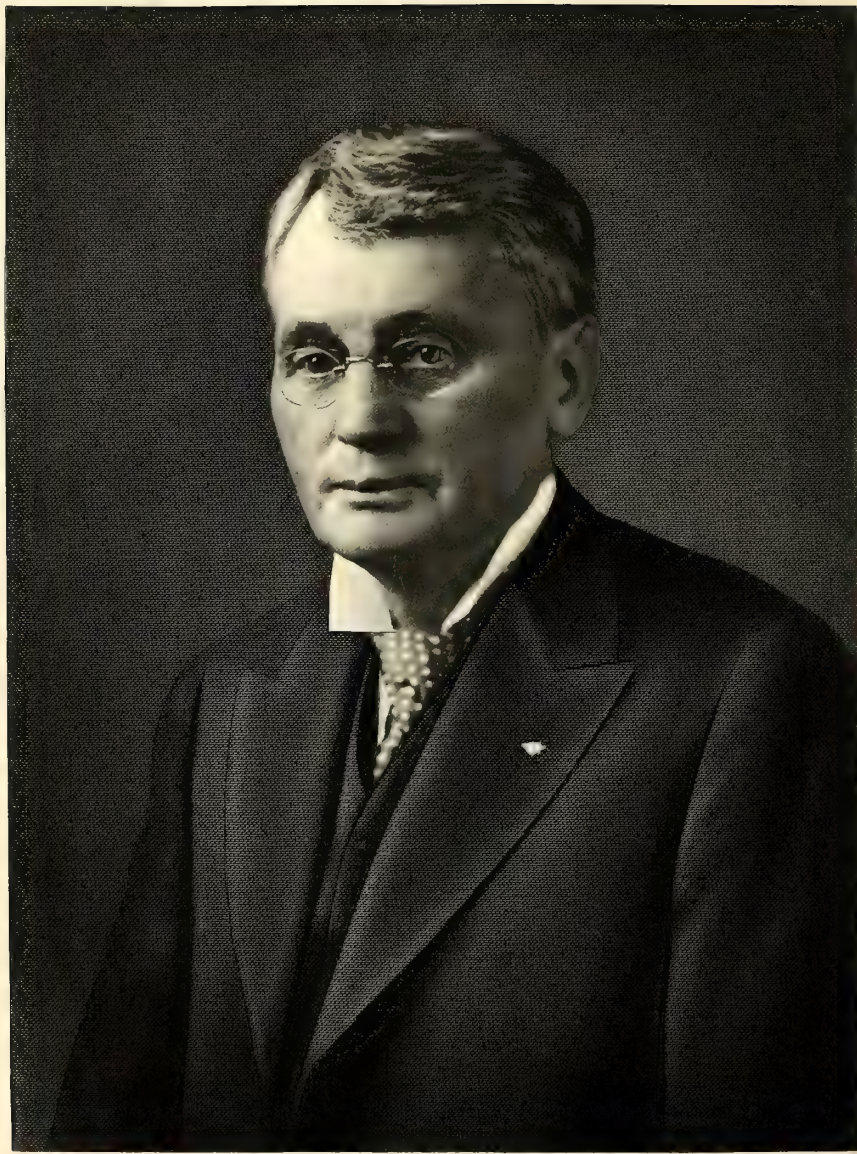
Other active business associations are as follows: Vice president and director of the National Fire Brick Company; vice president and director of the Minor Fire Brick Company; director of the Lockhaven Fire Brick Company of Lockhaven, Pennsylvania; director of the Engel Aircraft Company of Niles, Ohio; director of the Pittsburg Radium Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and director of the Metal Parts Manufacturing Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club, the Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland Gun Club, Automobile Club, Rotary Club, and in Masonry is affiliated with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Cleveland Council, Royal and Select Masters, Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, Eliadah Lodge of Perfection and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Fuller married at Buffalo, New York, September 12, 1888, Lillian B. Turner. They have one daughter, Mrs. Randolph G. Pack, of Cleveland, who is the mother of one child, Virginia Lathrop Pack.









*The Lane Publishing Co.*

*Eng. by E. J. Williams at Eng. NY*

*H. H. Hodell*

## Henry H. Hodell

**H**ENRY H. HODELL. The business career of Henry H. Hodell might be described briefly as a progress from a boy worker in a rolling mill to the executive chair of one of Cleveland's most important industries, the Cleveland Galvanizing Works Company, the plant of which occupies an entire city block. The opportunities surrounding Mr. Hodell were hardly better nor worse than those open to thousands of his contemporaries, and his success could be accounted for not so much by opportunity as the expression of his own industry and ambitious ideals.

Mr. Hodell was born in Strassburg, France, May 28, 1849, but in 1854, at the age of five, was brought to Cleveland by his parents, John and Barbara Hodell. In this city he attended the public schools until he was fourteen. Then came his employment as a bar mill worker in the Lake Shore Rolling Mills. He was there until 1865, and then learned and worked at the pattern making trade with the Pettengill Glass Foundry until 1871. The next three years he spent on the Pacific Coast at San Francisco, in charge of the pattern shops of the W. T. Garrett Bell and Brass Foundry.

On returning to Cleveland Mr. Hodell took up an entirely different line of enterprise, becoming a partner in a retail shoe business under the name Hodell & Collins. Mr. Hodell retained his interest in this business until 1901.

In the meantime, in 1886, he established on a modest scale the Cleveland Galvanizing Works Company. He had four men to assist him, and all the work was done in a shop 150x40 feet. It is from that as a nucleus that the present plant had grown until it covers al-

most a full city block, and with a payroll of 175 persons. For a number of years this plant operated as a custom galvanizing concern, but during the past fifteen years its facilities have been gradually broadened until it is now one of the largest weldless wire chain plants in the country. Their output is now thirty-five miles a day. The plant makes seven patterns of chains and sixty sizes. The business was incorporated in 1908, with Mr. Hodell as president and general manager, and with his two sons as his active associates, F. G. Hodell, vice president, and Howard Hodell, secretary and treasurer. At the father's death, which occurred February 10, 1918, F. G. Hodell was elected president, Howard Hodell, vice president, and W. F. Snyder, secretary.

Mr. Hodell was also president of the Van Dorn & Dutton Company, a director of the Van Dorn Electric Tool Company, and director of the Equity Savings and Loan Company. He was well known in business and social life of Cleveland, a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Shaker Heights Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club, and in Masonry affiliated with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he voted as a republican.

At Cleveland December 24, 1879, Mr. Hodell married Miss Annie A. Keim. Their two sons have already been mentioned, Fred G. being thirty-six and Howard H., thirty-three years of age.









*Engr. by F. J. Williams & Son, N.Y.*

*C. E. Alden*

## Charles E. Alden

**C**HARLES E. ALDEN. Few lawyers at the Cleveland bar are generally acknowledged to have a more ready and sound judgment in the broad and intricate matters pertaining to corporation, commercial and real estate jurisprudence than Charles E. Alden, senior member of the firm of Alden, Knapp & Magee. His education and experience have admirably fitted him for practice in these fields, and by the consideration of the important interests with which he has been identified it will be realized how rapid and substantial has been his professional progress.

The Alden family descends from sturdy New England stock, the first of the family in this country having immigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the year 1620. Enoch Alden, grandfather of Charles E. Alden, came from Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was one of the earliest settlers of Middlefield, Geauga County, Ohio. Charles E. Alden was born at Middlefield, December 18, 1875, and is a son of Edward H. and Heccey M. (Dunham) Alden.

Edward H. Alden, who for many years was an agriculturist in Geauga County, served as both a volunteer and a drafted man during the Civil war, the greater part of his service of nearly three years being with Company B, Eighty-Seventh Regiment, and Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1892 he moved to Hiram, Ohio, where he died October 25, 1916, his widow now being a resident of that place. They were members of the Methodist Church. Of their nine children, four sons and four daughters grew to maturity, their names being: Dr. A. H., a graduate of Hiram College, and now engaged in the practice of medicine at North Lima, Ohio; Dr. E. H., who is practicing dentistry at Alliance; Charles E.; John, who died at the age of four years; Diantha, who died when thirty-three years of age; Emily, who resides with her mother at Hiram; Mabel, who is the wife of Perry L. Green, of Hiram, secretary and manager of the Greendale Dairy Farm; David Russell, a graduate of Hiram College, and now a resident of Kent, Ohio; and Her-

cey May, a professional nurse of Cleveland, who was formerly for several years night superintendent of the East Fifty-fifth Street Hospital.

Charles E. Alden obtained his early training under greatest difficulties. He worked on his father's farm and attended district school at Middlefield until the age of seventeen. He was then compelled to rely upon his own resources. In spite of disappointments and obstacles that would have disheartened any but a dauntless spirit, he persisted steadfastly in attaining his cherished ambition to secure a college education. His course in college and afterwards in law school were made possible only by untiring energy and devotion and by the most rigid economy and self-denial.

After leaving the farm he taught country schools for about three years in Middlefield and in Livingston County, Illinois. He then attended Hiram College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. After pursuing special studies during the fall and winter of 1901 and 1902 he entered the office of Edwin Vorhis at Akron, Ohio, where he studied law for six months. Going to Cleveland in the fall of 1902, he secured employment in the office of Bardons & Oliver, and later in the office of the American Steel & Wire Company, performing stenographic and clerical work during the day and attending law school at night. He spent two years in the Cleveland Law School, and then, dropping his office work, he completed his studies in the law department of Western Reserve University in the spring of 1905, at that time being admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law in January, 1906, in partnership with Eldon J. Hopple, who for the past two terms has been speaker of the House of Representatives at Columbus, and the firm of Alden & Hopple continued in existence until January, 1909, when W. C. McCullough became a partner, the style of the combination then being McCullough, Alden & Hopple. In 1910 Mr. Alden withdrew and formed a partnership with H. H. Knapp and C. F. Magee, and the firm of Alden, Knapp and Magee is generally accounted at this time as one of the most



formidable organizations in the city. Offices are maintained in the Engineers Building, and a general practice is carried on, although the firm has perhaps obtained its strongest standing in the specialty of corporation, commercial and real estate law.

Mr. Alden is a democrat and a member of the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Club, and of the Tom L. Johnson Club. He is also a member of the Christian Church, the Civic League, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the local and the Ohio State Bar Associations and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Those who know him need not be told that he is a broad-minded citizen of sterling worth, steadfastly interested in all public measures which promise to be of practical good, and those who are not acquainted with him may have the full assurance of his legion of friends to that effect. He is a close student, and is not only interested in the literature of his profession, but also in worth-while works of history and fiction.

Mr. Alden was married at Brunswick,

Medina County, Ohio, in 1902, to Miss Ina May Gibbs, a daughter of Alexander and Paulina (Green) Gibbs, the latter still living, and the former of whom died at Brunswick, December 26, 1915, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Gibbs was a Civil war veteran with a brilliant military record, and was with General Custer as a cavalryman at the battle of Five Forks and others. During the Civil war he took part in seventeen pitched battles and was with Sheridan at the time of his historic ride to Winchester, and rose to corporal and to a staff officership. Mrs. Alden was born at Brunswick, where she received her early education, subsequently attending Ohio Northern College at Ada, and then going to Hiram College, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Literature in the same class as that in which Mr. Alden graduated. Prior to that time she had taught school for several years, and later was a teacher in Medina County, Ohio, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Alden are the parents of two children, both born at Cleveland: Marcella Eugenia and John Butler.







Copy for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Dr. Herbert

The Young, Healthy, Happy



## George Huberty

**G**EORGE HUBERTY is at the head of probably the oldest store fixture and show case manufacturing plant at Cleveland or Northern Ohio, and one of the five sons who carry on a business which was founded by their father, Peter Huberty, in 1870.

Peter Huberty, Sr., who died in 1915, at the age of eighty, was an expert cabinet maker. He worked in London and Paris before coming to this country, and for years was employed by Herter Brothers in New York as foreman and was in charge of much of the finer cabinet work done in the costly homes along Fifth Avenue in that city.

In 1870 Peter Huberty, Sr., came to Cleveland and founded the present business now conducted by his sons. These sons grew up in the atmosphere of the plant and business, and in 1903 the father turned over the active management to them, with George Huberty, directing head.

Associated with Mr. George Huberty are his brothers William and Ernest, who are in charge of the drafting, designing and sales departments; Albert, superintendent of the factory; and Peter, Jr., at the head of the finishing department. The plant is located at East Forty-fifth Street just north of Superior Avenue. A number of additions to the original plant have been made. The power is supplied entirely by electricity, and at the present writing the company is manufacturing orders booked many months ago.

The specialty of the business is the manufacture of fixtures and show cases for drug stores, cigar shops and jewelry stores, together with plate glass show cases finished in marble, and office fittings of a general class. The plant has a large dry kiln where lumber is thoroughly seasoned.

A special correspondent of one of the Cleveland papers recently took occasion to write up this business as one of the old and reliable concerns in the city. A few quotations from the article which appeared at the time will serve to give a further idea of the magnitude and importance of the industry.

"Walk into almost any store in Cleveland or in one of the small surrounding towns, a drug store, cigar shop, candy store or jewelry store, and one will find that a great deal of attention has been paid to the seemingly small details of experience. Years ago a small merchant was satisfied with almost any kind of counter or old-fashioned show case. Wood was enough then. Now, in addition to many feet of fine oak and birch being used in the construction of artistic counters, shelves, showcases and other fixtures, the Huberty concern also furnishes thousands of dollars worth of plate glass and marble. All these go into the more modern type of fixtures that tend to make a store up-to-date and prosperous looking. 'While of course wood is cheaper,' said one of the members of the firm, 'there has been a big development in the past few years in the plate glass and marble fixtures. We plan and design fixtures to harmonize with individual stores and to harmonize with the surroundings. Years ago a merchant used to be satisfied to spend about eight hundred dollars in fitting up a new store. Now it is the exceptional case where a merchant does not invest anywhere from three thousand to four thousand dollars—and in some cases much more—in fitting up his store before opening it.'

"The Hubertys do a great deal of work in Cleveland and in many towns throughout the northeastern part of the state, notably Akron, Canton, Youngstown, Sandusky, Elyria and Ashtabula. In Cleveland the concern has done a great deal of work for the chain of stores operated by the Standard Drug Company. Recently they completed the installation of fixtures in the three stores in the Winton Hotel Building and also the new Prospect Pharmacy, operated by another company, at the Prospect Avenue end of the Taylor Arcade. They have designed and manufactured many fixtures for stores in Ohio not mentioned in this article. Much of their work is in designing new fixtures for stores that are keeping up with the march of progress by remodeling or rebuilding."









*Jane Elliott Snow.*

## Jane Elliott Snow

JANE ELLIOTT SNOW. America has been a nation of workers. Work as defined in material results has been uppermost, while work as expressed in experience and life had few interpreters. To act, rather than to live, has been an accepted ideal, and the riches of human experience have been heavily discounted against the stupendous task of clearing forests, building roads and uplifting the complex fabric of our material civilization.

Right now the giant of American moral and physical power is meeting its supreme test, and no one doubts it will prove worthy of its task. Already many who have long been "lantern bearers" of the finer idealism foresee in the "after the war period" the dawn of a more complete and wholesome adjustment of the relative values of life and a better ordering of its social and spiritual standards.

In this new awakening, which cannot long be delayed, will come a real appreciation of those who, under earlier and less hospitable conditions, strove so earnestly and with the spirit of pioneers to live the lives that were theirs and possess themselves and their fellow beings of the privileges that are implicit in life itself more than in its material circumstances.

It is for what she has done in this role that many now, and more in coming years, appreciate and admire Mrs. Jane Elliott Snow, one of Cleveland's most highly esteemed women. Mrs. Snow has been a prominent figure in Cleveland's literary, social and woman's affairs for over a generation. Thousands in Cleveland have heard her lecture and in other ways have come within the range of her cultural and uplifting influence, while many other thousands here and elsewhere have read her writings in the public press, magazines and books. The story of the larger interests of her life has been well told by Mrs. Snow herself in some memoirs she prepared two or three years ago. While the story must be greatly condensed for this publication, it seems appropriate to quote the introduction to those memoirs:

"These memoirs are written at the urgent request of friends. They were not asked to be written, nor are they written, because I am

great, or have ever been great; or are they written because I have been the center of a high social circle and associated with great people; they are written solely because I have lived long and have seen many changes.

"My life has covered the period of great epoch making inventions and discoveries; it has covered the period when spinning, weaving and other industries were taken out of the home, where they were done by hand, and into factories where they are done by machinery.

"During the first two decades and more of my life, wood was used for heating, and candles for lighting the homes. In farming communities (and half of my life was spent there) the roads were poor and the farm wagon was the nearest to a pleasure carriage that most people owned.

"My memory goes back to a period antedating the Civil War by a number of years. I remember well the bitter controversy over slavery that was often heard in our local community. With other mothers, sisters and daughters, I felt the woes, the grief that came into the homes because of the suffering and loss of loved ones in the mighty conflict. I have witnessed the astonishment and mourning and heard the wail of a great people over the martyrdom of three sainted presidents.

"I have sorrowed much, and have enjoyed much of life, and now as the shadows begin to fall, and my steps go down nearer and nearer to the final end, I try to recall only the pleasant things in life, and to hope that 'He who doeth all things well, will pardon my offenses and at last take me to himself.'"

It was on a farm in North Royalton, Ohio, more than eighty-one years ago, on June 14, 1837, that Jane Elliott was born, a daughter of Richard S. and Elizabeth (Coates) Elliott. Her own life and her ancestors have always been part of that Americanism which has been steadiest and most steadfast in its patriotism. Her great-grandfather on her mother's side was John Coates, who was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1740, and was a man of means, in early life something of a sportman, but later transferred his interests to books and was especially fond of Shakespeare. His re-



publican principles and admiration for Washington brought him to this country early in the nineteenth century, and with his family he first settled in Geneseo, New York, and thirteen years later came to North Royalton, Ohio, where he bought over 3,000 acres of land. His children and grandchildren were each given a farm. He lived to a great age, dying in 1832. His elder son, Mrs. Snow's grandfather, was a graduate of Oxford University.

In the paternal line Mrs. Snow is seventh in direct descent from John Eliot, known to every American school child as the "Apostle to the Indians." He arrived at Boston November 4, 1631, and gave the greater part of his active life to the salvation of the Indians. All his three sons became ministers, and Mrs. Snow is descended through his second son, Joseph, who settled at Guilford, Connecticut. Her grandfather, Reuben Elliott, was judge of the Probate Court of Guilford.

Mrs. Snow was one of five children, Cornelia, Nelson, Reuben, Jane and Eugene. Eugene was only one year old when her mother died. Her father married for his second wife Polly Alger.

Some of the earliest impressions upon Mrs. Snow's life were made outside of her home by religious meetings and the discussions over temperance and slavery. On Sundays she and the other children were carefully dressed and taken to a church some three miles distant. Occasionally Mr. James A. Garfield, then a student at Hiram College, and others of his classmates, came there to preach. "As there were two schools of churches in the town, one Calvinist, the other Free Will Baptist, the question of the future state of the soul was a never ending theme of discussion. It was not unusual to see groups of men standing outside of the schoolhouse during recess at religious meetings, and I learned as I grew older that they were discussing the question whether or not a man could work out his own salvation." But for all the differences among the people in religious doctrines Mrs. Snow states that all of them were opposed to slavery and were loyal to the Government and Flag.

It is necessary to pass over many of the incidents she relates of her childhood, though all of them reflect somewhat of the life and condition of society of that generation. In describing her school life she confesses that she can remember no time when she could not read. But she had some severe struggles with arithmetic and old Kirkham's grammar. "The English Reader and Rhetorical Reader were used in the country schools until my twelfth year. Think of a child of ten or twelve years reading 'The Eloquence of Bourdalou,' the 'Essays of Blair and Addison,'

'Hume's Queen Elizabeth,' or a translation into the vernacular of 'Cicero against Verres.' The Arabian Nights had a particular fascination for me, and I often amused my schoolmates by telling them the weird stories therein recorded. I very early acquired some knowledge of astronomy by studying a simple picture book in which the earth was represented with the sun, moon and stars around it. When the system of teaching geography by the singing method was introduced, and that study became a pleasing diversion for most of the pupils, and the principal countries, their extent, their capitals and chief cities, mountains, lakes and rivers, were soon familiar objects to all.

"The old school house where I first attended school was a one-room building with the exception of a closet and an 'entry.' A desk with a seat in front of it extended around three sides of the room. Several outline maps hung on the walls, and there was a very good blackboard. Boys much older than schoolboys now are attending the winter terms, the reason perhaps being that there was really nothing else for them to do, except to cut firewood or do the farm chores.

"The Sunday School played no small part in the education of children, also 'grown ups' along scriptural lines. We were expected to memorize verses from the New Testament, and some of those lessons became so well fixed in my mind that I have never forgotten them."

During her thirteenth year she attended the old Brooklyn Academy under Rev. Mr. Madison, whom she describes as a most excellent man, the soul of kindness, and a capable teacher of all the branches taught at such schools. During 1852-53 she lived in the family of her uncle on Detroit Avenue in Cleveland and attended Miss Guilford's Academy for Young Ladies, located at the intersection of Prospect and Huron street, near East 9th Street. One incident of that school term was hearing the Hungarian patriot Kossuth address the people during his American visit. Outside of these rare occasions and the instruction and culture afforded by the school itself there was little in the city at that time that was educational. There were no historical rooms, no parks, only one or two railways, and in the harbor a few sailing vessels and small steamers. West of the river was Ohio City, a real city, but not so noted as Brooklyn Village three miles away.

During the years 1854-55 Mrs. Snow taught three terms of school in country districts. Her first term was at Parma township, in the same neighborhood where she afterwards lived for twenty-eight years as the wife of Mr. W. C. Snow. She received five dollars a month and board among families that sent their children



to the school. Though this salary was meager she explains that the purchasing power of money was much greater than in modern times, and a single month's wages was able to furnish her a surprising equipment of clothes and other finery.

She was married January 31, 1854, to Mr. Snow and they began housekeeping in the home of his parents and in the home where they continued to live for twenty-eight years. On that farm were born their children: Frank H., Addie May, Bertha S., and Albert W. She thus describes her experiences as a mother: "We were not so far from a physician as distance is reckoned now, but three miles of mud road on cold and stormy days was quite a distance, especially when there is no way to travel over it but on foot or on horseback. As a result, in all lighter cases of illness home remedies were resorted to. Teas of saffron, camomile and other simples were given when the baby showed signs of colic, and borax and honey were used in cases of sore mouth. My children had most of the baby diseases, such as mumps, measles and whooping cough, but I never had any experience with diphtheria or scarlet fever. I learned from a good German neighbor, Mrs. Philip Klein, that if babies are kept clean, warm and well fed they are very little trouble. As the children grew up they attended the district school, which in our case was nearby, so they could come home for dinner."

Her son Frank at the age of fourteen entered Berea College, now Baldwin University, eight miles away, coming home every week end. Later he attended Oberlin College. While assisting the local firemen drag the apparatus through the streets in severe weather he took a cold from which he did not recover until in the early '80s, when he went West and worked during the winter shoveling snow on the Northern Pacific Railway. In the spring he returned home with health fully restored. He taught school a number of years, did clerical work, and died in 1905, leaving a wife, whose maiden name was Clara J. Fitch, of Olmstead, a former teacher, and five sons, Rollo, Clifton, William, Adelbert and Warren. These grandsons of Mrs. Snow are all living in Cleveland.

Her daughter Addie attended high school at Olmstead. She died in 1909.

Her daughter Bertha attended Mr. Treat's school at Brighton also the West High School in Cleveland, was a teacher in country schools for several terms, and then became the wife of Charles W. Brainerd, vice president of the National Screw and Tack Company. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd have two daughters, Eva and Genevieve, both graduates from the College for Women. Eva married C. M. Lemperly, advertising manager for the Sherwin-Williams

Company, and their son Charles Loring is a great-grandson of Mrs. Snow. Genevieve married A. D. Taylor, a landscape artist of Cleveland, Ohio.

Albert W. Snow was educated in public school and business college and is a dry goods merchant of Cleveland. He married Julia A. Valkopf and has two children, Chester and Irving.

As so many people know Mrs. Snow as a literary woman there is corresponding interest in that chapter of her career which tells how and what she read. "As a young girl I read a great deal of worthless fiction. This habit was a mortification to me because I could not converse intelligently about anything I had read; the reason no doubt being that I read nothing worthy of talking about.

"At last the great state of Ohio came to my rescue. Soon after my marriage the state sent a small library of about two hundred volumes into every township within its boundaries. In this library were such books as Plutarch's Lives, Strickland's Lives of Queens, Abbott's Histories, and a number of books on Natural Science. The books were for some months in my immediate neighborhood, and being a young housekeeper with but little to do, I soon read them all, and from that time to the present I have had no taste for worthless fiction. Of course I read fiction—a little every year—but always the best.

"After I had exhausted the library I began to look about for more books of like character. Every person I knew who had a good book was willing to lend it to me because I always took good care of a book and returned it at the proper time. Among the books obtained in this way were Irving's works, Bunyan's famous allegory and other religious works.

"My next opportunity for obtaining good reading was at Case Library. I shall never forget the pleasure I took in selecting books from dear old Case. A membership ticket for one year at Case was then \$3 and it was worth it. I could draw a book, two volumes if I wished, and could keep them four weeks by renewing them at the end of two weeks by postal card. I usually selected a heavy book. By 'heavy' I mean one that contained good substantial matter. In that way I had reading that would last me a month. This enabled me to read a little each day without interfering with my household duties.

"For a number of years my reading was along the line of history, which I read from the standpoint of many authors, such as Rawlinson, Wilkinson, Grote, Gibbon, Hume, Macauley, Bancroft, Draper and Buckle. The last two writers especially interested me, as they treated their subjects from a philosophical standpoint. From history I drifted to archæology to the Mound Builders by many

authors, and to Layard in Nineveh in Babylon. Then it was books on natural science. I read Humboldt's works, also books on astronomy and geology. I loved the translations from the French authors on scientific subjects.

"After a time it came to me that I was sadly deficient in poetry. So I studied Shakespeare, Milton, Tasso, Dante. These were the great poets. Next I studied many of the English and American poets. Again I would have seasons when nothing would so delight me as books of travel. I have explored mines, climbed the mountains, traversed deserts. I have sailed every sea and visited every land on the globe in imagination."

Mrs. Snow had almost reached middle life before she began to write for publication. She did so largely through the suggestion of friends, and her first articles were published in a magazine in Cleveland. Through acquaintance with Mr. M. E. Williams, for many years one of the most able editors of the *Ohio Farmer* of Cleveland, she began contributing to that and other farm journals of the country, not only specific articles relating to the farm, the home, the dairy, but also covering much wider fields. A series of sketches of the early history of the Township of Parma were published in the *Cleveland Herald*. Her first book review, prepared at the suggestion of John Hutchins, the Cleveland attorney, was on Tennyson's drama of Queen Mary and appeared in the *Cleveland Leader*. She was also associated for a time on the staff of the *Household Realm* at Cleveland with such other women writers as Mrs. Ella Sturtevant Webb, Mrs. S. Louise Patteson and Agnes Warner McClelland, all members of the Cleveland Woman's Press Club. She also wrote occasional articles for the religious press, including the *Western Christian Advocate* and the *Jewish Review and Observer*.

One of the healthful influences toward improving her ability as a writer she describes as follows: "Among my later day helpers along the line of correct writing, Mrs. Stella M. Collart, a successful writer of photoplays, is deserving of more than mere mention. Mrs. Collart and myself were near neighbors for a number of years, and as we both aspired to authorship, we together took a systematic course in grammar and rhetoric. We reviewed our school books, then studied such authors as Richard Grant White, Brander Matthews, Hamilton Mabie and others."

Others to whom she has attributed helpfulness in many ways in her literary career are Mr. A. E. Hyre, her cousin, W. R. Coates, and her many associates in the Cleveland Woman's Press Club and other organizations. Mrs. Snow is author of a short history of the Coates, Wilcox and Teachout families. Also women of Tennyson and a life of William

McKinley, the preparation of which was suggested by Miss Anne C. Granger, to whom the book is dedicated.

Mrs. Snow became a member of the Cleveland Woman's Press Club in 1887 and was associated with all its leading members and also with the members of the Poet's Round Table, and in her memoirs she refers specifically to practically all the prominent women writers of Cleveland who were connected with these organizations in the past thirty years.

Mrs. Snow is frequently referred to as the pioneer in the field of parlor lecturers. To this she was also directed by the suggestion and interest of friends, and her first lecture was delivered on the West Side on the subject of Egypt, a country which was then attracting much interest. From that beginning her work extended to different quarters of the city, and eventually involved a long list of subjects, including some of the great figures of history and great works of literature.

Mrs. Snow was a member of one of the early Chautauqua classes held in the Village of Brooklyn, and since 1892 has been a prominent member of the woman's clubs of Cleveland. For her many activities in these clubs, including the Woman's Relief Corps, the Literary Guild and other organizations, repeated honors have been bestowed upon Mrs. Snow. About two years ago the Cleveland Woman's Club arranged to have an oil painting of Mrs. Snow made and given a place of honor in the clubrooms.

As already noted, her religious life and experience covers nearly fourscore years. As a girl she came under the influence of ministers of different denominations, and finally united with the Methodist Church at Brighton. When, after her husband's death in January, 1892, Mrs. Snow came to Cleveland to live with her daughter, Mrs. Brainerd, she united with St. John's Episcopal Church, her father's ancestors having been of that faith. In these two denominations Mrs. Snow has been active in the various church and missionary societies.

Without describing her life in further detail, it is obvious even from this brief sketch that Mrs. Snow has lived largely and with heart and mind open to the biggest and most vital things either within the scope of her intellect or in the performance of those commonplace duties that are unchanging and unchanged from generation to generation. A juster and higher tribute was never paid her than when on one of the occasions of public honor at which she was the guest someone wrote: "Our old friend is the type of womanhood on which rests the best development of the nation."



**JESSE K. BRAINERD.** A long life signalized by associations both with the pioneer and modern epochs of Cleveland, characterized by high purpose and ideals and real success in business affairs was that of the late Jesse K. Brainerd, who died at his home in Cleveland October 5, 1911, when in his ninetieth year.

His parents, Cephas and Lydia (Edwards) Brainerd, were identified with the earliest settlement of Cuyahoga County, located about a century ago and establishing a home in Brooklyn Township, on land now included in the City of Cleveland. It was in the old village of Brooklyn that Jesse K. Brainerd was born August 17, 1822. As a boy he attended the district schools and the Brooklyn Village Academy, completing his education when about seventeen years old. For four years he taught school, but his real talents and inclinations were for practical affairs. At one time he operated his father's farm, but left the farm to establish a general store at Independence, Ohio. He finally returned to manage the old homestead until after the death of his parents. Mr. Brainerd was one of the early factors in the oil industry, and was also in the real estate business, in both of which he showed unusual judgment and was successful himself and rendered an important service to his many clients. Mr. Brainerd was for many years identified with the National Screw and Tack Company of Cleveland and also the National Acme Manufacturing Company and the Cleveland Boat Manufacturing Company. He was always remarkable for his keen business judgment and force of character, and much of his success was doubtless due to the practice of a rule which he often advised young people to follow, that of saving something from their income every year as a provision against old age.

Mr. Brainerd was in one sense an old fashioned man, in that he sought no relations with fraternities or clubs. Outside of home his greatest interest was the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through his religion he expressed some of the best enthusiasm of his life. He

was a liberal contributor to the church and also to the important charities of the city and no case of need was ever brought to his attention without receiving some practical helpfulness. He never missed a vote at presidential elections, and beginning his allegiance with the whig party he was a loyal republican until his death.

September 24, 1845, Mr. Brainerd married Miss Malina A. Sackett. They walked the pathway of life together for sixty-five years, and at the time of his death they were undoubtedly one of the very oldest couples in Cuyahoga County. The widow survived her honored husband about three years, passing away November 19, 1914.

She was born at Turin, New York, in 1825, and was twelve years of age when she came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Sackett, to South Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County. She grew to womanhood in that vicinity, attended school there and became acquainted with the young schoolmaster whom she afterwards married. Her life was also extended through nearly ninety years and in that lifetime she had witnessed the old candle, the kerosene lamp, gas lighting and electricity, and as a girl her familiar household industries were spinning, weaving and cloth making. After her marriage she lived at Independence, Ohio, and she and her young husband, then a merchant, were among the social leaders of the town, and their home was noted for its liberal hospitality and also a place where many a sick and unfortunate one was carefully nursed and cared for. Mrs. Brainerd was devoted to her church, but the best of her character was expressed in devotion to her children and closest friends. After the death of her husband she lived with her son, Mr. C. W. Brainerd. Besides her children she was survived by seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd had three children: Mrs. Frances Josephine Gates, widow of Lafayette Gates, Eva Malina, wife of Edwin Stimson, and Charles W. Brainerd.

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### Charles W. Brainerd

**CHARLES W. BRAINERD**, only son of the late Jesse K. Brainerd, whose life has been reviewed on other pages, is one of the representative business men and substantial citizens of Cleveland, where he has spent most of his

life, and among other business and banking connections is vice president of the National Screw and Tack Company.

He was born in Cuyahoga County in 1861, and received his early education in the public



schools of Brooklyn Village. He also attended the Spencerian Business College. At the age of twenty he began his business career in an oil refinery in Pennsylvania, and was there three years. His first position with the National Screw and Tack Company was as office clerk. In 1893 he became secretary of the company and from that was promoted to his present office as vice president.

In 1886 Mr. Brainerd married Miss Bertha Snow, daughter of Jane Elliott Snow, one of

the most prominent of Cleveland's women, whose noble career is sketched on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd have two daughters, Mrs. Charles M. Lemperly, of Lakewood, and Mrs. A. D. Taylor, of Cleveland. The Brainerd home is in an ideal residence section of Cleveland at 12903 Lake Avenue in Lakewood.

Mr. Brainerd is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Clifton Club, First Congregational Church and in politics is a republican.

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### Mrs. Charles W. Brainerd

MRS. CHARLES W. BRAINERD is a fine example of the twentieth century American woman and as such deserves a few lines under her individual name in this publication. Mrs. Brainerd is essentially domestic, a lover of her beautiful home, which she looks after with master hand, and at the same time is an enthusiastic worker in Red Cross and philanthropic affairs. One day in the week is devoted to "canteen" work for the United States Army, another to surgical dressings at the West Side Red Cross and odd moments are given to knitting. She is secretary of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her membership in that patriotic order being due to the service her great-grandfather on the Snow side rendered as a fighting minute man in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Brainerd has done much to aid the practical work done at Camp Sherman and for the Belgian Relief. She is a member of the First Congregational Church on Franklin Avenue and active in its various interests. One of her special philanthropies for a number of years has been the Central Friendly Inn.

Bertha Snow, the name she bore until her

marriage, was born in a farm home at Parma, Ohio. Her parents were W. C. and Jane Elliott Snow, and that she was nobly reared needs no other evidence than the name of her mother, one of Cleveland's best known women. She grew to womanhood amid surroundings peculiar to the rural life of Ohio, attending district schools, church and Sunday school at Brighton, now South Brooklyn, and later was a student in Mr. Treat's School at Brighton and the West High School in Cleveland.

She taught several terms of school and on November 18, 1886, became the wife of Mr. Charles Brainerd. After their marriage they resided for a few years near Warren, Pennsylvania. In Cleveland their home for a number of years was on Clinton Avenue, until they removed to their present residence 12903 Lake Avenue in Lakewood. With her husband Mrs. Brainerd has traveled extensively in this country, both south, east and west. They have visited the Pacific coast three times and Yellowstone National Park twice. They have two daughters: Eva, Mrs. C. M. Lemperly, of Manor Park Avenue, Lakewood; and Genevieve, Mrs. A. D. Taylor, of South Boulevard, Cleveland Heights.





Portrait Engraving Co.

Eng. by J. Williams of Bos. N.Y.

H. H. Harkness



## Harvey Edward Hackenberg

**H**ARVEY EDWARD HACKENBERG. There has apparently been an unbroken continuity in Mr. Hackenberg's progress and rise to important business responsibilities ever since he came to Cleveland more than thirty-five years ago. He is now one of the chief executive officers of the National Carbon Company, Incorporated, and has always identified himself in a public-spirited manner with Cleveland's larger movements in the direction of civic growth and expansion.

Mr. Hackenberg was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1864. He is a son of Albert Hackenberg, a native of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and who is now living retired at Northumberland at the age of eighty-two. The mother, whose maiden name was Maria Brouse, died in 1914.

Mr. Hackenberg was educated in the public schools of his native town, and on leaving high school at the age of seventeen came immediately to Cleveland. For a brief time only he was merged with the rank and file of those who in comparative obscurity carry on the work of the world. From the latter part of 1881 to 1883 he worked as a clerk with the firm of Tuttle, Masters & Company, iron ore merchants. About this time Mr. Tuttle's withdrawal from the business led to the adoption of the firm name of Masters & Company. With this new firm Mr. Hackenberg continued about a year, when he entered into other relations.

In the winter of 1882 Willis U. Masters had formed a partnership with W. H. Boulton under the firm name of the Boulton Carbon Company. They began the manufacture of electric lighting carbons. That industry was then in its infancy, lighting by electricity itself being little more than in an experimental stage. In 1885 Mr. Hackenberg was transferred to this company, becoming general clerk, a position he filled until 1888.

In 1886 the business was incorporated under the name of The National Carbon Company of Ohio, and in 1888 Mr. Hackenberg was elected its secretary. In 1899 several companies engaged in the same lines of manufacture, combined under the name of National Carbon Company of New Jersey, and on the first of February of that year Mr. Hackenberg was elected treasurer and had since held that office. On February 20, 1912, he was elected vice president of the company, and on March 18, 1912, was again elected secretary. May 1, 1917, the National Carbon Company, Incorporated, a New York corporation, succeeded the National Carbon Company of New Jersey, and Mr. Hackenberg continues with it in the capacity of vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hackenberg has had at different times numerous relations with business enterprises at Cleveland and elsewhere, and is a director of the Union Commerce National Bank of Cleveland. He is a member of the Union Club of Cleveland, the Clifton Club of Lakewood, and the Westwood Country Club, and is identified with many organizations of a commercial character, including the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, Ohio State Board of Commerce, Cleveland Engineering Society, Electrical League and similar organizations.

Just recently Mr. Hackenberg completed a new home, "Oakcrest," at 12506 West Shore Drive in Lakewood. He married June 18, 1903, Miss Addie May Lawrence, daughter of the late O. C. Lawrence and a niece of the late Washington H. Lawrence, who up to the time of his death in 1900 was president of the National Carbon Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hackenberg are members of the First Baptist church of Cleveland, and he is a member of the board of trustees.









Eng. by F. C. Williams & Son, N.Y.

A. K. Roe

Eng. by F. C. Williams & Son, N.Y.

## Roy B. Robinette

**R**OY B. ROBINETTE. So creditable is it considered in American business life to be a self made man, to owe little to fortunate early circumstances, that one who has risen to positions of responsibility through his own efforts has no hesitancy in recalling the steps on which he climbed. Nine tenths of the successful men of today, perhaps, enjoyed no other educational advantages than a few years in the public schools in early boyhood, but these are the men who plan and carry out business enterprises of magnitude, men whose good judgment, integrity and sagacity uphold the whole fabric of commercial life. A man of this class is found in Roy B. Robinette, who is secretary and treasurer of the Tropical Paint & Oil Company of Cleveland, and is officially connected with other important concerns.

Roy B. Robinette is a native of Ohio and was born January 16, 1878, on his father's farm in Bedford Township, Cuyahoga County. His parents were William P. and Adelaide A. (Ruggles) Robinette. He attended the public schools, leaving the Miles Park school in Cleveland when fifteen years old. He immediately sought employment and was accepted as an office boy in the printing department of the Standard Oil Company, where he remained two years and proved efficient or he would not have been further retained, as that is a business concern that requires diligence in its employes and honest effort. Mr. Robinette then became a clerk in the lubricating department, in which capacity he continued until 1896, when he became a clerk with the Atlantic Refining Company, with which concern he remained until the spring of 1902. Mr. Robinette then engaged with the Lake Carriers Oil Company at Coraopolis, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and had charge of their office

at the refinery until the fall of that year and then came to Cleveland. Here he entered the business house of The Fred G. Clarke Company, dealers in oils and heavy chemicals in a clerical capacity, and served as such until December 1, 1903.

In the meanwhile Mr. Robinette had been watching for the opportune moment to embark in business for himself and it came at this time, when he became associated with George C. Hascall in the purchase of the Tropical Oil Company. A partnership existed until 1906, when the business was incorporated and since then Mr. Robinette has been secretary and treasurer, the name of the business being changed in 1914 to the Tropical Paint & Oil Company. Mr. Robinette is also treasurer of the Hascall Paint Company, and is a director in the Industrial Discount Company, is president of the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club and is also second vice president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. There are few men in this great industry who are better informed and few whose opinion concerning its future carries more weight.

Mr. Robinette was married at Cleveland, August 11, 1909, to Miss Dawn Waldeck, and they have two children, Roy B. and Carl W. They started their schooling in the Laurel School, a private institution of much merit.

While never unduly active in the political field, Mr. Robinette is a staunch republican and he is the type of citizen who considers it a privilege to belong to such public-spirited bodies as the City Club, the Chamber of Industry and the Civic League. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, and also of that rather exclusive organization, the Hermit Club. He belongs to the Church of Christ.









J. C. Hipp

## John C. Hipp

**J**OHN C. HIPPI. In following carefully the story of the wonderful development of some of Cleveland's great commercial enterprises, no one can lose sight of the fact that business ability of a higher order has brought this about. Nothing else explains it, for even if the time were ripe and circumstances favorable, only men of tact, shrewdness, wide vision and sound judgment could have so carefully built and adequately financed concerns that within less than a decade have been able to increase their working capital from \$12,000 to \$200,000 and secure the world as trade territory. Such is the record of the Pennsylvania Rubber & Supply Company, of which John C. Hipp is president.

John C. Hipp was born in the city of Cleveland, April 7, 1859. His parents were Martin and Magdalena (Miller) Hipp. Martin Hipp was born in Strassburg, Germany, in 1828, and came to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848, where he conducted a general store until his death. He was a man of sterling character and a sound citizen and served as a member of the City Council from 1876 to 1878. In politics he was a republican and fraternally he was identified with such bodies as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Foresters. In 1850 he was married to Magdalena Miller, and they had four sons: W. S., who is a resident of Houston, Texas; John C., of Cleveland; Eddie, who died aged ten years; and Charles F. who died in 1916, leaving a wife, Emma J. and daughter Mabel. Charles F. Hipp had spent several years in the retail grocery business.

John C. Hipp was educated in the public schools of his native city and left the high school when sixteen years old to accept a position as shipping clerk with the wholesale grocery house of A. J. Wenham Sons, in which he later became a salesman. In 1882 Mr. Hipp resigned and embarked in a grocery business for himself, which he continued until 1900, when he sold out and started a transportation enterprise under the title of the Hipp Delivery Company, of which he continued president until he sold in 1915. In the meanwhile he had become interested in

an enterprise which had entered the business field in 1908 in a comparatively modest way, the Pennsylvania Rubber & Supply Company, of which he accepted the presidency in 1910 and has held that position ever since, his able guidance of its affairs having had much to do with the great success that has attended it.

The Pennsylvania Rubber & Supply Company was organized in 1908, with Charles Mosher as president; T. J. Holmden, secretary and treasurer; D. McLean, vice president; and Harry G. Smith, manager. The present officers are: John C. Hipp, president; T. J. Smith, first vice president; W. R. Jeavons, second vice president; A. I. Fishbaugh, third vice president; E. R. Seager, secretary; and Harry G. Smith, treasurer and manager. The business was started on East Ninth Street, Cleveland, with a floor space of 32 x 65 feet and the company employed four men. In 1910, when Mr. Hipp became president, the business was moved to Nos. 1845-1847 Euclid Avenue, where the company utilized 36 x 75 feet of floor space and increased the force of workmen to fifteen. In 1914 the business had so increased that the company found it necessary to erect their own plant, a two-story building at No. 2819 Prospect Avenue, with dimensions of 80 x 200 feet on the first floor and 80 x 45 feet on the second, aggregating 16,000 square feet of floor space, which is the greatest amount devoted exclusively to automobile accessories in the United States. The store on Euclid Avenue is still retained, and in March, 1913, a branch store was opened in Cincinnati and in August of the same year one was opened at Akron. In January, 1914, another branch was opened in Columbus, and in January, 1917, a branch was opened in Toledo. The company is now operating six stores and giving employment to 150 people and doing a million dollar's worth of business a year. Such expansion calls attention to the ability of modern business men who have also the energy to put their plans into execution.

Mr. Hipp was married at Cleveland, June 9, 1871, to Miss Lottie J. Weideman, who died in June, 1890, survived by one daughter, who



is Mrs. Elsie Seager, of Cleveland. On August 4, 1892, Mr. Hipp was married to Miss Nettie J. Swayer.

Mr. Hipp has always been an active citizen. While never accepting any public office, he has not ignored civic responsibilities and may always be found lending support to law and

order. He supports the policies and candidates of the republican party. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, belongs to the Royal Arcanum at Cleveland, and is a Mason of high degree, both Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine.

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### Harry G. Smith

HARRY G. SMITH. When the Pennsylvania Rubber & Supply Company, now one of Cleveland's most important business enterprises, was launched in 1908, its manager was Harry G. Smith, who not only has served continuously through its great expansion as such, but at the present time is also treasurer of the company. Mr. Smith has many of the qualities indispensable to the successful business man and his success in the management of this enterprise, from its beginning until less than a decade later when it does a million-dollar business annually, has been notable.

Harry G. Smith was born in the great city of London, England, December 31, 1871. His parents are William Thomas and Elizabeth Jane Smith. He attended the public schools until eleven years old and then began to be self-supporting. For three years he worked in a London barber shop and then found employment in a pawnbroker's shop, where he remained for two years. He then crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Canada, and for twelve years worked in his grandfather's meat market in Fort Erie. He was not yet satisfied with the outlook for his future and decided to come to the United States, hence he located at Akron, Ohio, in order to become an employe of the Diamond Rubber Company and learn the trade of tiremaking. That his work was entirely satisfactory may be adduced from the fact that in December, 1904, the company sent him to Cleveland in charge of their repair shop and also as demonstrator of their new double tube tire, which was then first being offered to the public.

In 1906 Mr. Smith was made manager of the Diamond Rubber Company's racing crew and in that capacity traveled all over the United States. In 1908 he returned to Cleveland and in the same year became identified with the Pennsylvania Rubber & Supply Company, of which he was both manager and secretary in 1913 and since 1915 has been treasurer as well as manager. Mr. Smith has additional business interests, and is a director in the Peters Machine and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Smith was married at Fort Erie, Canada, June 25, 1895, to Miss Susan Patterson, who died January 14, 1915, survived by two sons, Henry George and David William. Henry George Smith, who was born in 1897, attended Oberlin College, and at present is machinist mate, second class, of the Naval Reserves at Newport, Rhode Island. David William Smith, who was born in 1900, is a graduate of the Cleveland High School and at present is a student in Culver Military Academy.

In politics Mr. Smith believes in the principles of the democratic party. He is a Royal Arch Mason and he and sons are members of the Episcopal church. He has led a busy life and is practically a self made man. Talent and industry have placed him in positions of trust and responsibility and his performance of every duty has not only been creditable to himself, but of incalculable benefit to his associates in the enterprise in which they are mutually interested.





Painted by S. S. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

J. A. Howard

The Library of the University of Chicago



## Thomas A. Heward

**T**HOMAS A. HEWARD. To the thoroughness with which a youth completes his early tasks may be traced the factor which later in life leads to competency and position. Other qualities may accompany it, but it is a host in itself. Business men are apt to look among their employes for this saving element and promotion is apt to follow when it is discovered. To this admirable habit to some extent perhaps may be attributed the constant advancement accorded Thomas A. Heward, who is one of the sales managers and assistant secretary of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Mr. Heward has been identified with this great corporation for many years, and his ability, knowledge and trustworthiness have been noted and rewarded.

Thomas A. Heward was born in the city of Cleveland, where he has spent much of his life, March 19, 1849, his place of birth being on the corner of Wood and Hamilton streets. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Cooper) Heward, and he was one of a family of eight children born to them. Thomas Heward was born at Hull, England, and went to school there until he was nineteen years of age, when he embraced the opportunity of immigrating to the United States. He landed in the harbor of New York, but as he found no employment to suit his taste in the big city he went into the country and worked on a farm. It was then he came to Cleveland and was married here. At that time Isaac Taylor was operating a stage line and kept a livery stable in Cleveland and Thomas Heward went to work for him and continued until he was able to buy the business, and he carried it on afterward until his retirement from business several

years before his death. He was an honest, upright man and provided well for his family, even giving them exceptional educational advantages.

Thomas A. Heward attended the public schools and also private schools in Cleveland and advanced rapidly in his studies, so that at the age of fifteen years he was admitted to Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio. After his return home, before deciding to enter any particular vocation, Mr. Howard visited what was then considered rather far West, and for two years owned a ranch in Fremont County, Colorado.

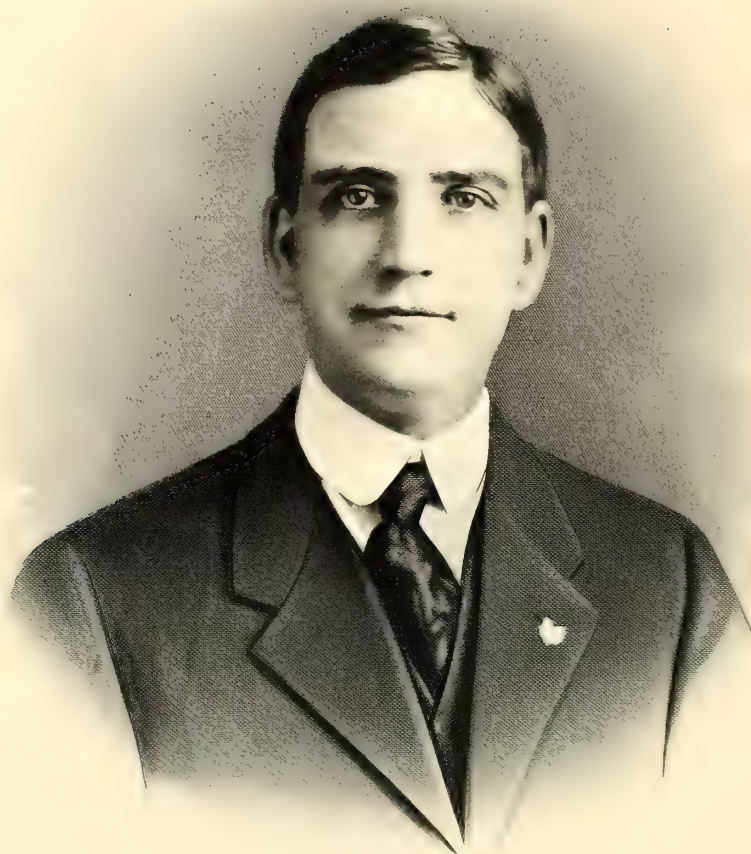
Upon his return to Cleveland Mr. Heward entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company as a bookkeeper. From that position he was advanced to that of cashier of the lubricating department, which was followed by promotion as assistant manager of that department, and in the course of time he became manager and has been made assistant secretary of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Thoroughness and efficiency have accompanied every step of his way, and he now occupies a dignified and responsible position that reflects credit both on himself and the corporation he serves.

Mr. Heward was married at Canton, Ohio, June 26, 1879, to Miss Elta Everhard, who died January 21, 1917. She is survived by one daughter, Elta, who is a graduate of Laurel Institute. She resides with her father and is well known in many pleasant circles. For a number of years Mr. Heward was active in the affairs of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church. He has always been identified politically with the republican party.









*Engel & Williams & Co. NY*

*William M. Hardie*

*The Lewis Publishing Co.*

## William M. Hardie

**W**ILLIAM M. HARDIE. The man who is now president and active head of the largest general confectionery manufacturing establishment in the state of Ohio was only a few years ago making candy in the basement of his mother's home in Pittsburgh. With a product whose quality is undeniably par excellence, Mr. Hardie has had the enterprise and business ability to push his sales over a constantly widening territory, and the result is today the William M. Hardie Company of Cleveland, operating two immense confectionery plants in the city and with a total production during the year 1916 of more than 18,000,000 pounds of various kinds of candies.

Mr. Hardie was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1880, son of James and Margaret (Logan) Hardie. Both parents were natives of Scotland. The father came to Pittsburgh at the age of twenty, worked at the baking trade, and by 1898 was owner and proprietor of the largest biscuit and cracker company of that city. He sold out his plant to the National Biscuit Company and then retired.

William M. Hardie attended public schools in Pittsburgh, graduating from high school in 1897, and then spent a year in the Iron City Commercial College.

The candy business was a definite choice of vocation with Mr. Hardie. On leaving school he spent three months learning the candy making trade with the Reymer Brothers of Pittsburgh. From there he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and became connected with the National Biscuit Company, which had in that city the largest candy factory in the West. He spent a year working in different departments and then returned to Pittsburgh and began making candy on his own account at his mother's home. These limited quarters sufficed for only a brief time, since his products acquired a quick popularity and there was a demand for more than he could manufacture.

Mr. Hardie then organized the Hardie Brothers Company, being associated with his

five brothers, and himself president and manager of the business. In a short time this was the largest concern of its kind in the Central West.

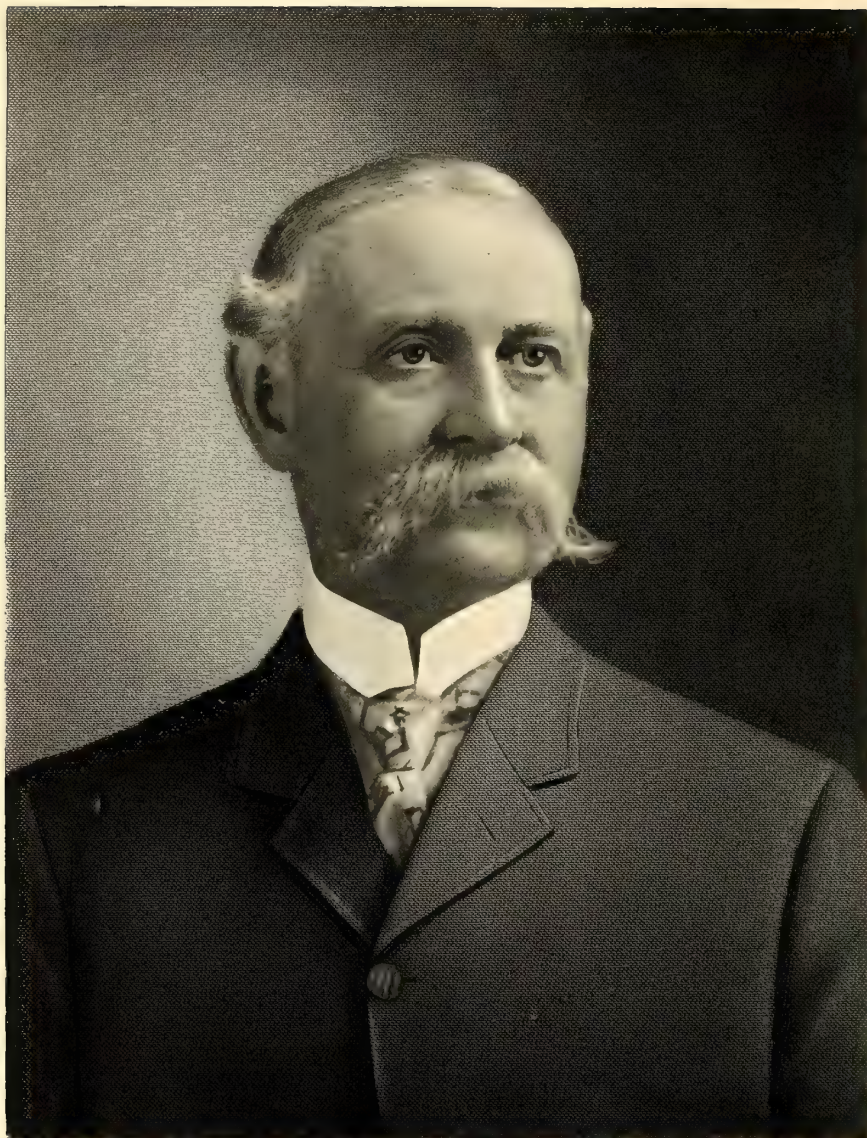
In 1912 Mr. Hardie sold his interests in the Hardie Brothers Company and came to Cleveland. He realized the wonderful opportunities and possibilities of Cleveland for a large candy factory, making a general line of confectionery. At that time there was no such factory within a hundred and fifty miles of the city. Here he organized the William M. Hardie Company and was for the first two years its president and for the past two years its president and treasurer. The products of the company are now shipped all over the United States and even to foreign countries, and from 400 to 500 people find employment in the different branches of manufacture and sale. The company now owns two plants, one of them being the original Hardie factory at 269 East Sixty-Ninth Street. In March, 1916, the company took over and acquired the plant of the Wuest-Bauman-Hunt Company at East Nineteenth and Payne Avenue, and this is now operated as the Wuest Factory of the William M. Hardie Company. Despite discouraging general financial and business conditions the total sales of the two plants in 1916 aggregated more than \$1,300,000, and the increase of business done by the Hardie factory during that year was 23 per cent. The company has assets of \$500,000 and is a growing and prosperous industry of the Cleveland district. The officers of the company are: William M. Hardie, president and treasurer; W. H. Kelly, vice president; and Otto Grossenbacher, secretary.

Mr. Hardie is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Cleveland Rotary Club, is a republican in politics and a member of the First United Presbyterian Church. At Pittsburgh in 1901 he married Miss Susan Schneider. They have four children: Wallace Gordon, a student in the East High School; Donald Scott; William MacDonald; and George Schneider, all attending the Dunham School.









*Handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "L. J. Smith".*



## Sylvester Thomas Everett

**S**YLVESTER THOMAS EVERETT, retired and enjoying the calm dignity of fourscore years, has been a conspicuous figure in Cleveland's financial, business, political and civic affairs for half a century. His life constitutes a big chapter of American business and finance, and it is possible here to indicate and suggest rather than describe the many experiences and influences that have radiated from his career.

He was born in Liberty Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, November 27, 1838. For several generations his people lived in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Everett, a native of that county, came to Trumbull County, Ohio, when a small boy with his parents in 1797. Ohio was still a territory, and in a district that was almost completely isolated from the rest of the nation he exercised in due course an initiative and enterprise that made him one of the successful men of his time. He was a farmer and also constructed and operated the first linseed oil mill west of Pittsburgh. He was also a manufacturer of soda, pearl ash and soap and other commodities. Samuel Everett married Miss Sarah Von Pheil, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Her father, Henry Von Pheil, came to America from Prussia about 1798.

The power that enabled Sylvester T. Everett to carry weighty responsibilities through more than half a century was derived partly from a hardy ancestry and also from the wholesome environment of the country during his youth. He had the training and experience of a farmer's son. In 1850, at the age of twelve, he came to Cleveland to live with his brother Dr. Henry Everett. After a year in the public schools he went to work as general utility boy in the dry goods house of S. Raymond & Company. A year later he formed his first banking connection as messenger boy and collection clerk with the house of Brockway, Wason, Everett & Company. An older brother was a member of that house. Three years later he was promoted to assistant cashier, and doubtless was one of the youngest men to have those responsibilities in the history of Ohio banking. In 1858 he assisted his uncle,

Charles Everett, a prominent merchant, in closing up a business at Philadelphia, and remained there until 1860, when he was recalled and entered the banking institution again. In 1864 he was made superintendent of one of the largest oil properties in the Oil Creek district of Pennsylvania, known as the McClintockville Petroleum Company, having been called by the firm.

Mr. Everett returned to Cleveland in 1868 as manager of the banking house of Everett, Weddell & Company, after the retirement of Mr. Wason from the firm. In May, 1876, he became vice president and general manager of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, which was one of the few banks of that time capitalized at a million dollars. In January, 1877, he was elected president and remained at its head until 1882, when the bank was liquidated by limitation of its charter. He then founded the National Bank of Commerce, with a capital of one and a half million dollars, and was its first president. He resigned to become identified with the organization of the Union National Bank and was largely instrumental in making that one of the leading financial institutions of Ohio. Mr. Everett continued active as a banker until 1891, when he retired from the active management of the bank, but remained a director for a number of years until 1900. He also served as a director of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company for many years, and is still connected with that institution, which absorbed both the National Bank of Commerce and the Union National Bank, both of which were originally organized by Mr. Everett. The Citizens Savings & Trust Company is today the largest banking concern between New York and Chicago.

As a financier and business man Mr. Everett deserves credit as one of the pioneers in promoting electric railway construction in the United States. He promoted, financed and built at Akron the first successful electric street railway in the world. He also promoted and financed the Erie Pennsylvania Electric Company of Erie, Pennsylvania. He was the chief promoter and vice president and treasurer of the Valley Railway, personally carrying it for six years after the financial troubles



following the panic of 1873, and then reorganizing the company in 1879 and later selling it to the Baltimore & Ohio. This road subsequently became the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway Company. Mr. Everett was formerly a director of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, the Little Consolidated Street Railway Company and the Cleveland Railway Company. Among his other business interests are mining properties in North Carolina, Wisconsin and Michigan, and both mining and ranching properties in Colorado.

Mr. Everett has been associated on terms of intimacy with the foremost men of affairs of Ohio and the nation, and particularly with the leaders of the republican party of the nation and state during the last half century. In April, 1869, he was elected city treasurer of Cleveland, being one of the two republicans elected to office that year. He was re-elected and served seven consecutive terms, fourteen years. Several times he was given almost the entire vote of both parties, and four times was nominee of both parties, and for several terms was almost the only republican officeholder in the city administration. Cleveland municipal finances owes him a big debt for his introduction of a better system of accounting and for putting the city's credit on a sound basis. Mr. Everett was a member of five of the Cleveland Sinking Fund Commission from 1878 until this commission liquidated by expiration of charter in 1912. This was one of the most important trusts that could be conferred by the city.

Mr. Everett was an alternate delegate-at-large from the state of Ohio to the National Convention at Philadelphia of 1872 when General Grant was nominated for a second term. He was a delegate to the convention of 1880 which nominated his intimate friend Gen. James A. Garfield, by whom he was afterward appointed United States Government director. He was a presidential elector in 1888, and with the Ohio delegation cast a solid vote for Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He was also delegate to the St. Louis Convention of 1896 when William McKinley was nominated.

Mr. Everett was one of the founders and charter members of the Union Club and its first treasurer, and of which he is still a member. He is also a member of the Country, Roadside and Mayfield Clubs, the Manhattan, Lawyers, and New York Clubs of New York

City, the Automobile Club of America of New York, and the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club of Pike County, Pennsylvania. The Everett city home is one of the finest on Euclid Avenue, and the family also have country homes at Engadine Farms in Transylvania County, North Carolina, and near Bonanza in Colorado. His well earned leisure Mr. Everett has employed in extensive travel, both in America and abroad, and his Cleveland home has long been known to art lovers for the collections that his taste has assembled. This home has entertained many prominent guests, including eminent Americans, governors of various states, great financiers, such as J. P. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie, railroad men, bankers and others.

In January, 1860, Mr. Everett married Miss Mary M. Everett, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Evans) Everett, of Philadelphia. She died in October, 1876. They had four children: Holmes Marshall, Catherine Evans, Margaret Worrell and Ellen.

On October 22, 1879, Mr. Everett married Alice Louisa Wade, daughter of Randall P. and Anna R. (McGaw) Wade, a sister of J. H. Wade and granddaughter of Jephtha H. Wade, founder of Wade Park and one of Cleveland's most prominent early business men. Jephtha Wade is remembered as the pioneer in the construction and operation of telegraph systems in the Middle West, and was one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for many years actively associated with that corporation. Mrs. Everett was born in Cleveland January 1, 1859, and spent all her life in the city. She died at her home, 4111 Euclid Avenue, February 12, 1916. Her many wholesome interests included an active part in local philanthropy. She was a worker in behalf of the Cleveland Protestant Orphanage and one of its trustees and was especially devoted to children's charities. Mrs. Everett was survived by four children, a son, Randall W. Everett, who graduated from Yale University in 1903 and is now a resident of Engadine Farms, North Carolina; and by three daughters, Mrs. J. G. Sholes of Cleveland, and Anna Ruth and Esther, who live at the family home. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Everett was Sylvester Homer Everett, who died in Cleveland in 1912 at the age of twenty-eight. He was a graduate of Yale University and was a young man of many rare gifts of character and personality.





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Albert M. Allen



## Albert M. Allen

**A**LBERT M. ALLEN is perhaps better known outside the City of Cleveland than in it as a prominent engineer and architect. He is head of the firm Albert M. Allen & Company, Engineers and Architects. He has built up an expert organization offering a complete technical service especially in building engineering and architecture. Their work is largely in steel and reinforced concrete structures, in the installation and building of power plants.

Mr. Allen is member of a prominent Akron family, and he was born in that city August 26, 1877, son of Minor J. and Frances C. (DeWolf) Allen. His father died at Akron in 1915 and his mother now lives at Cleveland. Minor J. Allen was born in Summit County, Ohio, his birthplace being now included in the greater city of Akron. Throughout his active career he was engaged in the milling industry, and was associated with his brother Albert and also with Ferdinand Schumaker in the old flour mills and industries out of which finally developed the American Cereal Company, which for the past ten years has been the great Quaker Oats Company, an industry that next to rubber gives Akron its chief fame as an industrial city. Minor J. Allen retired from business a number of years before his death and was eighty-six when he died. The Allens were pioneers in Summit County and the great-grandfather of Albert M. Allen drove overland from Connecticut with ox teams to what is now Akron. Frances C. DeWolf was born in Portage County, Ohio, and her people were also originally from Connecticut. Albert M. Allen is the oldest child of his parents. The second, Minor W., is superintendent of the National Carbon Company of Cleveland. Margaret is the wife of Carl D. Sheppard, an Akron attorney. Christine is the wife of Robert H. Davis of Cleveland. Mrs. James Scales is wife of one of the officials in the Goodyear Rubber Company of Akron. The children were all born and educated in Akron.

Albert M. Allen graduated from the Akron High School in 1895, spent two years in Hiram College, and then entered Stevens Institute of

Technology, from which he received his degree Mechanical Engineer in 1901. The next four years he spent in a professional capacity in New York City and in August, 1905, came to Cleveland. His first office was in the Rose Building, later in the Schofield Building, and he became first tenant in his present office at 1900 Euclid Avenue. He and his firm have done engineering work on many large public and private buildings all over the United States. They build factories, warehouses, power plants, and have carried out many complicated contracts involving heating, ventilation and sanitation. Among other concerns with which Mr. Allen is identified in a business way he is a director of the Ninth Street Terminal Warehouse Company, the National Mortgage Company, the Builders Investment Company and the Apex Coal Company, all of Cleveland, and the Bankers Guarantee Title & Trust Company of Akron.

Mr. Allen is a musician by taste and training and for a number of years was connected with the Eighth Regiment Band at Akron. He is affiliated with Glenville Lodge No. 612, Free and Accepted Masons at Cleveland; McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templars, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Socially he is a member of the Union Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, University Club of Cleveland, is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Engineers Club of New York, Akron City Club of Akron, Canton Club of Canton, the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and the Cleveland Automobile Club. His church membership is with the Euclid Avenue Christian Church.

At Union, New Jersey, April 6, 1900, Mr. Allen married Miss Christine Pellingier, of Weehawken, New Jersey. Mrs. Allen was born at Akron, daughter of George and Caroline (Rodrian) Pellingier, both now deceased. Her father was a New York manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two children: Margaret C., born in Weehawken, New Jersey; and Robert F., born at Cleveland.









The Lewis Publishing Co.

Eng. by L. S. Williams & Co. N.Y.

J. H. Adams

## STORY OF THE CITY

The first settlement in the city was made by a party of explorers in 1792. They found the land fertile and well suited for agriculture. The first permanent settlement was made in 1794, when a group of men came to the place and built a few huts. The city grew rapidly, and by 1800 it was one of the largest in the State. The first school was opened in 1802, and the first church was built in 1804. The city continued to grow, and by 1810 it was one of the largest in the State.

The city was a center of commerce and industry. It was the largest city in the State, and it was one of the largest in the Union. The city was a center of commerce and industry. It was the largest city in the State, and it was one of the largest in the Union. The city was a center of commerce and industry. It was the largest city in the State, and it was one of the largest in the Union.

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## George Dana Adams

**G**EORGE DANA ADAMS, manufacturer, president of the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company, is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families historically in the Ohio Western Reserve.

George Dana Adams was born at Warren, Ohio, February 17, 1863, son of George and Elizabeth (Dana) Adams. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and his business career began in 1879, when only sixteen years old. He was with the firm of E. I. Baldwin & Company until 1884, then with Cobb, Andrews & Company until 1886, when Adams, Jewett & Company was organized. He was a factor in this business until 1895, when he helped organize the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company, of which he became president and treasurer. This company manufactures bags of all kinds and materials, burlaps, papers, etc. The main office of the business is in Cleveland, with three branch plants in the city in addition to the main plant at Fortieth Street and Perkins Avenue. Other

auxiliary corporations are the Buffalo Bag Company of Buffalo, New York, the Chicago-Detroit Bag Company of Goshen, Indiana, and the Boston Mills of Boston, Ohio.

Mr. Adams is also a director of the Central National Bank. He is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Automobile Club, and in Masonry is affiliated with Tyrian Lodge No. 370 Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Cleveland Council, Royal and Select Masters, Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templars, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Adams was married July 22, 1916, to Miss Pearl Bittle, by whom two children have been born, Ruth and Jeanne. By a previous marriage to Grace Field, there is one daughter Margaret, who married Eduard Schmidt, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Dana.

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## Asael Adams, Jr.

**ASAEL ADAMS, JR.** One of Cleveland's most historic families is that of Adams, which entered the Western Reserve more than a century ago. Asael Adams, Sr., was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, September 13, 1754, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1800 he came from Connecticut to Trumbull County, Ohio, and was a member of the Connecticut Land Company. He was one of the original stockholders of the Western Reserve Bank in 1812.

The City of Cleveland is especially interested in Asael Adams, Jr., who was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in July, 1786, and was fourteen years old when he came to Trumbull County, Ohio. Another member of that pioneer party was his brother-in-law, Camden Cleaveland, brother of Moses Cleaveland, founder of the city. At the age of eighteen, in November, 1804, Asael Adams, Jr., opened a private school at Hubbard, Ohio. The next

year he taught a school in Cleveland, one of the first efforts at education in this city. The patrons of the school were Samuel Huntington, James Kingsbury, W. W. Williams, George Kilbourne, Susanna Hammil, Elijah Gunn and David Kellogg. In the school were four of the Huntington children, three of the Kilbournes and four from the Williams family. The new school master in October, 1806, entered into the following agreement with the patrons: "Articles of Agreement made and entered into between Asael Adams on the one part and the undersigned on the other, Witnesseth, that we, the undersigned, do here agree to hire the said Adams for the sum of ten dollars a month to be paid in money or wheat at the market price whenever it may be that the school doth end, and to make said house comfortable for the school to be taught in and to furnish benches and firewood sufficient. And I, the said Adams, do agree to



teach six hours in each day to keep good order in said school."

In this rude log structure the young Yankee school-master imparted the rudiments to his little flock, kept order, and thus made himself a factor in the settlement's development. It is probable that the schoolhouse on Superior Street hill was built after the prevailing fashion of the time, containing a rough stone chimney, with openings in the wall to admit the light through greased paper, with a big fireplace, a puncheon floor and a few benches of split logs. It would not have been a schoolhouse of the pioneer type without a serviceable birch rod over the master's chair.

For two years during the War of 1812 Asael Adams, Jr., had a contract with the United States Government to carry the mail on horseback between Cleveland and Pittsburg, and many interesting stories have been told of his work as a pioneer mail carrier. He was a young man of twenty-six at the time. The route covered by him was a long and lonely road, and was supposedly dangerous. He left Cleveland every Monday at two P. M. and arrived at Canfield on Wednesday at six P. M. He reached Pittsburg on Thursday at six P. M. Returning he left Pittsburg on Friday at six A. M., arriving at six A. M. Monday. The car-

rier received a salary from the postoffice department of seven hundred and forty-four dollars, and considering the conditions of his work he was certainly not overpaid. The roads were very bad at times, the country was infested with bears and wolves, there were no bridges over the streams, and in high water the carrier would fasten the mail bag around his shoulders and swim the horse through, often being wet to the skin and with no house for shelter within several miles.

It was during one of his trips as a mail carrier that Mr. Adams met the daughter of the postmaster at Canfield. Her name was Miss Lucy Mygatt. They were happily married in 1814.

From 1813 until his death in 1852 Asael Adams, Jr., was a prosperous merchant at Warren, Ohio, and was a member of the first town council there in 1834. Several grandsons of this pioneer Cleveland educator received prominence. The only representative of the family still living in Cleveland is George Dana Adams, president of the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company. Another grandson is Asael E. Adams, president of one of the big banks of Youngstown, while Comfort A. Adams became a professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University.







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J.B. McCreas



## James B. McCrea

**J**AMES B. McCREA. For half a century the name of McCrea has been prominent in the meat packing and general provision business at Cleveland. James B. McCrea entered that industry during his early youth, following thereby in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and is now president of the American Meat Packers Association and is also president of the Ohio Provision Company, one of the largest wholesale establishments of its kind in Cleveland.

The McCreas before coming to America lived at Artelay in County Tyrone, Ireland, and prior to that they were Scotch Highlanders. James B. McCrea's great-grandfather and grandfather were both named James and both of them came in early times to America and settled at Ithaca, New York, where they were engaged in the meat business. Both these forefathers died at Ithaca.

The late Alexander McCrea, father of James B., was born at Ithaca, New York, October 15, 1844, and was reared and educated there and gained his first knowledge of the meat and provision business under his father. In 1866, about the time he attained his majority, he came to Cleveland and entered the wholesale meat business with the old established firm of C. J. Comstock. Later this was changed to Comstock, McCrea & Company and finally developed into the Ohio Provision Company, which was incorporated under that title September 19, 1895. Alexander McCrea moved the old plant from the river side to West Sixty-First Street and the Big Four Railway tracks, where the establishment is located today. Alexander McCrea was president of the company until his death, which occurred in Cleveland June 23, 1915. For nearly half a century he was an honored resident of Cleveland and a man who commanded the esteem

and respect of a large community of citizens. He was an independent in politics.

Alexander McCrea married Elsetta C. Irvine, who was born at Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, in 1852 and is still living in Cleveland. She was the mother of three children: James B., Fay, wife of J. A. Gilchrist, living at Parma Heights in Cleveland; and Elizabeth, at home with her mother.

James B. McCrea was born at Cleveland February 26, 1875, and at the age of eighteen he left the public school to learn his father's business in the Ohio Provision Company. That industry has been his business home ever since, and with growing experience and qualifications he was well fitted to succeed his father as president of the corporation. The secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Provision Company is E. L. Schneider. Mr. McCrea has a number of other business relationships, being a director of the Bletcher Manufacturing Company, of the Clark Avenue Savings Bank, the Cleveland Cooperage Company, the Marion Stock Yards Company. His prominence in the packing industry is indicated by his presidency of the American Meat Packers Association.

Mr. McCrea is an independent voter and is affiliated with Ellsworth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Clifton Club. He and his family have their home with his mother at 3022 West Fourteenth Street. In September, 1901, in Cleveland, Mr. McCrea married Miss Caroline Carpenter, daughter of Judge A. G. and Alice (Boyd) Carpenter. Judge Carpenter has had a long and notable career in the Ohio bar and is now a judge of the Appellate Court of the state. Mr. and Mrs. McCrea have three children: Ruth C., born August 25, 1902; Alexander, born August 29, 1905; and James B., Jr., born February 15, 1910.









*Abraham Teichert*

*David W. Teichert*

*Albert Teichert*

## Albert R. Teachout

**A**LBERT R. TEACHOUT. One of the communities around Cleveland that most clearly exemplified and represented the character and ideals of the old Connecticut and the New England spirit is North Royalton in Cuyahoga County. In pioneer days it was a typically New England community where men and women closely adhered to the fundamental rules of conduct that made New England the source of some of the most vital forces that have entered into our national life. Many prominent and noble men and women have come from North Royalton, and one of the families originating there who have had much to do with Cleveland's industrial and civic life is that of Teachout. In the present generation this family is represented by Albert R. Teachout, who has become the active executive head of the great business established by his father many years ago as a lumberman and building supply merchant. The business is now known as the A. Teachout Company, of which Albert R. is president.

The founder of the family at North Royalton was Abraham Teachout, who was born in New York state in 1782. He was reared and married in that state, and along in the '20s came to North Royalton with his family. Besides managing a farm he also conducted a country store. He died at Liverpool, Ohio, in 1857. The ancestors of the Teachout family originally lived in Holland, and it was the father of Abraham Teachout who, with two other brothers, came to this country. Abraham Teachout married Miss Troop, also a native of New York state.

Abraham Teachout, Jr., who was born in New York state in 1818, was a small boy when brought to North Royalton, where he was reared and educated. In 1841 he removed to Cleveland, and began his business career on the Ohio Canal, owning a boat and acquiring the title of captain. He operated this boat between Cleveland and Portsmouth, Ohio. Later he gave up transportation work, returned to North Royalton and married, and then established a sawmill in that community. He entered this business at the solicitation of citizens in that locality and conducted his mill for

many years. He also operated a country store and became a man of much local prominence. He was an ardent prohibitionist at a time when the practice of that doctrine was by no means so easy as at the present time. The historian of the family states that Abraham Teachout was the first man in North Royalton to substitute hot coffee and fried cakes for whiskey at the raising of a building. Those familiar with pioneer customs need not be told that whiskey was considered an almost indispensable part of the ration given to men who participated in such work. In 1853 Abraham Teachout moved to Madison, Ohio, and operated a grist mill, and for about ten years was proprietor of a similar mill at Painesville, Ohio. In 1873 he returned to Cleveland and established the business which is still conducted under his name, including a saw and planing mill and general supply plant for all classes of lumber material. For some years the business was conducted as A. Teachout & Son, and later was incorporated under the present title of the A. Teachout Company.

This business, the largest of its kind in Ohio, has its headquarters at 321-331 West Prospect Avenue. Other plants are located in different parts of Cleveland and also in Columbus. The firm does a jobbing business in doors, sash and other mill work, glass and lumber, and its market extends over several states. The officers of the company at the present time are: A. R. Teachout, president; D. W. Teachout, vice president and treasurer; and D. T. Jackson, secretary.

The late Abraham Teachout, who died in Cleveland in 1913, was a prominent member of the Church of Christ or Disciples, and at Cleveland was for many years elder in the Franklin Circle Church. Abraham Teachout was three times married and his only child is Albert R. Albert R.'s mother was Julia Ann Tousley, who was born in Vermont in 1818 and died at Cleveland in 1878.

Albert R. Teachout was educated in public schools at Painesville, Ohio, attended Hiram College, and on leaving college in 1870 had a general business experience as a merchant at Painesville, Cleveland and Columbus, and also had mercantile interests at Pittsburgh, New

York and Philadelphia. At the death of his father he succeeded to the presidency of the A. Teachout Company, and is also active head of its various affiliated concerns, being president of the Teachout Sash, Door, & Glass Company of Columbus; president of the Euclid Avenue Lumber Company; Broadway Lumber Company; Edgewater Lumber Company; Brooklyn Lumber Company and Clifton Park Lumber Company, and director in several other lumber firms in Cleveland. He is one of the prominent officials of the Central National Bank, of which he is director and member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Teachout is also a trustee of Hiram College, is an elder in the Franklin Circle Church of Christ, a trustee of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, and has been treasurer of its trust fund for over thirty years. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

His home is at 1605 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. He is also one of the Cleveland men who have country residences at Gates

Mill. This summer home of the Teachout family is known as Forest Villa. In 1873, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mr. Teachout married Miss Sarah A. Parmly, who was born at Perry in Lake County, Ohio. She died at Gates Mill in 1912. In 1914 at Cleveland, Mr. A. R. Teachout married Miss Minevieve B. O'Connor, a native of Cleveland. Three children were born to the first marriage: Kate P., a graduate of Hiram College, is now deceased. She married Rev. W. F. Rothenburger, a minister of the Church of the Disciples. Albert R., Jr., is a resident of Tacoma, Washington. David W., who resides at Euclid Heights, is a graduate of Hiram College and received his A. B. degree from Harvard University. Early in 1918 he became general camp secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in the war work of that organization at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, where he continued for several months until called to that highly responsible position of general secretary in national Y. M. C. A. work in connection with the United States army.



## Henry E. Fritzsche

**H**ENRY E. FRITZSCHE. Thorough efficiency, brought about by practical experience, explains why the General Fire Extinguisher Company, with offices at Cleveland has on its roll of valued employes as contracting engineer so well qualified a man as Henry E. Fritzsche, and incidentally suggests that such company policy may have caused the unprecedented growth of this great business enterprise. Mr. Fritzsche has been identified almost continuously with this corporation since he was twenty-one years old, and here gained most of his professional knowledge through close application and the most practical kind of hard work. He belongs to an old Cleveland family and was born in this city July 2, 1872.

At the age of eighteen years, having completed his school course, Henry E. Fritzsche secured a position with the National Union Engraving Company at Cleveland, and during the four years he remained there learned to be a designer and engraver. He then entered the employ of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, beginning work at the bottom and gradually advancing through intermediate position until he became a contracting agent of the company, in this way learning every detail pertaining to methods of manufacture and insurance engineering, as well as the executive part of his business. In 1902 he left this company in order to accept the position of inspection engineer of the central states for the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of New England, continuing in that relation for one year, leaving

them to become chief supervising inspector of the tobacco trust and all of their many factories. In 1904 he returned to the General Fire Extinguisher Company as contracting engineer, an office he has filled ever since. He is considered a very competent man in his profession. Mr. Fritzsche also has recognized talent as an artist, his eight years of technical training in earlier years being in line with a natural artistic bent that is fully proved by beautiful specimens of marine and landscape paintings from his brush. While he does not consider his art in the light of a profession, he enjoys painting and is sensible in finding in it a needed relaxation from his sterner duties.

Mr. Fritzsche was married at Cleveland on November 14, 1914, to Miss Edythe M. Dunbar. In politics Mr. Fritzsche is a republican. He has always been loyal and patriotic and more or less interested in military and civic affairs. He belongs to the organization known as the Cleveland Grays and has served for fourteen years as a member of the Ohio National Guard, and during the administration of Governor McKinley, held a commission. He is a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the Sons of Veterans, to the National Fire Protection Association, is a life member of the Western Reserve Club and is a life associate member of the Cleveland Museum of Art. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic, Cleveland Yacht and Cleveland Automobile clubs and to the Shaker Lakes Country Club. Professionally and personally he has a wide acquaintance and is regarded with esteem in every circle.









Photo. by J. H. H. H. H. H.

Eng. by E. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

*F. J. Vleck*

## Frank J. Vlček

**F**RANK J. VLČEK. One of Cleveland's most interesting industries, illustrating as it does the possibilities of growth and development from the enterprise and genius of one man, is the Vlček Tool Company at 10709 Quincy Avenue.

An expert toolmaker and blacksmith, Frank J. Vlček, who had been reared and given his preliminary training in Bohemia, established a shop of his own on Central Avenue in Cleveland in 1892 and was a general blacksmith for seventeen years. In 1909 he organized a stock company for manufacturing automobile tools of all kinds and description. His helpers and associates at the beginning numbered only six men, but in less than ten years the business has grown, with expansion of facilities and buildings, until now over 350 employes are on the payroll. The officers of the company are: Frank J. Vlček, president and general manager; William Hunkian, vice president; and Frank S. Macourek, secretary.

Frank J. Vlček was born in Bohemia January 4, 1871. His father, John Vlček, was born in the same country in 1821 and spent his life there as a farmer. He died in 1893. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Hladek, who was born in Bohemia in 1827 and died there in 1895. They were the parents of eight children, Frank J. being the youngest. Jacob, Joseph, Mary and Katie, the four oldest, are all living in Bohemia. Anna, living on East Forty-ninth Street, in Cleveland, is the widow of Charles Honsa, a Cleveland carpenter. Agnes is also in Bohemia. Theresa is the wife of Frank Hucek, a contractor and carpenter living on Quebec Street in Cleveland.

With such education as the public schools of Bohemia supplied, Frank J. Vlček at the age of twelve became an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade. He worked at that until he was fourteen and a half years old, and then went to Austria and learned the trade of manufacturing surgical instruments,

becoming very skilled in that higher branch of mechanics. In 1889, at the age of eighteen, he came to America and located at Cleveland, where he followed his trade of blacksmith until 1892, and then went into business for himself as above noted.

Mr. Vlček has acquired numerous business connections in Cleveland, being treasurer of the Rapid Transit Land Company, a director of the Atlas Building and Loan Association and of the Oul Building and Loan Association, and is president of the Gravity Carburetor Company. In politics he is independent, is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Gilmore Council of the Knights of Columbus and the Cleveland Athletic Club and Rotary Club.

One of the finest homes in Cleveland was erected by Mr. Vlček in 1918 at Larchmere Boulevard and Endicott Road. It is a completely modern residence, with a garage in the rear. Mr. Vlček married, in Cleveland, July 3, 1893, Miss Mary Birhanzl. She is a native of Bohemia, daughter of Joseph and Mary Birhanzl, her mother still living with Mr. and Mrs. Vlček. Her father, deceased, was a mechanic.

Mr. and Mrs. Vlček have an interesting family of children. Henry, who is a graduate of the East Technical High School of Cleveland, served his time as an apprentice and has a diploma as mechanical engineer. He is now with the United States army as sergeant in the ordnance department. Mary, the second of the three children, is a graduate of Ursuline Academy and took a business course in the same institution, and is now the wife of Edward Koster, living on East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Mr. Koster is superintendent of the Vlček Tool Company and is a mechanical engineer by profession. Valerian Frank, the youngest of the family, completed a business course in the Spencerian College and is now employed by the New York Central Railroad Company.









Eng. by F. & W. Williams & Bro. NY

*F. Richard*

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## Francois Richard

**F**RANCOIS RICHARD, president and general manager and founder of the Richard Auto Manufacturing Company, is one of the veteran designers and manufacturers of automobiles and automobile equipment in the world. He had over ten years of experience with the highly technical industries in France before coming to America, and is a graduate of the best technical schools of France. In addition he has an inherited mechanical ability, developed by a long course of successful experience. It is not too much to claim that Mr. Richard is one of the best known men in the automobile world both in America and France. Most of the results and products of his long experience, study and experimentation are found exemplified in the Ri-Chard car, which in the last year or so has been gaining enormously in esteem and popularity among high class cars of American manufacture.

Mr. Richard was born at Nimes in Southern France, February 12, 1875. His father, Augustus Richard, spent all his life at Nimes, where he was born in 1834 and died in 1902. He was a contractor and erected a number of large steel furnace plants. Politically he was identified with the party known as the radical democrats, and for twenty years served on the Municipal Council. He was also a soldier, and was in the War of 1859 with Napoleon III. His valor displayed in difficult and trying circumstances won him four medals. His wife bore the maiden name of Antoinette Vertu, who was born in 1834 and is still living at Nimes. They had three children: Ferdinand, the oldest, who died at Paris in February, 1918, was a chemist and a manufacturer of photographic paper. Francois is the second of the family. Louis is a gold worker in the mint at Nimes, France.

Francois Richard was educated in the public schools of his native town, and also in the technical school known as the Central School of Paris, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree Mechanical Engineer. He also received many high honors of scholarship. Prior to his graduation he did general machine work in practical lines, and after leaving school he was for ten years a designer and

manufacturer of a varied line of electrical appliances, especially as applied to telephone and automobile construction.

Mr. Richard has the distinction of having constructed the first two-cycle engine built in France, which he exhibited at the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1900 and which won for him a gold medal. After that he turned his attention to the construction of a gasoline and kerosene carburetor, which was awarded a gold medal at St. Louis in 1904.

Mr. Richard came to the United States in 1905, and was located at New York City as an automobile designer and manufacturer until he removed to Cleveland in 1914. In that year, with F. M. Brady, he incorporated the Richard Auto Manufacturing Company, and the business was established at 7800 Finney Avenue in the following year. Mr. Richard is president and general manager and F. M. Brady is secretary and treasurer of the company. The plant now comprises several complete modern factories, erected of brick, concrete and steel. About seventy-five expert and skilled workmen are employed and the output is the Ri-Chard car, which in every detail is a product of the experience and ability of Mr. Richard as a designer and builder.

The automobile world is perhaps familiar with some of his distinctive achievements. One was the construction of a successful eight-cylinder 250-horse power car, which he built in the record breaking time of two months and twenty-six days, making all drawings and personally superintending all the pattern work, casting and machining. He also designed and built a one-cylinder car with  $5\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bore by 10-inch stroke, which attained a speed of eighty-two miles an hour and averaged forty-two miles to one gallon of gasoline. This car after four years of service showed no sign of wear in any part of the machinery. He next constructed a four-cylinder  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $7\frac{7}{8}$  horse power motor that developed ninety horse power and guaranteed to run seventy-five miles per hour and thirty miles to a gallon of gasoline. The car tested the third day out of the shop ninety-eight miles per hour and twenty-six miles to one gallon of gasoline.



One of the distinctive features of the Ri-Chard car is the Ri-Chard carburetor, covered by Mr. Richard's patent. It is practically three carburetors in one, affording double power and flexibility at half the expense for gasolene.

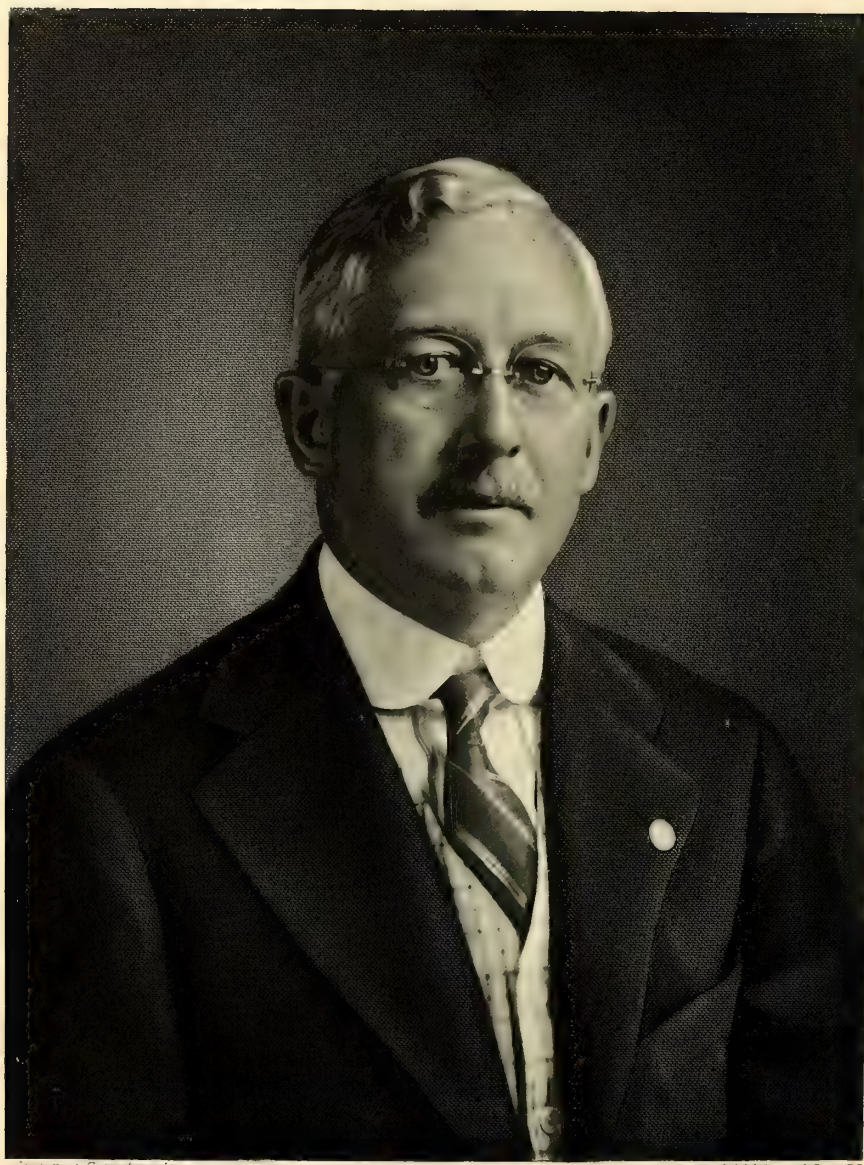
The Ri-Chard Magnetic car was built and has demonstrated its success as a flexible car with such control that it can be operated with little mechanical knowledge, without any trouble, without clutch and without shifting a gear. It has performed perfectly under every test and condition of flexibility, at minimum and highest speeds, up grade, under heavy

traffic conditions, and has well fulfilled the expectations of the manufacturers who desired a car of such type that the only requirement for the driver is "to steer the car."

Mr. Richard, who is unmarried, is a man of extremely versatile abilities and charming personality. He is one of the best linguists in Cleveland, and has a knowledge of the classic Latin and Greek, and also the modern languages Spanish, Italian, French, Flemish and English. As an American citizen he votes as a democrat. His home is at 1972 East Seventieth Street.







*E. A. Fairchild*



## Egbert N. Fairchild

**E**GBERT N. FAIRCHILD before coming to Cleveland was a Minneapolis man, and had risen to one of the chief executive positions in the great Pillsbury flour industry. It was as a representative of important flour milling interests in the Northwest that he came to Cleveland, and has been the active man here in the development of the Cleveland Milling Company, controlling one of the biggest flour mills around the entire chain of Great Lakes.

Mr. Fairchild has also made himself a factor in the good citizenship of Cleveland. He is credited with having conceived the idea and first brought the plan to public notice which resulted in Cleveland a few years ago adopting the "daylight saving" program, involving a change from Central to Eastern time. The columns of the Cleveland press recently told about Mr. Fairchild's connection with the movement. It seems that he and his wife, soon after their removal from Minneapolis to Cleveland, were oppressed by the darkness and gloom of the city, and their discussion of the matter led Mr. Fairchild into a train of thought which brought about the idea which he first presented to the public in January, 1910. The idea of setting the clocks ahead one hour was generally canvassed and discussed all over the city, until the Council, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations became interested, and finally four years later, on May 1, 1914, Cleveland began getting up and going to work one hour earlier than formerly and the plan is now permanently adopted and probably no one would think of going back to Central time. Thus Cleveland was a pioneer in a movement which was to be adopted eventually all over the country just as the custom has been inaugurated in all European countries since the beginning of the World war.

Mr. Fairchild is a native of New York City, born there September 28, 1868, a son of Egbert H. and Mary (Seymour) Fairchild. His father, a native of Ogdensburg, New York, was a graduate of Williams College and became a building contractor. He lived in New York City for several years and while there constructed the old New York reservoir. Later

he moved to Peekskill, New York, and in 1881 went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in that city and in Minneapolis followed his business as a contractor until his death in August, 1902.

Egbert N. Fairchild was educated in the grammar and high schools of Peekskill, New York, and after the family moved to St. Paul he was a pupil in the high school of that city for one year. From school he entered the employ of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company as an office boy at four dollars a week. He had in him the capacity to make good in this industry, and notwithstanding his humble start he was soon in the way of promotion, was made a clerk, went through various departments to traffic manager, assistant general manager, and finally as general manager and director of one of the greatest institutions in America.

In 1909 Mr. Fairchild resigned and came to Cleveland for the purpose of taking over the Cleveland Milling Company. With some associates of the Northwestern country, he re-organized the business, and has kept its affairs growing and prospering every year. In 1909 the Cleveland Milling Company manufactured 160,000 barrels of flour. In 1917 the output was 300,000 barrels and the mills, elevators, warehouses and other quarters of the company are now a prominent feature of the Cleveland industrial district. From sixty to seventy people are employed and the leading brand of flour sent out is known as the Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild has been president of the company from the beginning, and the other executive officers were Jacob Theobald, vice president and treasurer, and George O. Groll, secretary. In 1910 Mr. Fairchild assumed the dual office of president and treasurer, with J. C. Abel, vice president, and Charles E. Heath, secretary. Most of the flour manufactured by the Cleveland Milling Company is from the No. 1 hard wheat grown on the prairies of the Northwestern states and Western Canada. This wheat is transported, to the amount of about 2,000,000 bushels annually, around the Great Lakes, coming chiefly from Duluth and from Manitoba, Canada.

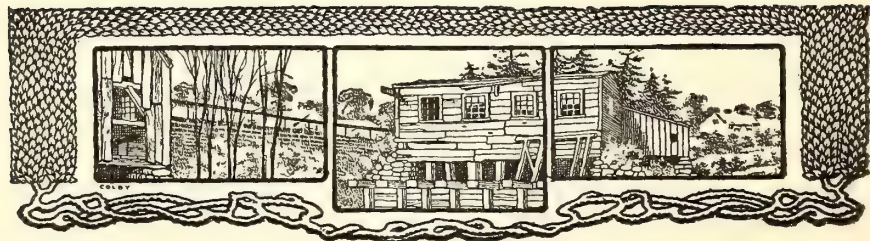
Mr. Fairchild is a member of the Chamber

**Egbert M. Fairchild**

of Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Dover Bay Country Club, member of the Country Club, the Cleveland Ad Club, Automobile Club, and in politics is an independent. His favorite recreation is golf. At Buffalo, New York, October 4, 1893, he married Miss Gertrude Kenny, daughter of Peter Kenny. They have two children, Catherine and Mary, the latter a student in the Laurel School. Catherine is the wife of Fred-

erick H. Cummer, president of the Cummer Drying Machine Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Fairchild is a member of the War Industries Commission, being executive chairman of the food department. He is also a member of the local Food Administration, of which Doctor Bishop is chairman, and the company of which Mr. Fairchild is president is a member of the United States Food Administration, with Herbert Hoover as president.









Portrait by J. S. Williams, Boston, N.Y.

Thomas Ferry

Thomas Ferry, 1871

## Thomas Ferry

**T**HOMAS FERRY. In the manufacturing interests of a community largely rest its solid prosperity, hence the importance accorded manufacturing enterprises all over the country if they are organized and conducted by competent and experienced men and are of such a nature as to add to the nation's prestige and wealth. The scope of manufacturing is vast, seemingly covering at the present time every imaginable article in the line of mechanical devices, but each year sees improvements, as trained machinists test and test again their complicated machinery, and thus comes often on the market a new form of an old device or tool that may displace its predecessor because of better methods of making. This may apply to the unexcelled products now turned out by the Ferry Cap and Screw Company of Cleveland, Ohio, of which Thomas Ferry is president.

Thomas Ferry was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, October 15, 1870. His parents were Thomas and Isabella (Stewart) Ferry, well known and respected residents of that place. Mr. Ferry secured an excellent public school training and in 1886 was graduated from the Cuyahoga Falls High School. He early displayed an interest in machinery and considerable deftness with tools, and this determined his future when the time came for him to make choice of an occupation, and he entered upon an apprenticeship of three years with the Falls Rivet & Machine Company. Upon completing this apprenticeship he came to Cleveland and entered the employ of the National Screw and Tack Company as a toolmaker, working as such so expertly that his promotion to the office of foreman followed, and in that capacity he displayed so much executive ability that further advancement was only a matter of time. He became assistant superintendent, then superintendent, subsequently general superintendent and was filling this position with credit when he resigned in 1907.

In order to embark in a business of his own and to make use of his own patented processes for his own profit, Mr. Ferry severed his connection with the company with which he had been so long identified, although he had but limited capital and knew that he had strong

competitors. A pleasant comparison may be made between conditions when Mr. Ferry in 1907 founded the Ferry Cap and Screw Company, which at present is located at No. 2151 Scranton Road, and 1917. He started with 9,000 square feet of floor space and now has 72,000 square feet, to which the company is adding 6,600 square feet for a new heat-treating department. Seven men were employed in the works at first and in the first year between twenty and thirty tons of caps and screws were turned out. Today 550 experienced men are on the pay roll and in 1916 the output of the plant was 4,000 tons.

The officers of the Ferry Cap and Screw Company are: Thomas Ferry, president and general manager; W. C. North, vice president; George M. North, treasurer; and H. D. North, secretary. The plant manufactures a general line of cap screws, set screws and sewing machine parts, and all their manufacturing is done under the Ferry process patent, which insures reliability and durability. The trade field is the entire country. That Mr. Ferry has, in so short a time, built up such an extensive business is creditable to him in every way, a testimonial to his energy and ability.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on May 29, 1893, Mr. Ferry was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Dean, and they have two children, a son and a daughter: Edward W., who is a graduate of the Cleveland High School, is a very interested student in the Case School of Applied Science; and Margaret Isabel, who is a student in the Western Reserve College.

Mr. Ferry has always supported the principles and policies of the republican party, but he is essentially a business man, and neither the honors nor emoluments of public office have ever claimed his interest. He is public spirited and interested in all that concerns the progress of the city and is an important factor in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, is a member of the Cleveland Athletic, the Rotary, the Laundryman's and the Willowick Country clubs. For many years he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias.









*Engraved by J. W. Miller and Son, N.Y.*

*Dr. D. Fuller*

*The L. & W. Co. Boston, U.S.A.*

## Benjamin Delano Fuller

**B**ENJAMIN DELANO FULLER is superintendent of foundries at Cleveland for the great Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Fuller entered the service of the Westinghouse people as an apprentice many years ago and has mastered opportunities as they have come, until he has become one of the chief executives in the managing of industry and labor in Cleveland.

His birth occurred on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, February 10, 1864. He is of old New England ancestry and a son of Rev. William A. and Emma (Wood) Fuller. His father was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1868 the family moved to Pittsburgh, where Benjamin D. Fuller attended grammar and high schools until he was seventeen. He then entered the service of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works as an apprentice molder, and for seven years followed the trade of molder. In that capacity he went with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and his promotion has been steady. After four years he was assistant foreman, was then promoted to foreman, then general foreman, assistant superintendent and finally superintendent of foundries. At that time the Westinghouse people had foundries both at Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Mr. Fuller was superintendent of both plants. In 1916 these foundries were combined into one, located at Cleveland. Mr. Fuller's present business title is superintendent of foundries.

The Cleveland foundry was first established in 1883 by the Walker Manufacturing Company. It was acquired in 1898 by the Westinghouse firm. It is now one of the largest and best equipped foundries in the Middle West. Its output is a complete line of gray iron castings, ranging from an ounce to fifty tons. The output is now 2,500 tons a month. All the products are sent from the Cleveland plant to the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Company, where the castings are assembled into finished machinery. The Cleveland plant employs 1,250 people and the buildings and grounds cover nine acres. There is also a pattern shop, employing 100

men. Over this industrial army Mr. Fuller has active supervision. The system of management is such as to conserve the industrial efficiency and welfare of all the employes. One feature is the medical supervision, requiring the services of two physicians and one nurse, who not only attend to the employes of the plant, but also their families. There is also a relief society and a shop saving fund, now aggregating \$15,000, and so handled as to pay depositors 4½ per cent interest.

Mr. Fuller is president of the American Foundrymen's Association, and has been a leader in every movement looking to the enlightenment and general welfare of industrial employes in Cleveland. He is a member of the advisory board in connection with the East and West Side Technical schools and is a member of the sub-committee on iron and steel scrap of the American Iron and Steel Institute and chairman of the sub-committee on cast scrap of the American Society of Testing Material, also a member of the foundry committee of the Mechanical Engineers' Society, a world-wide organization. His own home is in Lakewood and he has served as a member of the Lakewood board of education and was recently elected president of the board. Mr. Fuller is a Scottish Rite Mason, is a charter member of Lakewood Lodge, No. 601, Free and Accepted Masons; Cunningham Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lakewood, and Pennsylvania Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland and Lakewood, belongs to the Westwood Country Club, the New England Society of Ohio, and in politics is a republican. June 12, 1890, he married at Pittsburgh, Mary Davitt, daughter of James Davitt, a well-known citizen of Pittsburgh, and descended from Michael Davitt, Irish patriot. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have two children. Alice is now a senior in the Western Reserve University, while her sister Eleanor is a sophomore in the same institution.









A. L. Shubert



## Alois L. Ehrbar

**A**LOIS L. EHRBAR. Among the large financial institutions that serve to emphasize the wealth, the resources and the prudential wisdom of the people of Cleveland, none have made more rapid progress or stand higher as to soundness and real community value than the Detroit Avenue Savings and Banking Company, of which Alois L. Ehrbar is president. Backed by practically unlimited capital, and conducted by men of character, ability and business experience, this bank occupies a foremost place in the city's financial field.

Alois L. Ehrbar was born at Cleveland, March 13, 1873. He was one of a family of ten children born to his parents, Martin and Catherine Hunter (Buettner) Ehrbar. This name has been a familiar one at Cleveland for several generations. Martin Ehrbar was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 3, 1845, and was a child of three years when his parents left Germany during the revolution of 1848, came to the United States and lived afterward at Cleveland, Ohio. Martin Ehrbar attended both the public and the parochial schools here and grew to manhood through an industrious youth and developed into a dependable and successful business man and for many years was at the head of the well-known wholesale crockery firm of Ehrbar & Engel. He was a highly respected and valued citizen and belonged to the organization known as the Pioneer Society, which passed resolutions of regret at the time of his death, in 1907.

Alois L. Ehrbar was reared at Cleveland, and was educated in the Catholic schools, in boyhood attending St. Mary's and afterward St. Ignatius College, having the honor of being one of the latter institution's first pupils and graduates, completing his course in 1892. He had decided upon a business life, and judging from the important place he now occupies in the business world, his choice was one of wisdom. He established himself in the wholesale cigar and tobacco business under the style of A. L. Ehrbar, and is at present the third largest jobber for the Cinco cigar in the United States, distributing the same over Northern Ohio. This cigar has been determined the largest selling cigar in the world. Mr. Ehrbar's place of business, at No. 6610 Franklin Avenue, is the distributing point of many other fine brands, the business being so

extensive that Mr. Ehrbar has been designated the "Cigar King."

Mr. Ehrbar was the main organizer of the Detroit Avenue Savings and Banking Company, which opened its doors on August 10, 1914, with deposits of \$130,626.63, and with assets of \$100,000, and one year later the assets were four times as great and the deposits on August 10, 1915, were \$409,375.83; August 10, 1916, the deposits were \$763,228.47; and on August 10, 1917, the deposits had expanded to \$1,245,788.92. This remarkable growth has been a safe and sane business advance and many of the present customers are the same who first deposited with the institution. The location of the Detroit Avenue Savings and Banking Company is admirable, at the junction point of three city and two interurban lines with heavy traffic, in easy reach of both business and residential sections. The bank is owned by the company. Mr. Ehrbar has many additional interests. He is a director of the Public Mortgage and Investment Company, a director in the West Park Banking Company and a director of the Superior Brick Company. Associated with him in the bank he has men of financial importance and business experience who, like himself, command respect and confidence. The board at present stands as follows: A. L. Ehrbar, president; F. E. Prasse, vice president; Charles Haas, vice president; Charles U. Davis, vice president; F. W. Staffeld, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Ehrbar was married June 15, 1896, at Denver, Colorado, to Miss Elesha Maher. They are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Ehrbar is a democrat and loyally supports the candidates and upholds the principles of his party, but has never consented to accept any political preferment for himself. He is greatly interested in all that concerns the West Side of the city and is ever ready to co-operate with others in forwarding movements beneficial to this neighborhood. He is a member of the Cleveland Commercial Travelers, the United Commercial Travelers and the Kiwanis clubs, and for many years has been a valued member of the order of Maccabees and of the Elks. Personally, Mr. Ehrbar impresses as a man of business capacity and inspires confidence in a stranger, while to his friends he is genial and companionable.









*Engr. by J. S. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*Ernest Hughes*

*The League Publishing Co.*

## Ernest Hughes

**E**RNEST HUGHES is president of the Hughes Provision Company, which, excepting the large packing houses, probably does the largest business in Northern Ohio as an individual firm for the slaughter and distribution of meat products. It is a business representing long and steady growth and the experience of various members of the Hughes family, several of whom have been trained from early youth in the meat industry.

Before the family came to America they lived in Cambridgeshire, England, where Ernest Hughes was born March 17, 1874. His father, Samuel Whittome Hughes, was a native of the same place, born in 1846, and was identified with the livestock and slaughtering business until he came to Cleveland in 1880. He had lost his fortune in England and on coming to Cleveland was so reduced in circumstances that he had to take any employment that offered. For a time he made cane-seated chairs, and as a result of his labor finally saved enough to buy a horse and wagon and with that equipment began peddling vegetables and meats throughout the country districts. In 1884 he was able to resume his old business, and saw his sons successfully established in the same line. He finally practically retired, but in 1909 resumed his connection with his four sons under the name Hughes Provision Company. He then took a renewed interest in life and affairs, but died in 1910. In his native town in England he married Mary Smith. They had ten children, all living: Mrs. Edward Castle, Mrs. Frank Judson, Mrs. Harry Bates, Mrs. John Gibbs, Ernest, William, Mrs. Maude Day, John, Oliver and Mrs. Ruby Cole. All are living in Cleveland except Mrs. Day of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Mrs. Cole of Akron, Ohio.

Ernest Hughes was six years of age when the family came to Cleveland, and was educated in the public schools until he was seventeen. He gained experience in his father's meat business, and at the age of twenty began working for his brother-in-law, John Gibbs, and after six months entered a partnership with his father. A year later he became associated with his brother William for a year, and following that came a partnership for two and a half years with his

brother-in-law Castle. Then again for a time he was in business for himself, and his three brothers were also conducting separately wholesale businesses of their own in meats. In 1909 they decided to combine and consolidate, and thus they originated the Hughes Provision Company. This business was incorporated September 1, 1909, with Ernest Hughes as president, John Hughes secretary and treasurer, and William Hughes vice president. At the beginning the firm employed only five men, and today there are between seventy and eighty on the pay roll and they have a large capital invested and a complete organization and facilities for every branch of the business. At the present time the slaughtering capacity of the company is 550 cattle a week, 1,000 sheep, that being the largest amount killed by any one company in Cleveland, 200 hogs and 500 calves. Besides the slaughtering and wholesale features of the business, they conduct two high-class retail stores, the one in Youngstown being considered the largest meat market in Ohio. One other is at Akron. In Cleveland all the East Side business is conducted from the wholesale department, corner East Fourth and Bolli-ver Road, while the West Side business is conducted from the packing house, 3199 West Sixty-fifth Street, opposite the stock yards. The plant is one of the most sanitary in point of equipment in the United States, and the storage of all meats is one of the strong features made by the Hughes brothers, who personally superintend all branches. This guarantees to the customers the highest standard of meats. Besides the packing house, two stock farms are carried on in connection with the business, where young stock is shipped from western fields and fattened, thus also assuring the highest efficiency in the products served.

Mr. Ernest Hughes is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, is a republican and belongs to the Disciples Church. In September, 1896, he married Miss Lillian Ainsley Craine, at Warrensville, Ohio. They have three children: Sheldon, now a salesman for the Hughes Provision Company; Harold, a student in Lakewood High School; and Ruby, a student in the Lakewood public schools.









*Prof. Geo. F. Johnson - Dec. 1917*

*John L. McHardy*

*10 1/2 x 14 - Prof. Johnson*

## John L. Fleharty

**J**OHN L. FLEHARTY is a lawyer by profession, but has done his chief work and is best known in Cleveland as a banker, especially as secretary and treasurer of the Clark Avenue Savings Bank Company. This is one of the largest and strongest essentially savings banks in the Cleveland district. Its total resources at the beginning of 1918 were well upwards of \$2,000,000. The bank has deposits of over \$1,500,000 and its paid-in capital stock is \$200,000.

Mr. Fleharty is a native of Cleveland, born August 17, 1876, son of George A. and Jane (Lone) Fleharty. He is of old pioneer stock in Cuyahoga County on both sides. His grandfather and grandmother Fleharty came to Ohio from Bridgeport, Connecticut, traveling in a prairie schooner. They had married in Bridgeport and as bride and groom traveled over the country before the days of railway to the Western Reserve of Ohio. Mr. Fleharty's maternal grandparents were also early settlers of Cleveland, coming from England. His mother was born in Cleveland and died in this city June 2, 1911. George A. Fleharty, now a retired resident of Cleveland, was a mechanical engineer for many years. He was a native of Norwalk, Ohio, and during the Civil war served as a private with an Ohio regiment from 1862 until the close of hostilities. He is one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias order in Cleveland. George A. and Jane Fleharty had two children, John L. and May D., and the father and daughter and son all make one happy household, the family home being in Bay Village.

John L. Fleharty was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, graduated from the Central High School in 1895, and then took up the study of law in the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University. He graduated in 1901, with the degree LL. B., and in the same year was admitted to the Ohio bar. He has handled a considerable law practice in Cleveland ever since. He was an associate of Judge Willis Vickery before the latter went on the bench, and in 1908 established the law partnership of Fleharty, Corlett & Landfear, of which he is still senior member. This firm has its offices on the twelfth floor of the Rockefeller Building. Mr. Fleharty now spends only a short time each day in his law offices, most of his time and abilities being required by his duties as active officer of the Clark Avenue Savings Bank Company.

Mr. Fleharty's banking experience dates back to 1898. He was at first with the old Commercial National Bank, and since 1906 has been secretary and treasurer of the Clark Avenue Savings Bank Company. He has various other business interests in Cleveland and is well known in professional and civic circles.

He is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, the Cleveland Credit Men's Association, the Cleveland and American Bar Association, the Bankers' Club, the West Side Chamber of Industry and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Westwood Country Club, the Clifton Club, and the Cleveland Automobile Club. He is a member of the Delta Phi Delta legal fraternity. His hobby is all kinds of outdoor sports.









*Photo by F. H. Smith*

*Copy by E. E. Williams to B. H. K.*

*E. E. Strong*



## Edgar Eugene Strong

**E**DGAR EUGENE STRONG is president of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, one of the largest mill machinery and tool supply houses in the country. The business was founded over thirty years ago and has been incorporated for over a quarter of a century. For a number of years it has enjoyed a high rank among those American institutions distinctive because of their resources and effective organization of business energies. The Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company was one of the comparatively few concerns of the United States which in 1914 were handling a volume of business valued at four millions a year. The executive officers of this old and well known Cleveland house are Mr. Strong, president; R. H. Carlisle, vice president; L. J. Hammond, treasurer; and H. W. Strong, secretary.

The business seems to reflect the vigor and wonderful vitality of its president. Mr. Strong is undoubtedly one of the most vigorous men of his age in Cleveland. He celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday three years ago and is still found at his desk every day and can do work requiring physical endurance that would put many younger men to severe test. He is in fact a picture of right living, and has marvelously conserved and directed the powers and capabilities granted him by a long line of patriotic and sturdy American ancestors.

The detailed story of the Strong ancestry is found in a work published in 1913 under the title of "Genealogy of New England Families." From this account it is learned that the immigrant ancestor was John Strong, son of John Strong, and was born in England in 1626 and died at Windsor, Connecticut, February 20, 1697-98. He was a tinner by trade and an important citizen of Windsor. The lineage is carried down through his son John, who was born at Windsor, Connecticut, December 25, 1665, and died there May 29, 1749. November 26, 1686 he married Hannah, daughter of Deacon John Trumbull, of Sheffield, Connecticut. The third generation is represented by Deacon David Strong, who was born at Windsor, December 15, 1704, and died January 25, 1801. In 1730 he moved to Bolton, Connecticut, and was a farmer. For sixty-five years

he was a deacon of the Congregational Church. Ebenezer Strong a son of Deacon David, was born in 1754 and died in 1824. He was the Revolutionary ancestor. He served as a private in the company of Capt. Thomas Pitkin from Bolton, on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and also in 1776 under Capt. J. Wells.

Eli Strong, of the fifth generation, was born at Bolton October 8, 1789, and died there September 19, 1867. He was likewise a farmer. He was twice married, his wives being sisters, Betsy and Sybil Cowles.

The Cowles family is not less ancient in Connecticut annals than the Strong's. The first of the family was John Cowles, who was born in England about 1598 and was one of the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and about 1640 he located at Farmington and was a farmer, a deputy to the General Assembly, and subsequently one of the founders of the settlement at Hadley, Massachusetts. He spelled his name Cowles in order to distinguish himself from a man named Coles, though originally Cole and Cowles were of the same English family. The subsequent generations of the Cowles lineage were represented by: John Cowles II, who was born in 1641; Jonathan, born in 1671; John, born in 1700; Captain John, born in 1731, who participated in the Lexington Alarm in the Revolution, and his son John, who was born about 1758 and was also a soldier of the Revolution, a private in Capt. Elijah Dwight's Company, Col. Elijah Porter's regiment at Bennington in 1777, and in 1782 was a sergeant in a company of the Fourth Hampshire County Regiment. It was the daughter of this Revolutionary soldier who married Eli Strong.

William Coles (as he preferred the spelling) Strong, son of Eli Strong and his first wife, Betsey, was born at Bolton, Connecticut, July 27, 1818. He was a paper maker at Talcottville Vernon, Connecticut. In 1839 he married Lucy Maria Nichols, born December 9, 1820, daughter of John and Harriet (Moulton) Nichols. Her father was of Manchester, Connecticut. Of their nine children Edgar Eugene was the oldest, and his brothers and sisters were: Jane Maria, born January 2,

1843, died September 13, 1845; Charles Wesley, born October 25, 1844; Ella Semantha, born March 23, 1847, died February 11, 1848; Jennie Maria, born October 4, 1849, died February 20, 1859; Eva Cecil, born June 9, 1853; Will Nichols born August 1, 1856; Clinton Frederic, born June 5, 1859, died June 21, 1862 and Minnie Alice, born September 11, 1864.

Edgar Eugene Strong was born at Manchester Connecticut, April 14, 1841. He attended the public schools of his native town and also the academy there, and completed his preparation for college at a boarding school at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, known as the Providence Conference Seminary. His early intention and ambition was to study medicine and surgery, but he was diverted from a professional life when he left school to enlist in the Union Army. He enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company H of Manchester, Sixteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently he was transferred to Company F of the same regiment. He saw active service for more than two and a half years. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and twice afterward during skirmishes. For faithful and efficient service he was promoted from the ranks and commissioned second lieutenant December 25, 1862, of Company H, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F May 2, 1863. He was in command of the company during most of the time after he received his commission. He would doubtless have received further promotions had there been any commissions to fill in his regiment. His regiment was in the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. He was honorably discharged in 1865.

After the war Mr. Strong came to Cleveland and his first work here was as clerk in a hardware store. He was identified with the same firm for a period of twenty years. For a time he was a partner in the firm of Brown, Strong & Company, lumber merchants, but withdrew when their yard was partially destroyed by fire.

It was in 1887 that he engaged in the mill

supply business in the co-partnership of Strong, Carlisle & Turney. They did both a wholesale and retail business in mill supplies and machinery, with Mr. Strong a senior partner. In 1893 the business was incorporated as the Strong, Carlisle & Turney Company, and in 1898 the corporate name was changed to the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company. Mr. Strong has been president of the corporation since its organization.

In 1908 he also organized and incorporated the Clarke Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, and is also president of that.

Mr. Strong is a veteran member of Tyrian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of Memorial Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Ohio Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, belongs to the Union Club of Cleveland and the Old Colony Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, New England Society of Cleveland, and in religion is a Presbyterian and in politics a republican. He has always been intensely fond of outdoor life, and his favorite recreations are fishing and motor boating.

On January 19, 1869, Mr. Strong married Mary Ella Clarke. She was born at Cleveland September 1, 1846, and died September 27, 1914. Her parents were Aaron and Caroline (Bingham) Clarke. They had four children: Clinton Eugene, born December 14, 1869, drowned while a student at Cornell University; Herbert William, born June 24, 1871; Edith, born July 27, 1876, deceased; and Elizabeth, born June 20, 1880.

Herbert W. Strong is secretary of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company. He married Gladys Mosher, daughter of George C. Mosher, of Kansas City, and has two children: Ruth, born July 3, 1910, and Elizabeth, born February 4, 1912.

Elizabeth Strong is a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and is the wife of Warren S. Hayden, member of the firm Hayden, Miller & Company, bankers and investment securities at Cleveland. Mr. Strong has four grandchildren.







Eng. by L. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

S. W. Kelley

## Samuel Walter Kelley

**S**AMUEL WALTER KELLEY. American physicians and surgeons generally hardly need to be informed about the attainments and the work of Doctor Kelley of Cleveland, and a very great number of people even outside the profession know something of what he has done and the influence he has exerted as an eminent surgeon and pediatricist.

Doctor Kelley was born at Adamsville in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 15, 1855, a son of Walter and Selina Catherine (Kaemmerer) Kelley. His schoolboy life was spent at Zanesville, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Michigan. In 1874, when only nineteen, he made definite choice of the medical profession, but after two years of study failing health compelled an outdoor life and the following five years were spent as a sailor at sea and on the southwestern frontier in the cattle and Indian country.

Returning then to Ohio, he resumed his studies in the medical department of Western Reserve University, and graduated M. D. in 1884. He soon became attracted to the teaching force of the college, working first in the surgical and gynecological clinics and afterwards for seven years, from 1886 to 1893, was chief of the Department of Diseases of Children of the Polyclinic of Western Reserve. During that time he conducted a clinic that came to be recognized as the largest of any in the city.

In 1893 he was made Professor of Diseases of Children in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, then the Medical Department of Wooster University. That position he held until 1910. In addition to active practice Dr. Kelley was for sixteen years editor of the Cleveland Medical Gazette, 1885 to 1901.

Doctor Kelley pursued post-graduate work in his specialty in New York and London and found time for much general study and travel in the West Indies, Europe, Mexico and the Orient. During the Spanish-American war he entered the army as a civilian surgeon and was recommended to Washington "for efficiency in the field under the most trying circumstances." He was commissioned brigade surgeon, with the rank of major, August 17, 1898.

In the twenty years since that brief war Doctor Kelley has specialized his practice at

Cleveland in orthopedics and surgical diseases of children, and it is through his work in that field that his name is most widely known both at home and abroad. He has served as pediatricist and orthopedist of St. Luke's Hospital, and chief of staff of that hospital, was secretary of the medical staff of the Cleveland City Hospital from 1891 to 1899, and its president from 1899 to 1902, and was pediatricist for the City Hospital from 1893 to 1910. He also served as pediatricist and orthopedist at St. Clair Hospital and surgeon in chief to Holy Cross Home for Crippled and Invalid Children. He served as chairman of the section on Diseases of Children in the American Medical Association in 1900-01, was twice president of the Ohio State Pediatric Society, in 1896 and 1897, and when at Atlantic City a new medical organization was perfected known as the Association of American Teachers of Diseases of Children, Doctor Kelley was the first to be honored with the office of president, which he held during 1907-08. He is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Ohio State Medical Association and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is a republican and belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club.

When the United States entered the world war against Germany, Doctor Kelley, though his age was a bar to entering the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, went to France early in May, 1917, and volunteered in the American Field Service as surgeon. With that organization he did duty with the French army in the Zone Avancee, until after the arrival of the American Expeditionary forces. He then donated his abilities to the American Red Cross in hospital work and other activities until late in December, 1917, when he returned home to Cleveland. During 1918, in the interests of the war program, he delivered numerous lectures based on his observations and experiences.

July 2, 1884, Doctor Kelley married Amelia Kemmerlein, of Wooster, Ohio. They had two children, Walter Paul deceased; and Catherine Mildred wife of Mr. William Reed Taylor of Cleveland.

For all the immense value of his personal



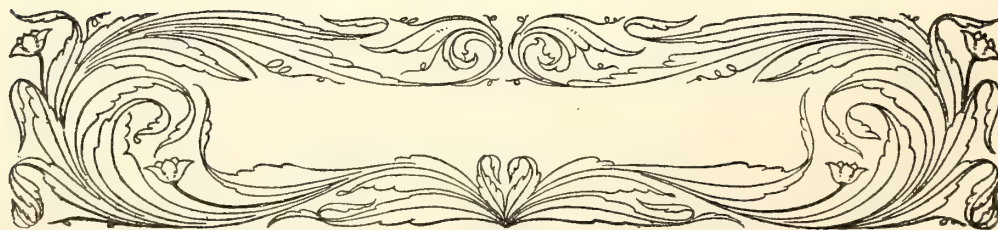
services it is fortunate that the scope of his influence has been greatly broadened through his work as a teacher and also as an author. Dr. Kelley's first book was "About Children," published in 1897, and consisting of six lectures delivered to nurses in training. Of this book the Medical Standard said: "It furnishes a vast amount of practical information in small compass and will be invaluable to intelligent parents, nurses, students and practitioners. The author's style is clear, strong, and condensed. He has a very happy way of impressing important facts indelibly upon his readers. He is always entertaining, often epigrammatic and never prolix or wearisome."

It was rather a surprise when Doctor Kelley's next book appeared, since it had the fascinating form of a conventional novel, and was published in the Doctor's Recreation Series under the title "In the Year 1800." Its subtitle was "The Relation of Sundry Events Occurring in the Life of Dr. Jonathan Brush During that Year," and while there were various threads of romance woven into the story, the book fundamentally was an exposition of medical science and method at the beginning of the nineteenth century described in such a way as to show most effectively the wonderful advance in medical and surgical knowledge and skill during the past century.

While less well known to the general public the Magnum Opus of Doctor Kelley is "Surgical Diseases of Children," first published in 1909, with a second edition in 1914. The work, as one of the medical journals stated, "marks an important epoch in pediatrics in

this country, for it is the first of its kind by an American author." It became the subject of reviews, editorials and other discussions in all the leading medical journals. The American Journal of Clinical Medicine speaking of the second edition said: "Dr. Kelley stands almost alone so far as the literature of this country is concerned in his demonstration of the deep lying difference which distinguish and separate the surgical diseases of children from those of adults, and in his clinical application of these differences. We have no hesitation in declaring that Doctor Kelley's book is a great work, not alone in its actual contents, but in the broad viewpoint in which it puts the whole subject of which it treats. Clinically it is as complete as care and judgment could make it. Scientifically it is almost epochal."

Up to the time of the appearance of the first edition there was no compact and readily accessible work in the English language on surgical diseases of children. Many such complications appeared after Doctor Kelley's pioneer undertaking, but as a writer in the Post Graduate of New York indicated, there was not one "whose author has covered the ground so thoroughly or with the same unerring instinct, one might say, as to the choice of material and manner of presentation, as the pioneer writer in this field." The same reviewer, referring to the revised edition, states that it has resulted in "firmly establishing the book as the most authoritative as well as the most popular work on the surgical diseases of infants and children in this country, if not throughout the English speaking world."









*Eng. by E. & Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*C. Adams*

*The Adams Express Co.*

## E. E. Admire

**E.** E. ADMIRE. It is seldom that the death of an individual citizen in a great city like Cleveland calls forth a response of regret and tribute from more people and more classes of citizens than did that of E. E. Admire, who died when practically in the prime of his usefulness and activities in 1918. Mr. Admire was essentially a great educator, especially in commercial lines. He was also a virile factor, brimming over with energy and enthusiasm in many of the movements and organizations which are vitally associated with Cleveland's existence.

He was born at Trafalgar, Indiana, December 7, 1861, and was only fifty-six when he died. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Dean) Admire, who moved to Indiana from Kentucky. His father is still living at Georgetown in Brown County, Indiana, and was eighty-six years of age February 11, 1918. He still retains good health, though for the past four years he has been totally blind. He lost the sight of one eye while a soldier in the Civil war. His active career was spent as a farmer. His wife died in 1907, at the age of seventy-three. James Admire served as a member of Company D of the Thirty-First Indiana Infantry during the Civil war. His children numbered four sons and four daughters, and the death of E. E. Admire was the first to break the family circle.

Mr. E. E. Admire graduated from the Normal and Commercial Departments of Valparaiso University, and for many years was an expert penman, though he was also a specialist in all the branches of commercial education. He was connected with business schools in Chicago and Detroit, Michigan, until a nervous breakdown compelled him to retire. In 1904 he came to Cleveland and on the West Side opened the Metropolitan Business College in the United Bank Building, where it still has its home. He was the first tenant there and in fact the building had not been completed when his school opened. In 1906 he bought the old "Modern School," which he renamed the Ohio Business College, and of which he was sole owner until his death. This college has since been incorporated, and his brother James Admire

is president. In his school work for many years Mr. Admire had the invaluable assistance and co-operation of Mrs. Admire, who has been unusually successful as a teacher of shorthand from the time she was sixteen years of age, and has had practically all the details of managing the two schools for the past ten years.

The late Mr. Admire was a man of many interests, and it was these that brought him such a large personal following in the City of Cleveland. He was especially popular on the West and South sides of the city. He was a charter member and for two years was vice president of the West Side Chamber of Industry. His name is the first on the roster of the membership of that Chamber, and it is also attached to the Articles of Incorporation filed in the office of the Secretary of State in 1906, when Carmi A. Thompson was secretary of state. The business and professional men who became charter members of the Chamber met in the Metropolitan school rooms, while the work of organization was in progress. After it was completed Mr. Admire served as second vice president for the first year and the second year was first vice president. Upon his death a committee of the Chamber drew up resolutions referring to his services as a former member of the Board of Directors and vice president, and his great usefulness to the organization and community, and referred to him as "the whole-hearted and generous friend that he was and of his tender sympathy with all worthy effort of those less fortunate in life. His good deeds will shine like beacon lights to inspire all of us to the better things of this world."

Outside of his schools Mr. Admire's hobby was bowling, billiards, fishing, athletics and farming. He was one of Cleveland's crack bowlers, and was also a member of the bowling team of the West Side Chamber of Industry and helped it to many trophies. He was also a splendid billiardist. Some of the means which his success brought him he used to provide a fine farm on which to exercise his genius and enthusiasm as an agriculturist. This farm consisted of 169 acres located near Aurora, and is said to be one of the model



country places of Portage County. The secret of Mr. Admire's success in the business world was honorable treatment, fair dealing and promises fulfilled. He was twice a candidate for member of the Cleveland Board of Education. In both campaigns the city west of the river testified to its confidence in his ability and gave him a big majority, and in the second campaign he had so many votes that they nearly offset the majorities given his opponents on the east side of the city. Mr. Admire has been called by his former friends and associates a game fighter both in business and in friendship, ready to take his own or his friend's part, and always fair-minded and generous and helpful.

Mr. Admire organized and established a prosperous weekly newspaper on the West Side. He was one of the directors of the Majestic Theater. He had begun teaching

school at the age of eighteen but for the past ten years of his life his interests as an executive and manager absorbed all his time, and the practical details of school work were left to his capable wife. Mr. Admire was a prominent member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and did much in philanthropic and charitable work. He was also a member of the City Club and was affiliated with Morgantown Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Morgantown, Indiana, and with Al Sirat Grotto at Cleveland. His funeral was taken charge of by the Masons and he was laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery. In politics he was a democrat. Mr. Admire married December 23, 1900. Because of her prominence in educational work at Cleveland Mrs. Admire is made the subject of a separate sketch in this work.







*Engraving by J. W. Smith*

*Mrs. P. E. Gdmire*

*Engraving by J. W. Smith*



## Philomene E. Admire

**P**HILOMENE E. ADMIRE is a great educator, one who has influenced and helped train thousands of ambitious boys and girls for careers of usefulness and service in the commercial world. Since the death of her husband, the late E. E. Admire, she has been president and treasurer of the Metropolitan Business College of Cleveland, which on many scores is the most perfectly equipped institution of its kind in the Middle West.

Credit for the work of upbuilding this institution is jointly shared by Mrs. Admire with her late husband. And in the direction of school work and the discovery and improvement of the manifold talents of the boys and girls who have attended that school Mrs. Admire has been admittedly the master and guiding spirit of the institution.

She has had an interesting career. Mrs. Admire was born near Paris, France, daughter of Theophile E. and Marguerite (Beaudin) Herie. When she was two years old her parents emigrated from France to Ottawa, Canada, and during her girlhood in that Canadian city she attended the Villa Maria Convent at Montreal, Canada, from which she graduated in 1885. At the age of sixteen her parents moved from Ottawa to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her mother died in 1899 and her father in 1913. Mrs. Admire was the seventh in a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. The first eight children were born in France and the other four in Canada.

As a young woman Mrs. Admire for two years had charge of the French department of the school conducted by St. Bernard Church at Rockville, Connecticut. She taught the boys and girls attending the school to read their catechism. It was while engaged in those duties that she met and married Mr. Alexander A. Appleton. Her husband was a cousin of the well-known Appleton family of New York City, publishers. Mr. and Mrs. Appleton then removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and their happy union was terminated fourteen months later by the death of Mr. Appleton.

Left a widow with an infant child, Mrs.

Appleton again resorted to teaching. She was a teacher at Springfield, Massachusetts, later in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Buffalo, and from there went to Indianapolis to take a place in the Vories Business College, of which H. D. Vories was proprietor. It was while in Indianapolis that she became acquainted with Mr. E. E. Admire and on December 23, 1900, at Ottawa, Canada, they were married.

From the first Mrs. Admire has taken her place in the program and routine of the schools conducted by her husband and was a teacher in Detroit in the Detroit School of Business, of which Mr. E. E. Admire was president until he sold his interests to other parties in 1902. For the past fourteen years Mrs. Admire has had an active part in the administrative work of the Metropolitan Business College and the Ohio Business College of Cleveland. Since her husband's death she has concentrated all her time upon the Metropolitan School. This school runs day and night throughout the entire year, and every year there are about 400 scholars enrolled.

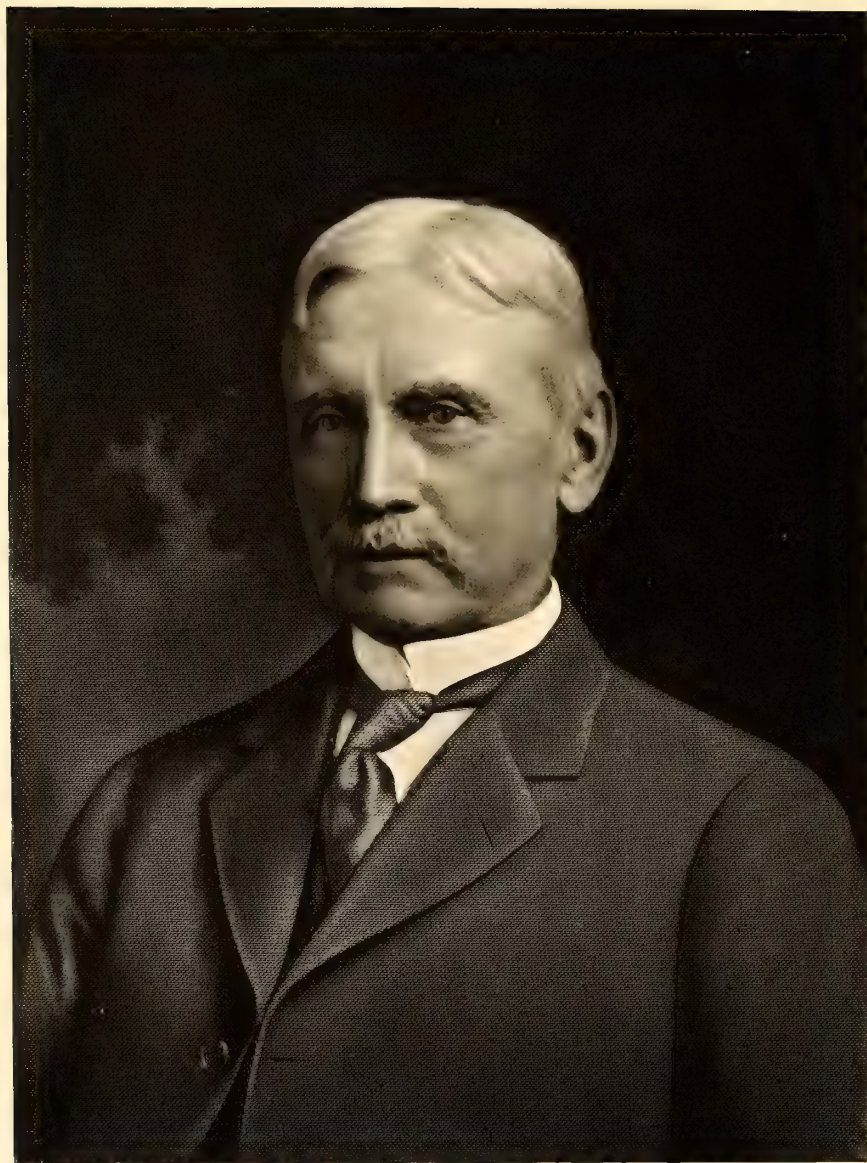
Mrs. Admire since early womanhood has been an expert shorthand writer, but has primarily excelled in the ability to teach and instruct. She is author of a very perfect system of touch typewriting, and many have regarded her as one of the most expert court reporters in the country. Teaching comes to her as a gift of nature. Her influence with young men and women is remarkable. She readily discovers the natural aptitudes of young people, and it seems that it requires only a hint from her to call forth the best efforts of her pupils.

By her former marriage, Mrs. Admire has a son, Alexander A. Appleton, who is now at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, in the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Depot Brigade Headquarters. He had been in the camp only two weeks when he was made a corporal and in the early summer of 1918 he was promoted over two grades to sergeant-major. He is a splendid type of young American citizen, and is of course proud of his French ancestry.









*Portrait of F. A. Sterling, 1907*

*Eng. by E. S. Williams, 2 B. 1. 11*

*F. A. Sterling*

## Frederick Augustine Sterling

**F**REDERICK AUGUSTINE STERLING. Cleveland people know and appreciate the career and service of Frederick A. Sterling chiefly through the great commercial monument which stands in the heart of the retail shopping district, the Sterling & Welch Company, a business with which he has been actively identified for over half a century and through which his name has come to rank with those of the great American merchant princes.

Some of the elements which have become familiar in the careers of successful Americans are absent from the story of Frederick A. Sterling. In his younger years he was satisfied to perform an obscure routine in commercial service, and achieved success rather than have it thrust upon him. But poverty was not a significant incentive to his efforts, and at the outset of his career he had those advantages associated with good family, a fair education, and at least an even start with his contemporaries. Few men mold their circumstances and contrive their destiny so skillfully and effectively as this Cleveland merchant.

This branch of the Sterling family came to the American colonies from England in the seventeenth century. Their home for a number of generations was at Lyme, Connecticut. Mr. Sterling's grandfather moved to Salisbury, Connecticut, after graduating from Yale College, and attained recognition as one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day. He served with the rank of major-general in the War of 1812, and filled such offices as probate judge and as representative of his district in Congress. He married a daughter of Hon. John Canfield, who died in 1785 after having served in the Continental Congress.

Frederick Augustine Sterling was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, a son of Frederick A. and Caroline M. (Dutcher) Sterling. His father at one time conducted an iron furnace at Salisbury, later moved to Geneva, New York, and from there came to Cleveland, where he built up a large business handling hardwood and furnishing ties and similar materials to the Big Four Railway Company. All his children achieved some special prominence in their respective spheres. His daughter, Caroline D., became the wife of Hon. Jo-

seph H. Choate, the distinguished lawyer and diplomat, one of the greatest figures in American life. One son, Theodore Sterling, now deceased, was at one time president of Kenyon College in Ohio. Edward C. Sterling was for a long time president of the St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company. Alfred E. Sterling is now a resident of Redlands, California.

Frederick Augustine Sterling received his first schooling in Geneva, New York, in public and private schools. He acquired his first business experience in the same city, as clerk in a general store. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Cleveland, and here he went to work with Wick & Beckwith. Later when Mr. Wick retired the firm became T. S. Beckwith & Company and Mr. Sterling was thus promoted to a partnership at the age of twenty-one. Since 1854 he has been continuously identified with the carpet and curtain business as his staple lines, the only important interruption being a period of two years spent in the lumber industry at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In 1864 his firm was changed to Beckwith & Sterling. In 1874 they moved from Superior Street to Euclid Avenue, and occupied a store that was a conspicuous landmark in the business district for thirty-five years. The senior member of the firm died in 1876, and the business was then conducted as Sterling & Company. About that time Mr. Welch became a partner, causing the name to be changed to Sterling, Welch & Company, and it was finally incorporated as the Sterling & Welch Company, the business title of the house today.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the home of this corporation. Some years ago they erected a new building on Euclid Avenue, which in the opinion of experts it is no exaggeration to say is the finest, most commodious and handsomest store building in the world. As a business that has been conducted largely along specialized lines of merchandise it is easily one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world, and the building which houses it is only in harmony with the character and high standing of the business itself. It is a great wholesale and retail establishment, and



its wholesale connections extend west to the Pacific Coast.

While any man might well be satisfied and consider all his ambitions fulfilled in the position of president of the Sterling & Welch Company, Mr. Sterling is also identified with many other important Cleveland institutions. He is president of the Cleveland Burial Case Company, is a director of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, the Union National Bank, the Bank of Commerce of North America, the Kelly Island Lime and Transportation Company, and the Columbia Gas and Electric Company. He is a member of the Union Club and the Country Club, is president of the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Sterling married Miss Emma B. Betts, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, where she was born although most of her life was spent in Cleveland. Her father represented one of the early families in Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sterling took up and actively prosecuted many interests in Cleveland which served to enrich the services of its charitable institutions. She was corresponding secretary of the Cleveland

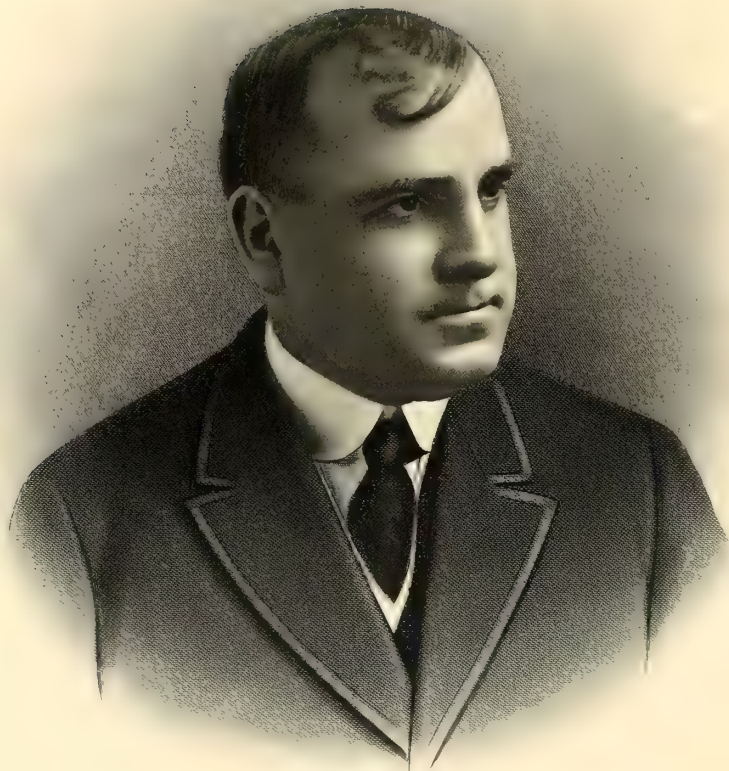
Humane Society, a member of the executive committee of the Associated Charities, and one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Infants' Rest. It was because of these connections and a large following of loyal friends that made her death so widely mourned. She died at her home, 3447 Euclid Avenue, October 13, 1914, and was laid to rest in the Lake View Cemetery.

Mr. Sterling has one son, Willis Betts Sterling. He is a graduate of Yale University and the Columbia Law School and afterwards studied in the office of his uncle, Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York. He is now connected with the H. F. Watson Company of Erie, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Ingersoll, a daughter of Clark Ingersoll, of Washington, D. C., who was a Member of Congress and a very prominent man. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, noted writer and statesman. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling have two children: Jeanette I., who married William R. Parmlee, now in France, and Fred Clark Sterling, a second lieutenant in the United States service and also in France.









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Joseph L. Breitenstein

The Journal of Psychology, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1916

## Joseph C. Breitenstein

**J**OSEPH C. BREITENSTEIN. Americans now as never before are likely to insist upon more than one qualification in a candidate for those offices which involve the administration of the nation's affairs. Party allegiance is only one point to be considered. More important are the individual experiences and the personal efficiency of the candidate. His tendencies, his associations, his attitude toward the broader as well as the specific tasks that are identified with his office are certain to be scrutinized carefully.

One of the aspirants for the honor of representing the Sixteenth Ohio District in Congress, subject to the expression of the primaries of 1918, was Joseph C. Breitenstein. Mr. Breitenstein entered upon his candidacy with an unqualified announcement of support to the present war administration of the Government. He inherits his individual patriotism from an ancestor whose name was as clearly identified with American liberty as that of any colonial American. His grandfather, Henry Breitenstein, was one of the South Germans who ineffectually tried to stem the tide of Prussian militarism in 1848, and when the revolution went against them, sought the freedom that was denied them in the old country in America. He came to America with Carl Schurz, and settled in Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1851. He was engaged in the shoe business and was an active citizen of that locality until his death in the spring of 1913, at the age of eighty-three.

Joseph C. Breitenstein was born at Canton, Stark County, Ohio, July 30, 1884, son of Louis and Mary (Shane) Breitenstein. His father was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and his mother in Europe, being brought to this country at the age of three years. They married in Tuscarawas County, May 1, 1877, and their home has been at Canton since 1878, where they are now retired. In their family are five children: Charles S., who for the past ten years has been connected with the post-office at Dayton, Ohio; V. F., an employe in the Internal Revenue Department at Cleveland; Joseph C.; Leo, who is now a soldier with the rank of sergeant at Camp Gordon, Georgia; and Anna M., at home.

Joseph C. Breitenstein was reared in Canton and graduated from the Canton High School with the class of 1902. His first practical experience was as a newspaper man, and he was reporter with the Repository and the News of Canton. While doing the regular routine of a newspaper office he became acquainted with Atlee Pomerene, who took a great interest in the young reporter and practically introduced him to politics. When Mr. Pomerene was elected United States senator he took Mr. Breitenstein to Washington with him as his private secretary, and that office furnished the young man opportunities to get a close and intimate view of life at the national capital and become acquainted with many of the nation's foremost men. He also used his leisure time there to study law, and took both law and literary courses in Georgetown University. He received the A. B. degree from Georgetown in 1910, and in 1912 was awarded the degree LL. B. In 1914 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and to the Ohio bar in the same year. He was private secretary to Senator Pomerene from April, 1911, to May, 1915, and has been one of the senator's most loyal supporters and effective campaigners both then and since. In 1916 he was secretary of the State Democratic Committee and had charge of the re-election of Mr. Pomerene to the Senate, and with W. L. Finley, state chairman, conducted the campaign in Ohio for Woodrow Wilson. In 1916 Senator Pomerene defeated Myron T. Herrick, the republican candidate, for senator.

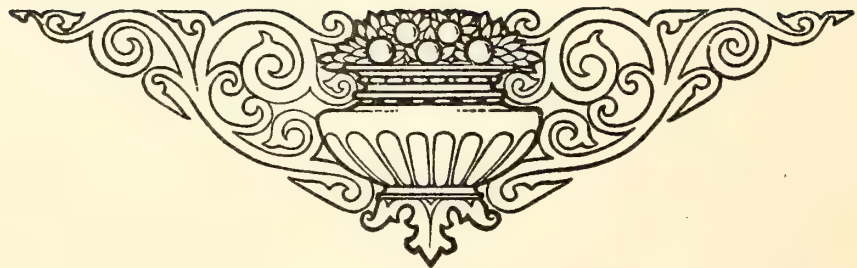
In May, 1915, Mr. Breitenstein was appointed assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and in that office he has distinguished himself by much important work both in the routine and in the exceptional cases intrusted to the Federal Attorney of this district. It will be recalled that Mr. Breitenstein was assigned the duty of prosecuting C. E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker, the socialist slackers who are now serving time in the workhouse. These were all well known men in Cleveland and the public utterances and actions in line with the orthodox socialist platform brought



them into collision with the Federal Department of Justice. Mr. Breitenstein takes much pride in a personal autographed letter from President Wilson, dated November 20, 1916, in which the president says: "My Dear Breitenstein: Your kind letter of congratulations gave me peculiar pleasure because it came from one who has served at my side in the effort to

keep the government in the hands of the people."

Mr. Breitenstein has been a deep student of literature and politics, and has a remarkable grasp and knowledge of the political history of all the leading nations of the world. He is unmarried. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Knights of Columbus.







The L. Lewis Publishing Co.

Eng. by E. A. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

*M. F. Nash*



## William F. Nash

**W**ILLIAM F. NASH. The largest independent packing company in the State of Ohio is the Cleveland Provision Company. It is a big business, one that has been in existence for fully three-quarters of a century, and its development throughout has been fostered largely by the members of one family. It was founded by the late Benjamin Rose. John Nash became associated with Mr. Rose in the Cleveland Provision Company about 1893, and most of the executive officers at present are his sons, including William F. Nash, vice president.

The late John Nash was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1836, and spent a large part of his life in the old country, coming to Cleveland about 1890. He died in this city in 1910. He first came to the United States when sixteen years of age, locating at Baltimore, Maryland, where he became associated with the packing industry. Subsequently he had further experience in the Chicago packing firms, and finally went back to England to marry, and took his bride to Chicago. In 1872 he again went back to England and lived for about two years on the Isle of Wight. For ten years his home was a farm in Worcestershire, England, and from there he went to Liverpool and engaged in the commission business twelve years, conducting a large provision house.

On returning to this country, John Nash located at Cleveland, where he became associated with Benjamin Rose in establishing the Cleveland Provision Company. Mr. Rose was a factor in this business until his death in 1909. John Nash had for a number of years been vice president of the company, and succeeded Mr. Rose as head of the institution, but after a few months the presidency was taken by his son, S. T. Nash. S. T. Nash is now president; William F. Nash, vice president; and Joseph H. Nash, secretary and treasurer.

The plant of the Cleveland Provision Company is at 2527 Canal Road. It is a wholesale packing establishment, employs about 900 hands and its goods are shipped all over the United States and to England and France.

The late John Nash, who died at Cleveland in 1910, was a member of the Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity. He married Winnifred Fowler. She was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, England, in 1841,

and died at Cleveland in 1917. Their children were: Joseph H., a resident of Cleveland and secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Provision Company; Elizabeth A., who is unmarried and lives at Cleveland Heights, being a stockholder in the Cleveland Provision Company; Winnifred E., wife of Charles Tilby, a resident of Berkenhead, England, where he is in the shipping business; William F.; S. T. Nash, president of the Cleveland Provision Company; R. P. Nash, twin brother of S. T., who is now a major in the United States army, at present stationed in the army camp at Chillicothe, Ohio; J. W. Nash, who lives at Bournemouth, England, serving with the rank of commander in the English navy; Dianna L. and Margaret, both residents of Cleveland Heights and stockholders in the Cleveland Provision Company; Annie, unmarried and living at Ocean View, Virginia; H. L. Nash, a captain in the engineers' corps of the United States army; and T. H. Nash, a resident of Cleveland Heights and a captain now stationed at Camp Sheridan.

William F. Nash was born at Chicago, Illinois, October 31, 1870, and in early infancy his parents returned to England and he was educated in the grammar schools, finishing at Berkenhead College. For three years of his youth he was associated with his father in business at Liverpool, and in 1890 came to Cleveland and entered the Cleveland Provision Company. He began as a clerk and did practically everything in the round of duties, which made him familiar with every phase and detail of the business. He has been one of the executive managers for a number of years, and succeeded his father in the office of vice president of the company.

Mr. Nash is an independent republican in politics and belongs to the Episcopal Church. He and his family reside at 2921 South Park Boulevard in Shaker Heights, Cleveland. He married in 1909, at Wickliffe, Ohio, Miss Anna B. Rockefeller. Mrs. Nash is a daughter of Frank and Helen Elizabeth (Scotfield) Rockefeller and is a niece of John D. Rockefeller. Her father is deceased and her mother resides at Wickliffe, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Nash have three children: William R., born November 10, 1910; Helen E., born September 2, 1912; and John F., born January 22, 1916.









The Lewis Photo Co.

Eng by J. W. Williams & Bro., N.Y.

W. R. Harris

## Fred R. Klaus

**F**RED R. KLAUS. There is a measure of justifiable pride that a man may have in knowing that he has built up his own fortunes and has secured position and independence, not through the help of someone else, but through his own efforts, and this is as it should be. One of the responsible business men of Cleveland, now occupying a high position in the iron industry, is Fred R. Klaus, who is vice president of the Cleveland Welding Company. America has been his home since boyhood and he has enjoyed American opportunities, but these alone would not have been sufficient to advance him very far without his own perseverance, industry and wholesome way of life.

Fred R. Klaus came to America from Germany, where he was born August 26, 1873, when he was eleven years old. His parents were Frederick and Margaret Klaus, both of whom died in Germany. Of their four children, Fred R. and three daughters, the son, the second in order of birth, is the only one who ever came to the United States. He accompanied his uncle, Charles Baus, from Saxony, and they came to Cleveland. The uncle was not able to do much for the boy except see that he attended the Lutheran school, and very early Fred became self-supporting, working at anything that he could find to do until he was fifteen years old, when he went into the country and for two years was employed on a farm.

Perhaps had Mr. Klaus remained on the farm he might have become one of the agricultural barons of Cuyahoga County, but he early showed strong leanings in an entirely different direction, mechanical aptness and facility with tools, that strongly indicated the line in which he might be most successful. After he returned to Cleveland he became an employe of the Standard Tool Company in this city and remained with that concern in

the drill works for the next ten years, through self-denial and hardship gradually advancing until he was recognized as an expert worker. Mr. Klaus then went with the Standard Welding Company and worked there until 1912, developing special ability, and then came to the Cleveland Welding Company. Of this plant he is now general manager and is vice president of the company. It is a fact to be proud of that in comparatively so short a time, through his own ability and diligence, he has been able to climb from the bottom of the industrial ladder to a position of such great importance. He has under his supervision this entire plant, one of the larger concerns of the city, that gives employment to 550 men, and is responsible for the smooth working of men and machinery, for the steady output and, in a way, for the profitable continuance of the business.

Mr. Klaus was married at Cleveland, July 14, 1895, to Miss Margaret Fenzel. Her parents were Frank and Catherine Fenzel, the former of whom followed the trade of molder. He is now deceased, but the mother of Mrs. Klaus still lives in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Klaus have three children: Gertrude, who was born November 6, 1900; Fred, who was born July 13, 1914; and Elizabeth, who was born October 13, 1917. Miss Gertrude is a high school graduate and as she possesses musical talent, her father is giving her an opportunity to perfect herself in the art. Mr. Klaus owns the attractive family home situated at No. 3112 West Boulevard. Although an independent voter, Mr. Klaus is a careful and earnest citizen and takes pride in Cleveland's industrial prominence and her many advantages as a place of residence and is ever ready to do his share in adding to the general welfare. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, and to National Lodge, Knights of Pythias.











The Curtis Studio, N.Y.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Manning F. Zieher



## Manning F. Fisher

**M**ANNING F. FISHER, president of the Fisher Brothers Company, retail grocers of Cleveland, is head of and has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of Cleveland's largest and most complete organization to serve the public with provisions.

Mr. Fisher had a long and thorough experience in different lines of the provision trade in the East before coming to Cleveland. In this city he joined his brother and together they established the firm of Fisher Brothers, retail grocers. Their first store was opened at the corner of West Forty-seventh Street and Lorain Avenue. Every year since then has marked important increases and additions to their facilities. In 1910 the business was incorporated under the name of Fisher Brothers Company, with Manning F. Fisher as president and manager, and Joseph Salmon, who was manager of the first store, secretary and treasurer. This company now has and operates seventy-three retail grocery stores in the City of Cleveland. From a capital of \$50,000 the amount invested and used in the work of this organization now represents a net value of \$550,000. The prosperity of the firm is based upon sound and conservative business methods, but even more upon a progressiveness which has enabled them to increase their facilities for service and sell and distribute goods at fair prices. In December, 1916, the firm inaugurated an important new business policy whereby they discontinued the very expensive delivery service which has always proved a burden upon the grocery trade, and upon consumers alike, and also at the time discontinued the issuance of trading stamps, and the results have been much lower prices at a time when that feature is particularly appreciated.

Such a business requires an organization worked out to the last detail. The central feature of this organization is the large six-story and basement reinforced concrete, fire-proof building which the company completed in February, 1916. This building is centrally located and has 90,000 square feet of floor space. It is not only used as a warehouse for the storage of goods prior to delivery to the retail stores, but also contains an immense bakery where all the bread sold at

the various Fisher stores is manufactured. The plan of the building was worked out with careful regard for all the requirements of service and the situation is such as to facilitate both the receipt and delivery of goods. A private railway track furnishes access to and from the railroad system of the city. The company operates ten 5-ton Pierce-Arrow trucks for delivering goods to the stores and also five smaller trucks. When this firm went into business at Cleveland in 1907, four clerks were employed. At the present time 350 persons are employed to handle the manifold details of the service.

Mr. Manning F. Fisher was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 8, 1863, a son of Manning F. and Harriet (Rittenhouse) Fisher. At the age of thirteen he left public schools to become an office boy with Woodruff, Morris & Company, wholesale hatters of New York City. He was with that firm in every department, a careful, conscientious worker, for six years. The hat business was not destined to be a permanent fixture with him. On leaving this firm after six years he used his capital in opening a retail butter store in New York. The business grew rapidly, and he opened other stores until he had a chain of five butter stores in one quarter of New York City. This business he sold five years later and became department manager for James Butler, who at that time was proprietor of 150 retail grocery stores in New York City. Mr. Fisher remained with Mr. Butler as manager fifteen years, and after this extensive experience came west to Cleveland and built up the great organization above described.

Mr. Fisher was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry during the year 1917, is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Yacht Club, Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, and is vice chairman of one of the sub-committees of the mayor's war board. In religion he is a Protestant. At Bayonne, New Jersey, he married Miss Bertha Christie. They have four children: Britton, of Cleveland; Ellwood, a student in Dartmouth College; Harriet, a pupil in the West High School; and George, attending grammar school.









David G. Griese.



## David C. Griese

**D**AVID C. GRIESE, who for many years was one of Cleveland's foremost building contractors, has latterly distributed his energies and talents among a number of important corporations, in which he holds posts of executive responsibility. For considerably more than half a century his name has been part of Cleveland's business history, especially in the building and contracting line.

David C. Griese was born at Cleveland January 25, 1858. His father, Carl H., was a native of Holstein, Germany, grew up and received his education and was married in what was then a province of Denmark, and in 1850 came to Cleveland. Here he worked a time as a mason and carpenter, and gradually developed a business of his own as an architect and builder. As one of the early contractors he erected many of the fine mansions on Euclid Avenue. He continued contracting until his death. He married Marie Rassmusen.

David C. Griese, one of nine children, attended Zion Evangelical German Lutheran School until 1871. His father gave him every incentive to secure a liberal education. He attended public schools one year, spent three years in Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1878 graduated from Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin.

Returning to Cleveland to begin his business career, Mr. Griese did not hesitate to subordinate his tastes formed by college life to working as an apprentice under his father in the contracting business. He secured a thorough and technical knowledge of every branch of the trade. In 1884 he and his brother Gottlieb formed the contracting firm of D. & G. Griese Company. This firm during its existence not only constructed many large buildings of Cleveland but did contracting on an

extensive scale, handling many large contracts for the Government. They erected the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Cleveland and also the buildings of Fort Riley, in Kansas.

In 1903 Mr. Griese's brother died and the firm then became the Griese & Walker Company, with Mr. Griese as president until 1913, when the firm was dissolved.

In the meantime he had acquired numerous other associations with Cleveland industrial and business affairs. In 1890 he and associates organized the National Screw and Tack Company. He has since been a director in that business, and since 1917 vice president. He was also one of the organizers and is still a director of the National Acme Company. In 1915 Mr. Griese was a factor in organizing the Cleveland Motorcycle Manufacturing Company, of which he is vice president and director. He is a director and was one of the organizers of the Adams-Bagnall Electric Company and was also identified with the establishment of the Lake Shore Bank and Trust Company, but has since sold his interests in that business.

Mr. Griese was reared in the Lutheran faith and has always been a member of that church. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in June, 1891, he married Miss Rosa Kranzlein. They are the parents of two sons and one daughter, the daughter being Mrs. J. Fred Dietz of Cincinnati. Eugene E., the oldest child, is a graduate of the Cleveland High School, the Spencerian Business College, and is now in the office of the National Screw and Tack Company. Elmer H., the second son, graduated from the high school, from Conover College, at Conover, North Carolina, and is now in the manufacturing department of the National Screw and Tack Company.









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*L. G. James*

## David R. James

**D**AVID R. JAMES represents a Cleveland family that for over half a century has been identified with industrial, and especially the iron and steel, interests of that city.

Mr. James, who was born at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1856, is a son of E. D. and Mary James. His parents moved to Cleveland in 1859 and his father was for several years in the employ of the old Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. This company afterwards sent him to Chicago, where he remained until 1866, and on returning to Cleveland he, with James and Robert Paton and others, organized the Union Iron Works Company. This company built its plant on the site of the present Empire Rolling Mill Company. The father in 1878 retired from active service, and lived quietly in Cleveland until his death in 1911.

David R. James was educated in Cleveland in the public schools and Spencerian Business College. At the age of eighteen he went to work, being employed as a clerk with the Union Iron Works Company until 1878. Following that he was with the Union Rolling Mill Company, but in 1899 he and associates

organized the Empire Rolling Mill Company, and has been secretary, treasurer and director of that industry ever since. This is one of the big companies in Cleveland's industrial district, employing 700 men and manufacturing iron and steel bars and steel sheet.

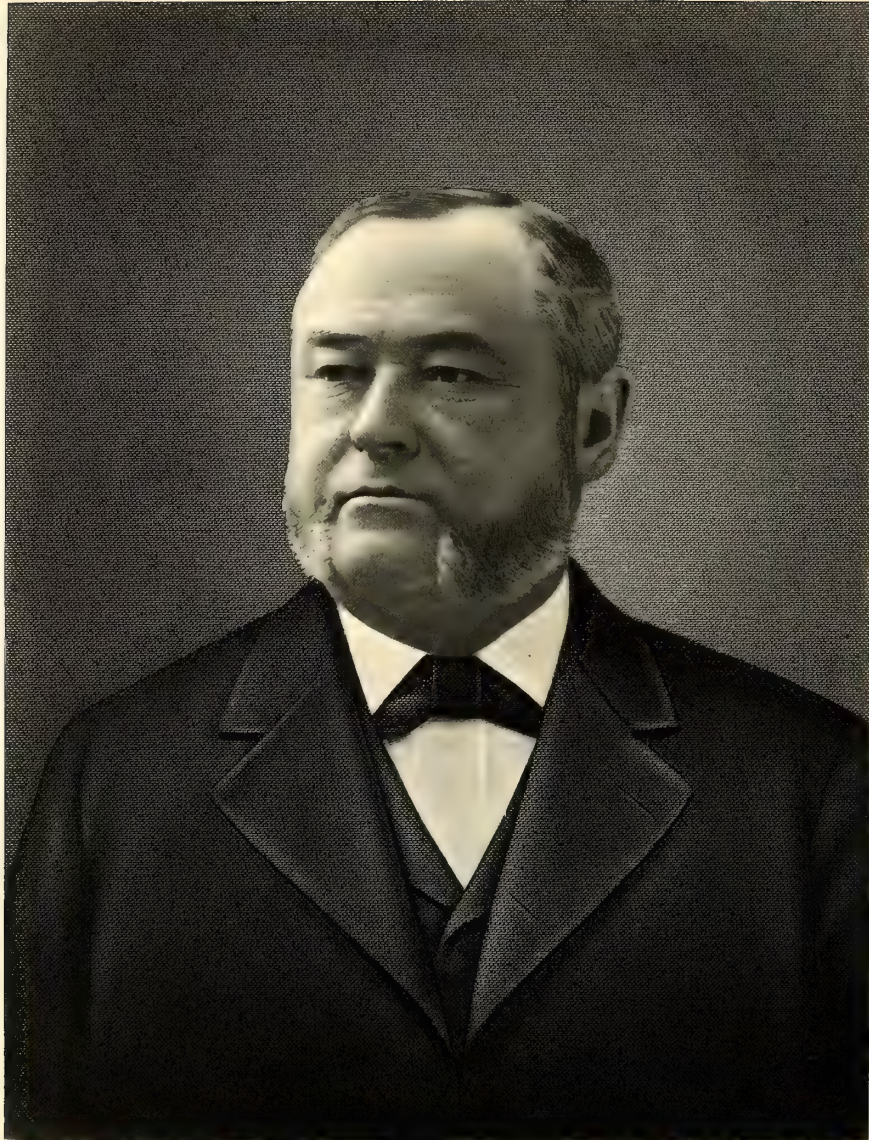
Besides this important business connection, Mr. James is chairman of the board of directors of the State Banking and Trust Company and vice president of the Provident Building and Loan Association of Cleveland, and is a director in the Upson Nut Company. He is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 599, Free and Accepted Masons, and of McKinley Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and in politics is a republican.

At Cleveland, May 25, 1881, Mr. James married Miss Elizabeth Paton, daughter of James Paton. They have three sons: E. D. James is now a roll turner with the Empire Rolling Mills. W. P., the second son, is a clerk with the same company. Harry J., the youngest, was until recently a salesman with the Bourne-Fuller Company, but enlisted in Battery A of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery and is now serving in France.









*B. S. Anderson*



## Valerius D. Anderson

VALERIUS D. ANDERSON justly earned a niche of fame among the creative workers and inventors of American industrial genius. He never realized the benefits from some of the best fruits of his inventive skill, but finally combined and capitalized his inventions and with the aid of his sons established what is still a great and growing industry in the city of Cleveland, known as the V. D. Anderson Company, one of the largest and most important manufacturing plants on the West Side of the city.

This American inventor and manufacturer was born in a small factory town in Massachusetts December 3, 1831. He died at his home on Fifty-fourth Street, Northwest, in Cleveland, January 22, 1906, at the age of seventy-five. He gave practically a lifetime to useful and honored toil, to the devising and perfecting of a series of inventions now used in every part of the world, many of which have served to lighten the burden of human toil and increase manifold the efficiency of industrial life.

His native town was Ware. His father, Orlin Anderson, was a dyer for cotton mills in the East at a time when it was customary for the mills to let out such work by contract. Orlin Anderson and wife spent most of their lives in Ware. The former was born in Scotland and the latter at Shawville, Mass., a place named in honor of her father, who had settled there from the north of Ireland and was a man of much prominence in that locality.

When only seven years old Valerius D. Anderson was sent to work in one of the village factories. When not employed on his routine duties he was allowed to go to school until about the age of twelve. By constant reading and study he educated himself to a degree so that few ever knew the early limitations of his opportunities. At the age of twelve he was bound out to learn the machinist's trade and also the tinner's trade. At the age of eighteen he started out as a journeyman, and at Meriden, Conn., hired as a foreman to a large tinware manufacturing company. He was promoted to superintendent of the plant.

It was while with this concern that the young man gave his first pronounced indications of inventive genius. A customer had placed with the firm the plans of a radiator for which he desired a model. When he called for the model he found that his own ideas had been so far outdone by those incorporated in the design by young Anderson that he immediately hurried with the model to Washington and secured patents that eventually brought him a fortune.

In the fall of 1854 Mr. Anderson married Miss Lydia Ann Root. They had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary two years before his death. The year after their marriage they went to Janesville, Wis. For a year he worked at his trade of tinsmith and thriftily saved enough to go into business for himself. About that time he invented a steam cooker, which he called a farm steamer. It was a device for cooking cattle food so as to provide a warm and nutritious food and at the same time greatly increase the milk and butter production during the winter months. These steamers came into rapid popularity and their sale was such as to give promise of Mr. Anderson becoming one of the wealthy men of his community. In 1869 he moved his plant to Kewanee, Ill., and while there some local bankers induced him to form a stock company. Within a year the management of the business had been so directed that the inventor lost practically all he had.

In 1872 Mr. Anderson removed to Ohio and located at Springfield. Here he joined a company to manufacture a pipe boiler which he had invented. This business grew with great prosperity, but owing to lack of capital the boiler was not manufactured extensively.

About that time Mr. Anderson took his sons into partnership, under the firm name of V. D. Anderson & Sons, and four years later they incorporated the business. Mr. Anderson came to Cleveland in 1880. He had his first office in his own home on the East Side, while his inventions were manufactured at the Variety Iron Works. Later, as circumstances permitted, he built his factory on the West Side in 1892. That plant has continued to grow and flourish and is one of the big en-



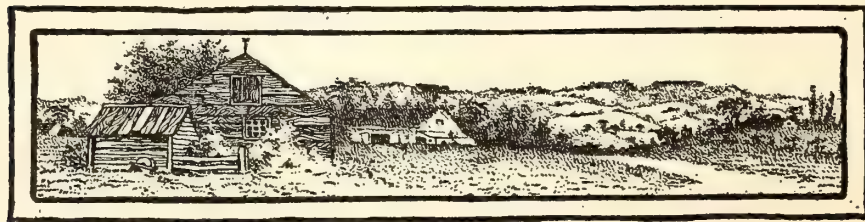
terprises on the West Side. Mr. Anderson was a resident of Cleveland for over twenty years. He continued as the active head and president of the company until his death.

The V. D. Anderson Company manufactures an extensive line of steam traps, driers, oil and moisture expellers, oil filters, steam and oil separators, water columus, and other devices, all of which were invented and perfected by the late V. D. Anderson. The plant now specializes in some wonderful oil mill machinery which was perfected and brought to its present efficiency by Mr. Anderson a short time before his death. This machinery is of more than ordinary interest to the public. It introduces a new process into the methods of extracting oils from seed, which for many years had been by the slow and costly hydraulic process. The Anderson oil expellers are practically automatic and extract the oil by a pressure process, resulting not only in greatly simplified operation but also in a better quality of oil. These machines have been extensively installed all over the United States and in foreign countries, and many of the edible vegetable oils as well as lubricating and other oils made from seeds are manufactured by the Anderson process. Within the last two or three years the American public has come to appreciate the wide range of use for various vegetable oils, many of which are familiar articles of diet in every household. Thus the Anderson machines are a factor in making such products as corn oil, peanut oil, cocoanut oil, cottonseed oil, as well as many other

vegetable oils, including linseed oil, so extensively used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.

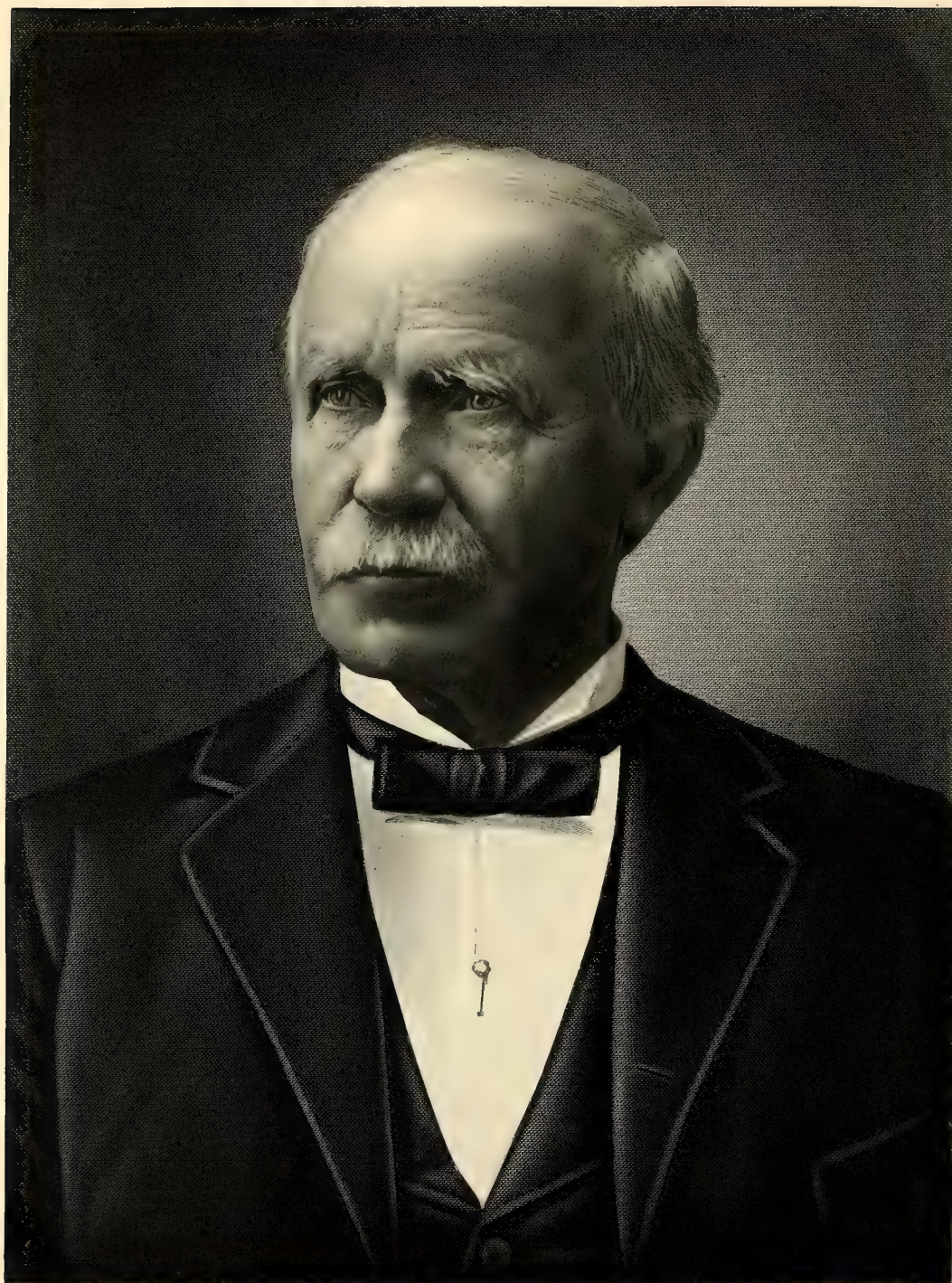
The home of the Anderson products is at West Ninety-sixth Street and the Nickel Plate Railroad. The active men in charge of the business are sons of Mr. Anderson, who was survived by his widow and four sons. The sons are all married and are among the substantial business men of Cleveland. In order of age their names are C. O., F. B., A. D. and F. V. O. Anderson is president, F. B. Anderson is vice president, and A. D. Anderson is secretary and treasurer of the company, and the other son also has financial interests in the business.

When V. D. Anderson came to Cleveland he was first affiliated with the Plymouth Congregational Church, but on moving to the West Side became a member of the First Congregational Church. He contributed generously of his means toward the support of this church and its various causes, and the church book shows a picture of Mr. Anderson. He was also a member of the Masonic Order and a charter member Meriden Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Meriden, Connecticut. During the Civil war he was in the Home Guards, and tried to enlist for regular service, but was rejected on account of physical disability. For all the usefulness and value of his ideas and work, V. D. Anderson never sought and rather avoided the public attention which would have been his just due. He was very retiring, and practically divided all his time between his home and family and his business.









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*Stevenson Burke*



## Judge Stebensen Burke

**J**UDGE STEVENSON BURKE. When thirty years ago an eminent Englishman was pursuing his studies of American institutions and its people, one of the interesting distinctions he drew between the bar of this country and that of England is the pronounced tendency of successful American lawyers to pass beyond the strict boundaries of their profession and assume the responsibilities of business and executive administration. One of the individual cases he may have had in mind when making this deduction was that of the late Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland. Stevenson Burke was one of the really great lawyers of Ohio during the last century and his brilliant intellectual talents and deep and comprehensive knowledge of law gave him a standing among the foremost lawyers of his day in the nation. But business organization and finance, and particularly the realm of railway operation and control, might full well have claimed him as a master mind and guiding spirit in that field.

To describe all the experiences which developed his extraordinary talents and do more than suggest the achievements which are credited to his life is manifestly beyond the scope of the present article, which is intended as a brief memorial to one of the most eminent of Cleveland's citizens. Even within the limits imposed the record is not lacking in inspiration, since it is the story of an American youth in a rural community who by sheer force of intellect, will and energy attains some of the greatest prizes of life.

He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, November 26, 1826, and when he was eight years old his parents moved to North Ridgeville, Lorain County, Ohio. At the age of six he had mastered the old English readers and at eight had read Pope's *Essay on Man*. For the development of such an eager intellect the environment in which he was reared in a pioneer community of Ohio was admirable, since it called forth also the best of his physical powers, and developed strength of body, a practical readiness for the material emergencies, and promoted a harmonious development of every faculty.

The home in which he was reared was one

of modest means and simple comforts and there was no surplus wealth which could be bestowed upon the education of its children beyond the common schools. Stevenson Burke at the age of seventeen became a teacher. That vocation and other work supplied most of the money which he invested in a higher education. In 1846 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but was unable to complete the regular literary course. He studied law privately and in law offices, and in August, 1848, was admitted to the bar. His first associate was his former preceptor, Horace D. Clark, at Elyria. He was then twenty-two years of age. Little need be said concerning his early experiences beyond the fact that at the age of twenty-six his law practice exceeded that of any other attorney in Lorain County. All the big cases in the local courts employed him either on one side or the other, and he was counsel in nearly every case taken to the Supreme Court. For over twenty years he continued to practice in Lorain County, and much credit for his achievements has always been claimed by that county. A recent history of Lorain County Bench and Bar refers to the first decade of his practice as "one of industry, ceaseless labor, continuous progress and impairing health." As a judicial position was less wearing, says the same account, his friends secured his election to a judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fourth Judicial District, which he held from February, 1862, to January, 1869, having been re-elected for a second term, but resigning after two years to resume private practice.

Judge Burke left the bench to come to Cleveland in 1869, and here became associated with other men whose names have long stood high in the local profession. His first partnership was with Hon. F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep. Later he also practiced with W. B. Sanders and J. E. Ingersoll. From the first he took high standing among the leading lawyers of Northern Ohio, carrying much important litigation before the Supreme Court of the state and other states, and also the Federal Supreme Court.

But it was his early experiences as attorney and counsel for railway interests that developed his genius and gave him the reputation which he held until his death, that "there was no man in Ohio more prominent as a corporation lawyer or executive than Judge Burke." From 1872 to 1880 he served as general counsel and director of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railway Company, and during a portion of that period as its president. From 1875 to 1881 he was general counsel and director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, and became its president in 1886. From 1881 to 1886 he was also president of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, and during most of that period vice president of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway. After 1886 he was president of the Toledo & Ohio Central and Kanawha & Michigan, and from 1894 until his death was president of the Central Ontario Railway Company. He was also a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Under the terrific impulse of war necessities, American railways are now combined as an operating unit. The greater interest is therefore felt in the earlier movements toward railway consolidation, and while his genius did not extend over as large a field as that embraced by the late Mr. Harriman and others, who were more distinctly railway financiers, Judge Burke undoubtedly carried out some of the most important railway consolidations in his time, and effected them on a basis of operating efficiency and economy rather than from the standpoint of financial profits alone. He supplied both the legal plan and the business skill which brought about the amalgamation of a number of weaker lines with the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad. When that task was successfully completed he took an active part in the management of the company and was president, vice president and really represented the financial genius of the whole enterprise. It was Stevenson Burke who conducted for William H. Vanderbilt the negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, known as the Nickel Plate.

Besides his well earned fame as a railway executive and owner, Judge Burke many times represented railway corporations in some of the leading cases of the time, and succeeded in advancing and establishing many precedents which are still valid in railway and corporation law.

Naturally his business interests took a very wide scope. He was an important stockholder

and president of the Canadian Copper Company, a concern which owned the largest nickel mines in the world, and furnished enormous quantities of material used in the construction of the nickel steel armor manufactured for the United States Government.

It was said of Judge Burke that "he was one of the few men endowed with a capacity to mould surrounding circumstances to suit his purposes." If he had that power to an unusual degree it was because the force that was in him was cultivated and guided by a character of inflexible integrity and a constant determination to do those things that are just and right as between himself and his fellow men. His intimate associates realized that there was more than a mere profession in his oft-repeated assertion that "to do right was the greatest achievement." While so much of his time was taken up in constructive enterprise his life meant much to Cleveland. Perhaps the most concise and thoroughly merited tribute to his career is found in the following sentences taken from the Resolutions of the Cleveland Bar Association: "For more than fifty years Judge Burke has been a conspicuous and commanding figure in the law. While his early training and later studies and labors made of him a broadly cultured gentleman with an active interest in the literature and the arts, the characteristic thought of him brings at once and always to mind the enormous energy of the man and the vigorous, rugged strength of his mind. By nature he was aggressively earnest in everything he undertook. At the time of removing to Cleveland he almost at once entered upon a legal career that has had no parallel in the bar of Ohio. He participated in many cases involving vast interests and conducted all with such striking ability that his reputation soon passed the bounds of his home city and state and gave him almost national fame. While his later years were devoted more to his private interests, he nevertheless remained prominent in the community as a great lawyer as well as a man of affairs and a man in whom the bar of the country had continuing pride to the time of his death. While the weighty interests he had in hand continuously throughout his long career prevented his participation to a great extent in social affairs, he was, nevertheless, a man whom those who knew him well found most cordial, friendly and entertaining. He entertained his intimate friends in a charming manner and left impressions of his social character that always drew one nearer to him. He was a man to be admired, a man to be honored, and a man whose example at the bar and on the bench as well as in private life ought to be



followed. He always showed respect for the bench. He stood as an American citizen absolutely kingly in the deportment of his own life. He formed his opinions without fear or favor, and there was something so noble, so masterful in his utter independence that it made the deference he always showed the court the more noble and the more glorious."

April 28, 1849, Mr. Burke married Miss Parthenia Poppleton, daughter of Rev. Samuel Poppleton, of Richland County, Ohio. She died April 7, 1878. June 22, 1882, Judge Burke married Mrs. Ella M. Southworth, of Clinton, New York, oldest daughter of Henry C. Beebe. Mr. and Mrs. Burke had a similarity of tastes that made theirs a particularly

happy home life. Mrs. Burke is one of the prominent women of Cleveland today, has been very active in charitable and other good works, and has shown an especial interest in the Cleveland School of Art, of which she has served as president of the board of trustees. Cleveland is indebted to Mrs. Burke for the beautiful School of Art, for it was through her ceaseless energy that the Art Building adjoins the beautiful Magnolia and Juniper Drive, in which Judge Burke was a liberal supporter. He was in sympathy with Mrs. Burke in her every endeavor. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland.











The Camera Club, New York

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Frank Muhlhauser



## Frederick Muhlhauser

**F**REDERICK MUHLHAUSER was for a period of twenty-five years one of Cleveland's most prominent business men. But his range of activities were not confined to business, but extended to civic and philanthropic objects of the most liberal character, and with many of the movements set in motion while Cleveland was struggling for a position among the great cities of the country he was most actively and usefully identified.

He was born at Berne, Switzerland, March 9, 1841, and when seven years of age was brought to the United States by his father. He grew up and received his education in the East, and at the outbreak of the Civil war joined the Union army as a drummer boy. Before he was twenty years of age he was promoted to captain of Company B of the Twenty-third Maryland Infantry, and was in active service until the close of hostilities. One of the incidents of the war which he took the greatest satisfaction in recalling was his appointment as one of Lincoln's body guard at the time of the second inauguration.

In 1867 Mr. Muhlhauser came to Cleveland, and three years later established the Northern Ohio Woolen Mills, of which he was the active head, and through its upbuilding gave Cleveland a most substantial industry. In his later years he suffered much from ill health and a short time before his death had made an extensive tour of Germany, Switzerland and France for the purpose of recuperation. Two weeks after his return from abroad he died at his home in Cleveland, November 1, 1893, lacking one month of being fifty-two years of age.

Mr. Muhlhauser was at one time a member of the Cleveland Board of Education, and while connected with that body played a prominent part in building the old Central High School and also the Walton School. When the Board of Aldermen was in existence he was one of its members, and was also a member of the Board of Trade, served as president of the Board of Industry, was president of the People's Building and Loan Association, and the founder of the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Company. It was as a tribute to a man who had carried such heavy burdens in business and civic life that after his death he was honored by one of the largest funerals ever seen up to that time in Cleveland.

In Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Muhlhauser married Miss Antoinette Kahnheimer. They were for many years closely associated in their philanthropic and benevolent work and both were prominent socially. Mrs. Muhlhauser died at Cleveland December 22, 1909, at the age of sixty-one. During her life she contributed her means and effective work not only to the regularly organized charities, but also gave much to those whose needs she knew. So quietly was her philanthropic enterprise carried on that even her children did not know the extent of her giving until after her death. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Muhlhauser were survived by eight children: Sigmund, Samuel, Sophie, Helen, Adolph, Benjamin, William and Frank, six of whom are living.

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## Frank Muhlhauser

**FRANK MUHLHAUSER**, attorney at law with offices in the Engineers Building, has in the few years since his admission to the bar gained special prominence in realty law and general financial circles, and is one of the men most often called upon for co-operation with the larger public movements of the city.

Mr. Muhlhauser is a native of Cleveland, where he was born November 16, 1887, a son of the late Frederick and Antoinette Muhlhauser. Of his father further information will be found on other pages of this publication.

Mr. Muhlhauser had a liberal education as the basis of his professional attainments,

having attended the Lincoln High School of Cleveland and studied law in the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University. He graduated and received his degree Bachelor of Laws from that school in 1910. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and has since carried a self-sustaining position in the law. The larger part of his time and energies have been devoted to real estate law and to drawing up long time leases where his knowledge and experience constitute him a skillful authority. Mr. Muhlhauser was a member of the law firm of Hedley & Muhlhauser until 1913, since which time he has been alone in practice. He is also president of the Muhlhauser Company of New York, is a trustee of the Play House Company, and secretary of the Scott-Ullman Company of Cleveland.

Recently Mr. Muhlhauser was chosen as a district representative of the Industrial Service Department of the United States Shipping Board. He has charge of all the industrial relations and activities for the ship yards in the Great Lakes District, which extends from Buffalo to Duluth. In this capacity he has developed new methods of securing, training and retaining the men to build the ships for the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Muhlhauser has been called to Washington frequently for his advice and has made two extended trips to the Pacific Coast to develop similar work for the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Muhlhauser was also one of the founders of the Boys' Working Camps under

the War Board and the State-City Labor Exchange. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar and the Ohio State Bar Association, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, being on its Industrial Welfare Committee, is a trustee of the Cleveland Music School Settlement, a trustee of the Co-operative Employment Bureau, a trustee of the Educational Alliance, and of the Legal Aid Society, a member of the Legislative Committee of the Consumers' League, and is a member and trustee of the Euclid Avenue Temple. Mr. Muhlhauser is well known socially, a member of the Excelsior Club, trustee of the Oakwood Club, member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, and finds his recreation from law work in the game of golf. He is also a member of the Civic League and City Club.

April 5, 1911, at Cleveland, Mr. Muhlhauser married Miss Elsa B. Levi, of Cleveland. They have two children, John Frederick and Lois. Mrs. Muhlhauser is representative of the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the Ohio Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. She is secretary of the woman's suffrage party, a trustee of the Consumers' League, is first vice chairman of the Woman's War Committee, is chairman of Finance Committee of the Woman's City Club, is member and trustee of the Board of Woman's Protective Association, a trustee of the Martha House, and altogether is one of Cleveland's most active women in social, philanthropic and civic affairs.









Julius C. Smith.



Samuel Lewis Smith





## Samuel Lewis Smith

**S**AMUEL LEWIS SMITH. Sixty years ago the late S. C. Smith came to Cleveland and entered the tea, coffee and spice wholesale trade. He also later, in 1868, became one of the founders of the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company, the manufacturing business that is now carried on as part of the National Malleable Castings Company, with plants and offices in Cleveland and four or five other large cities, and the family interest in this connection is still continued by his son Samuel Lewis Smith, who has continued in the malleable iron and steel casting industry for nearly thirty years.

The memory of the late Stiles Curtiss Smith is still fresh in Cleveland, because he was not only one of the solid business men of the town, but also gave of his time and talents for the benefit of his fellow men and the community at large.

Representing an old New England family, Stiles Curtiss Smith was born at South Britain, in the Town of Southbury, Connecticut, March 20, 1831, and died at his home in Cleveland December 5, 1907, at the age of seventy-six. He finished his education in a private academy in his birthplace, and first came out to Cleveland shortly after 1850 and moved here in 1857. In a few years he was senior member of Smith & Curtiss, wholesale tea, coffee and spice merchants, and it was this business, conducted with steadily increasing prosperity, that proved the foundation of his fortune. Later his efforts extended into other business fields. He was a director of the First National Bank for many years and vice president and director of the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Railway Company, and was identified with several of those companies which constitute a large and important group in the malleable iron industry, including the National Malleable Castings Company and the Eberhard Manufacturing Company, being a director of both companies. As a business man he was noted among his associates for his fairness and high integrity and he was generally recognized, when actively at the head of the firm of Smith & Curtiss, as a remarkable judge of teas and coffees.

Also, few men ever realized more fully the

responsibilities of a moderate fortune, and, as he prospered in his undertakings, he gave generously to many measures for the public good. He was a trustee of the Associated Charities, of the Children's Fresh Air Camp, the Jones Home, the Huron Street Hospital, the Western Seaman's Fund Society. His usefulness did not cease with advancing years, and, practically, up to the time of his death he was associated with a number of charitable and financial undertakings. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the organizers and for some years served as treasurer of the New England Society of Cleveland. He was also a member of the Union Club and of the Country Club. In politics he was a republican, never a seeker for office, but always regarding politics as the business and duty of every private citizen and was keenly interested in every movement for the public good. He was a prominent member and chairman of the board of trustees of Plymouth Congregational Church for many years. In Cleveland he married Miss Catherine Gleeson, who was born near Cleveland April 22, 1831. Her father, Moses Gleeson, was a pioneer resident of Cuyahoga County. Five children were born to their marriage: George S. and Caroline M., both deceased; Anna, who married Henry S. Abbott of Columbus; Samuel Lewis; and Flora M., wife of Frank R. Gilchrist.

Samuel Lewis Smith, only living son of his father, was born at Cleveland August 22, 1867, and attended the local public schools until the age of fourteen, after which his education was continued in the Cleveland Academy and at the age of sixteen he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he completed his preparatory course in 1885. Entering Yale University, he graduated A. B. in 1889 and all the years since then have been filled with business duties. On returning to Cleveland from the university he started to work for the Eberhard Manufacturing Company and on July 1, 1891, became clerk to the sales manager of the National Malleable Castings Company. He later was traveling salesman in the railway

sales department, manager of the coupler sales department, and was finally elected vice president in charge of sales. He is now a director both in the Eberhard Manufacturing company and the National Malleable Castings Company and also in the Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Railway Company. Mr. Smith spent a large part of his time from 1900 to 1912 in Europe, representing his company in the railway sales department.

Like his honored father he has found interests outside of business not only in social lines but in organizations that express the cultural and educational features of life. In Cleveland he is a past president and director of the Tavern Club, member of the Union Club, Athletic Club, Roadside Club, Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, and also has membership in the University Club of Chicago, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, University Club of New York

City, Yale Club of New York City, Engineers Club of New York City, Graduates Club of New Haven, University Club of New Haven, Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society of Cleveland and Western Reserve Historical Society. He is well known as a Yale alumnus and has given much of his time to the promotion of the interests of his alma mater. He is president of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs, a member of the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University and a member of the Committee on Plan for Development of Yale University. He also belongs to the Automobile Club, Civic League and Chamber of Commerce at Cleveland, attends Trinity Episcopal Church and in politics is a republican.

On October 14, 1896, at Philadelphia, Mr. Smith married Miss Ellen Bown Lucas of Philadelphia.









*Chas. G. Frothingham*

## Charles Grandy Taplin

**C**HARLES GRANDY TAPLIN is a veteran in the service of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. When that business was little more than an infant among American industries forty-five years ago Mr. Taplin entered the service of the company's offices at Cleveland as a bookkeeper. He is now one of the oldest active men in the organization. For many years he has been sales manager of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and is now also second vice president. His offices are in the East Ohio Gas Company Building.

Mr. Taplin's ancestry goes back to a family of French people who settled in New Hampshire in Colonial days. He is a great-grandson of Rhoda Farrand of Revolutionary fame. The family has also been identified with Ohio from pioneer times. Grandfather John Taplin was born in New Hampshire in 1785. In 1845 he located at the Village of Akron, and had a farm in that vicinity and died in 1860. In earlier life he was a carpenter and builder by trade. The Christian name of his wife was Abigail.

James B. Taplin, father of Charles G., was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1812. He was reared and educated there to the age of eighteen and then sought adventure and opportunity in the then Far West, traveling first to Michigan and in 1837 locating in Akron, Summit County, where he was one of the early settlers. He was proprietor of one of the early foundries and machine shops of Akron, and remained there in active business the rest of his life. He died in 1893. He served as councilman at Akron, was a republican voter, and was one of the founders and a very active supporter of the First Congregational Church. James B. Taplin married Rachel Grandy, who was born at Patton, New York, in 1812, and died at Akron, Ohio, in 1886. A brief record of their children is as follows: John L., born January 19, 1844, was for the last twelve years of his active career associated with the American Strawboard Company at Circleville, Ohio, and died at Akron in 1893; Charles F., born in 1846, died in 1853; the third of the family is Charles G.; Ella Louise, born January 10,

1851, was a resident of Akron until 1893, since which time she has made her home in Los Angeles and other points in California.

Charles Grandy Taplin was born at Akron July 19, 1848, and was reared and educated there, attending high school and for one year Humiston's Cleveland Institute. Leaving school in the spring of 1866, he was for seven years associated with Taplin, Rice & Company, which was his father's foundry and machine business at Akron. In 1873 Mr. Taplin came to Cleveland. The first summer he was employed by Cleveland, Brown & Company, iron merchants on Merwin Street. On September 25, 1873, he entered the service of the Standard Oil Company as bookkeeper. Successive years brought him increasing responsibility and many confidential relations with the business. For the past ten years he has been sales manager for the Ohio Company and for the past three years has also filled the office of second vice president. Mr. Taplin is also a director in the Cleveland Western Coal Company. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Army and Navy Union, a member of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church and a republican voter. His home is at 2528 Stratford Road in Shaker Heights.

Mr. Taplin married October 2, 1872, at Cleveland, Miss Frances Smith, daughter of Elijah and Emily Smith, both now deceased. Her father was an early day Cleveland contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Taplin were the parents of four children. Clara Louise, born in 1873, died at Cleveland in 1896. Frank E., born in October, 1875, is a graduate of high school and is president of the Cleveland Western Coal Company. Charles F., born in December, 1879, is a graduate of high school, of Western Reserve University and of Harvard Law School and is a successful Cleveland attorney. Grace Frances, youngest of the family, was born in 1883, and is a graduate of Miss Mittleberger's Select School at Cleveland. She is now the wife of A. C. Bourne, connected with the Bourne-Fuller Company.









Matthew Smith

## Matthew Smith

**M**ATTHEW SMITH. Newcomers to Cleveland frequently express surprise that they find nowhere in the city any of the stores of the great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, a retail selling organization which is one of the marvels of the age, and which has extended its service within the last five or ten years to nearly all the larger towns and to practically all the big cities of the United States. Why such a tremendous organization should not be represented in Cleveland is in fact a peculiar tribute to the forceful ability of one of its former managers. Five years ago the great Atlantic and Pacific Company had its chain of stores at Cleveland. For over thirty years the local business of the company had been directed by Matthew Smith. Mr. Smith had increased the number of stores from two to seventeen, and apart from the general plan and system which are distinctive features of the great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the local business was altogether due to the exertions and management of Mr. Smith.

The company undoubtedly recognized this fact when it agreed to sell to Mr. Smith the local business, and to give him a free hand in the sixth city of the United States to continue a business similar in character but impressed with the special efficiency of his individual organization and under his name. Thus it is that at the present time it is the Matthew Smith Tea, Coffee & Grocery Company rather than the great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company that operates "stores all over the city" and furnishes all the service and more which people from the outside have come to associate with the stores of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Company.

Matthew Smith is one of the most interesting personalities in the business field of Cleveland. Like many successful American merchants he rose from a humble sphere to position of responsibility and influence. He was born in the Parish of Thornhill, County Tyrone, Ireland, November 9, 1856. He attended the national schools of Ireland and at the age of sixteen came to the United States in 1872, for three years lived in New York City, and while there made his first connec-

tion with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. His first employment was addressing envelopes. Since then he has been through every department and detail of the business and for forty years he gave all his abilities and energies to a corporation which has attained a rank as the greatest retail grocery house in the world. From 1875 to 1880 Mr. Smith was located at New Brunswick, New Jersey, as manager of one of the branch stores in that city. On January 12, 1880, he entered upon his new duties as general manager of the company's business at Cleveland, which at that time consisted of only two stores. He remained general manager until March 1, 1913. In the meantime he had promoted the business of the company in Cleveland, gradually adding new stores, until in 1913 he negotiated the sale which brought under his individual management and control all the interests of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in Cleveland and he acquired seventeen stores. Mr. Smith then incorporated the Matthew Smith Tea, Coffee & Grocery Company, of which he is president, and in five years' time has extended the scope of his organization until it is no longer mere rhetoric when the company claims "stores all over the city," since there are in fact sixty-one stores at the time of the present writing and other new ones are in prospect. The company also have stores at Lorain, Painesville and Willoughby, Ohio. Mr. Smith has the headquarters of his vast organization in the Ninth Street Terminal Warehouse, from which the business of his three score stores are managed.

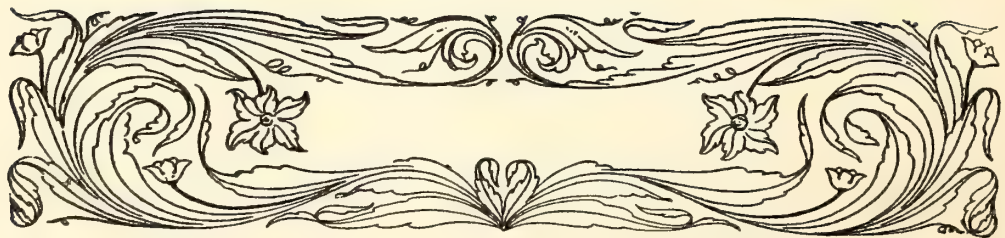
That he has eminent business ability would be accepted without question in face of the facts briefly reviewed. He is also a man of great geniality and has a personality which attracts and wins many friends. The best evidence of this is that he is one of the few men to enjoy the dignities and honors of the supreme honorary Thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He holds this degree in the Northern Masonic jurisdiction, and is grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. His other Masonic affiliations are with Emmanuel Lodge No. 605, Free and Accepted



Masons, of which he is past master, Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest, Cleveland Council No. 36, Royal and Select Masons, Holyrood Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Smith is also a trustee of the Ohio Masonic Home. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since he was twenty-one years of age, and also belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He married in 1887 Miss Irene M. French, who was born and reared in Cleveland. They have a family of two sons and two daughters, and four grandchildren. Both sons are now doing service for their country in France. The names of the children in order of age are Emily M., Matthew, Jr., William McKinley and Irene. Emily, who was educated in

the public schools and Miss Mittleberger's private school, is the wife of Nicholas C. Broch, manager of the Matthew Smith Tea, Coffee & Grocery Company. Mr. and Mrs. Broch have four children. The son Matthew, Jr., is now a sergeant in the quartermaster's department of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, while William McKinley is with the Red Cross service in France. Mr. Smith for many years gave the closest attention to his business, and well earned the comparative leisure which he now enjoys. He keeps in close touch with all his business affairs but is usually in Cleveland during the summer only two days in the week, the rest of the time being spent in his fine summer home at Salida Beach at Mentor, Ohio. The city residence of the family is at 12832 Euclid Avenue in East Cleveland.







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Kathleen B. Tozirr



## Mrs. Charles Burt Tozier

**M**RS. CHARLES BURT TOZIER. For a number of years the work of patriotic organization at Cleveland has centered around Mrs. Charles Burt Tozier. A better prescriptive right to the honors and opportunities of such a position could scarcely be required. While literally dozens of ancestral lines give her the privilege of membership in such organizations, it has been her peculiar talent for leadership and administration that has enabled her to perform such an astonishing amount of work through so many different and varied channels. Few women in the country could bear so easily and gracefully the dignities and responsibilities of so many important offices as have come to Mrs. Tozier.

Mrs. Tozier, whose maiden name was Kathleen B. Seaman, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin Daniel and Estelle Jeanette (Cobb) Seaman. Her life and career have been made familiar to the general public through numerous articles published at different times. Most of her family lines run back to old England and years of study have been spent in tracing and verifying ancestral lines.

The list of names would fill a book and necessarily a sketch of this kind must briefly mention the names of some of the prominent ones. In this country her maternal ancestry represented New England stock, while on her father's side she comes of early Long Island families. Her colonial ancestry is indicated by her membership in the National Society Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, incorporated for the purpose of perpetuating among their descendants the memory of those brave and hardy men who assisted in establishing the colonies of America and periled their lives and interests in the various Colonial wars from May, 1607, to December, 1699, and rendered other distinguished services, laying the foundations upon which the Republic of the United States of America was established.

The records of this society show that Mrs. Tozier is: Tenth in descent from Ensign Thomas Cornell; tenth in descent from John Holgrave; tenth in descent from John Mas-

ters; tenth in descent from Sir Robert Parke; ninth in descent from Christopher Avery; ninth in descent from Robert Burrows; ninth in descent from Robert Cole; ninth in descent from Edward Culver; ninth in descent from William Hallett; ninth in descent from Cary Latham; ninth in descent from Robert Jackson; ninth in descent from Deacon Thomas Parke; ninth in descent from Deacon William Parke; ninth in descent from Capt. John Seaman; ninth in descent from Sergt. John Strickland; ninth in descent from Hon. Richard Treat; ninth in descent from William Washburn; ninth in descent from Capt. Thomas Wheeler; ninth in descent from Robert Williams; ninth in descent from Capt. George Woolsey; eighth in descent from Capt. James Avery; eighth in descent from John Burrows; eighth in descent from Sergt. John Deming; eighth in descent from John Fish; eighth in descent from Capt. William Hallett; eighth in descent from Col. John Jackson; eighth in descent from James Morgan; eighth in descent from Thomas Powell; eighth in descent from Capt. John Seaman; eighth in descent from Edward Stallyon, (Stalham); eighth in descent from Richard Townsend; eighth in descent from Isaac Wheeler; eighth in descent from Richard Willets; eighth in descent from Capt. Isaac Williams; eighth in descent from Robert Williams; seventh in descent from Capt. James Avery, Jr.; seventh in descent from Capt. Samuel Fish; seventh in descent from Capt. John Morgan; seventh in descent from Jonathan Seaman; seventh in descent from Richard Willets, Jr.; seventh in descent from John Williams.

Forty-one of her ancestors rendered distinguished service in the colonial period from 1607 to 1699. One of the forty-one was a colonel, ten were captains and two were sergeants. In the National Society of Colonial Dames of America nine lines are entered. Two of the ancestors registered in the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Hon. Richard Treat and Sergt. John Deming, signed the Royal Charter for Connecticut, 1662. Hon. Richard Treat (born England, 1584) was a member of Governor Winthrop's

Council, Deputy, Assistant Magistrate 1657-1665 and one of the patentees named in the Royal Charter. Sergt. John Deming (1615-1705) was an early settler of Wethersfield, 1615-1703, and deputy twenty times, 1646-1665.

As a charter member of the National Society Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, whose members trace descent from Pilgrim ancestry prior to 1692, Mrs. Tozier was appointed to organize in Ohio. A life member of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Mrs. Tozier organized the Ohio Chapter in 1912 and is at present state president. The membership of this organization is founded upon direct paternal line of either father or mother through colonial times and the Revolutionary war, provided that the intermediate ancestor in direct line was a patriot to the colonies in their fight for independence.

Mrs. Tozier's colonial ancestor in this society is Capt. John Seaman, one of the original proprietors of Manhannock (or the Island Weathersfield). He went with the first company from Weathersfield to Stamford and from there to Long Island with the Stamford migration. He was a proprietor of four different places in Long Island; one of the patentees of Hempstead in 1644 and secured a title to a large tract of land which in 1685, under the Dongan patent, became a part of Hempstead. Of this settlement, Flint in "Early Long Island," writes, "Nowhere was a race of purer English descent than in the plains of Hempstead."

Under the English patent Captain Seaman and six of his sons had lands. They bought land in Jerusalem from the Meroke Indians, the transaction being confirmed by special patent from Governor Nicoll.

Capt. John Seaman was a delegate from Hempstead, Long Island, to the conventions called in New York in November and December, 1653, to consider the war between England and Holland. He was magistrate at Hempstead for ten years, and served many times in the settlement of boundary lines. Justice of the peace and captain of the Queens' County Troops, Province of New York, 1665, serving in the Indian wars, 1668-1695. In August, 1673, a Dutch fleet recaptured the colony and the officers of the fleet reorganized the government and appointed Captain Seaman one of the Schepens of Hempstead. He was sworn in September 4th, and the following year appointed to hold court with the Scout at Jamaica. But the colony was again restored to the English by the treaty of Westminster proclaimed in March, 1674. The Dutch governor, Capt. Anthony Colve, surrendered possession to the English governor, Maj. Edmund Andros on his arrival in November, 1674.

In an account of Capt. John Seaman of Hempstead in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, the following is illustrative of the man and the times:

"In 1679 Governor Andros in his attempt to dictate religious services, having ordered Ri. Gildersleeve to prevent Quaker meetings, was informed by Ri. Gildersleeve that Captain Seaman, though forewarned, had a very great meeting at his house the last Lord's day. In this, Captain Seaman took an exact line that he could defend; for a man had a right to use his house as his castle and could not legally be deprived of this use, even for public accommodation without just compensation. He was a man of too much power to then be molested."

Griffins' Journal records, "The Society of Friends in his vicinity were much ill-treated. In him they, at all times, found a confiding friend. Although not of their society, he was a charitable and just Magistrate."

Of his relations with the Indians the Journal states, "Captain John Seaman always settled difficulties with the Indians, whom the natives appeared to love and venerate."

His descendant, Micah Seaman, was the patriot in direct line who served in the war of the American Revolution. The many generations of New England ancestry entitle Mrs. Tozier to hold membership in the National Society of New England Women, with authority to organize a colony in Cleveland. One of her colonial ancestors, Col. John Jackson, of Long Island, was not only a military figure but an extensive land owner and leading man in public affairs. He was a patentee of Hempstead, Long Island, commissioner 1683-1713, judge, high sheriff, member Assembly 1693-1700; deputy to general court twenty-three years, 1693-1716; one of the commissioners (1702-03) authorized by the governor to administer the oath appointed by the Act of Parliament to all officers, civil and military, in Queens County; colonel in 1699. Col. John Jackson owned, besides his lands in Hempstead, all the south beach and marshes from the Hempstead line to the Suffolk County line.

The father, Robert Jackson, was also prominent in public affairs—one of the original patentees of Hempstead, serving as magistrate many years, deputy constable and overseer. He was one of the deputies who assembled in the famous Hempstead Convention, February 28, 1665. The session lasted ten days and there were enacted many of the celebrated "Duke's Laws," said to have been written by Lord Clarendon ("Early Long Island," Flint).

Mrs. Tozier's paternal line traces to Robert Williams of Long Island, a brother of the famous Roger Williams (see Wills of James



and Alice Williams of St. Sepulchres, Lond., Com. Court of London, Vol. 24, Fol. 5; Vol. 27, Fol. 12). Robert Williams signed the compact at Providence, Rhode Island, 1637; member Assembly, 1643; on committee to form government, 1647; commissioner, deputy and magistrate, patentee, Huntington, Long Island, Hempstead, Jericho; purchased nearly 1,000 acres of land from chiefs of the Matinecock Indians November 24, 1688, for which a patent of confirmation was issued by Governor Nicoll September 24, 1670; general solicitor to the Assembly, 1673-80.

In the maternal line was another Robert Williams of Roxbury, who, states one authority, "was the common ancestor of divines, lawyers and civilians of the name who have honored the country of their birth." He came from England to Boston in the "Rose," 1637, and settled in Roxbury; member of the Military Company of Massachusetts in 1644 known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. Records show that Robert Williams joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, England, August 21, 1635. Capt. Isaac Williams, son of Robert of Roxbury, was representative from Newton, Massachusetts, deacon of the First Church, member of the first school committee and commanded a troop of horse.

Mrs. Tozier's maternal grandmother was a Morgan, descendant of James Morgan (born in Wales, 1607). Three brothers, James, John and Miles Morgan, arrived from Bristol in 1636, landing at Boston. John disliked the austerity of the Puritans and left Boston for Virginia. Miles Morgan, the younger brother, joined a party with Col. William Pinchon at the head and founded the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, (ancestor of J. Pierpont Morgan). James Morgan (found at Roxbury before 1640) settled in New London, Connecticut, was selectman for several years, magistrate and one of the first deputies sent from New London plantations to the General Court at Hartford for the May sessions, 1657, and many times afterward chosen a member of that assembly. Capt. John Morgan, his son, from whom Mrs. Tozier descends, was prominent in public work, Indian Commissioner and adviser, and many years deputy to the General Court from New London; captain, 1693.

Three generations of Averys appear in the colonial list, two being captains in King Philip's war. Christopher Avery (born August, 1690) settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1642; served in Pequot war and was clerk of court. His son, Capt. James Avery,<sup>2</sup> served as a lieutenant in the Pequot war, 1637. Removed to New London, Connecticut, 1651;

deputy twenty-one sessions from 1658; selectman twenty years from 1660. Commissioner, 1660-64, 65; judge, 1664; lieutenant, 1665; captain, 1673; commander the Pequot allies in King Philip's war, 1675. Capt. James Avery is often spoken of as a founder of the family or clan called the "Groton Averys" and a granite memorial is erected in what is now known as the Avery Memorial Park. The shaft is surmounted by a bronze bust, representing the founder as a typical Puritan, magistrate and Indian fighter.

His son, Capt. James Avery,<sup>3</sup> like his father, took an important part in colony affairs. Selectman from Groton many times; justice of the peace; deputy from New London to the General Court (1690-1702) and from Groton (1702-12); sergeant of the train band, New London, June 5, 1683; commissioned lieutenant, May, 1690, and later became captain; counselor and adviser of the Pequot tribe, and in 1720 became their guardian and instituted suits to recover lands of which they had been deprived; many times acted as interpreter to the council; served on committees to settle boundary disputes and the location of public lands. Capt. James Avery took part in various expeditions against the Indians of Massachusetts and Connecticut and was in the ill-fated expedition to Canada in 1709.

Another prominent ancestor was Deacon William Parke of Massachusetts. The father, Sir Robert Parke, sailed from England in the "Arebella" in 1630; landed at Salem, Massachusetts, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut; served several years as deputy; moved to New London and served in the early colonial wars.

Deacon William Parke came with the father from England and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He had the remarkable record of thirty-three years as deputy to the General Court of his colony (1635-1679); was a trustee of the Roxbury free school, the first institution of its kind in America, and the oldest in continued existence; selectman several times, surveyor-general; arms and ammunition for the colony, 1660, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1638; deacon of the First Church.

Another brother to which Mrs. Tozier traces descent is Deacon Thomas Parke, who settled in Preston, Connecticut; deacon of the First Church; deputy, and served in King Philip's war. A number of the colonial ancestors were proprietors and large land owners. Seaman, Jackson, Hallett, Townsend, Willett, Washburn, Cornell, Williams, Woolsey are some of the Long Island ancestors of distinction. One woman deserves particular mention, Abi-



gail Willett, who survived her Quaker husband many years and became a minister among the Quakers.

William Hallett was the owner of Hallett's Cove, now Astoria, Long Island; magistrate, sheriff and deputy. The tract of land was called "Sintsinek" by the Indians and embraced nearly the whole of Hellgate Neck. The Indians who sold Hellgate Neck to William Hallett were the Canarsee tribe, a clan of power, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole of Kings County, the islands of Hellgate and part of Newtown. The sale was confirmed by Governors Nicoll and Dongan.

Other names to which Mrs. Tozier traces lineage are Ball, Burrows, Cobb, Cole, Culver, Ellis, Fish, Gross, Greenslade, Hill, Holgrave, Holloway, Hubbard, Ireland, Knight, Kressler, Latham, Masters, Moore, Powell, Shaffer, Stalham, Stephens, Strickland, Zwingli and Wheeler.

In old England, Austey, Burgess, Belcher, Briggs, Chaplin, Cook, Brown, Gaylord, Hauxhurst, Newman, Sharpe, Wrench are some of the names.

A careful study of the career of these ancestors would be an education in colonial history, as many of the families were prominent in the things which pertained to the building up of our nation. Interesting documents relating to later periods are held by Mrs. Tozier. One, the commission of her ancestor, Capt. Jonathan Fish, signed by Jonathan Trumbull, Esq., captain-general and commander-in-chief of His Majesty's colony in Connecticut in New England, given under hand and seal of the colony, New Haven, 23d day of October, 9th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, etc., Annoque Domini, 1769, George Wylls, Sec'y.

Mrs. Tozier is a life member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Nine of her Revolutionary ancestors are registered. Moses Fish, a captain in the colonial wars, and a member of the Connecticut Assembly, voted against the Stamp Act. Peter Knight was with Arnold at Quebec and is said to have witnessed the death of Montgomery. Family tradition is that Peter Knight served as one of General Washington's Life Guard. This has not been verified, but the best authorities state that the Life Guard was changed from time to time and that no complete roll of the Life Guard exists.

Eliphelet Stephens (Rev.), ancestor, was in the Wyoming massacre previous to the Revolutionary war; escaping from the Indians, he returned to Connecticut.

Mrs. Tozier has spent many years of work in the Daughters of the American Revolution, attending national and state conferences, and

has served as a member of the board of management of the Western Reserve Chapter at Cleveland since 1904; elected fourth vice regent, 1906-1908; third vice regent, 1908-10; second vice regent, 1910-12, and was regent of the chapter from June, 1912, to June, 1914. Some of the more important features of her constructive work with the Western Reserve Chapter should be mentioned. She was chairman of a Committee on Lectures to Foreigners, and that was one of the early efforts in Cleveland for Americanization work whose importance is now more thoroughly appreciated than at any other time in the country's history. She also had charge of the first club for boys in the old Haymarket district known as Vinegar Hill. She served two years as a member of the State Regent's Council (1907-1908), member State Committee on Patriotic Education and Harrison Trail, and was first chairman of a committee of the Western Reserve Chapter to prevent desecration of the American flag and was on many other important committees.

Mrs. Tozier's regency of Western Reserve Chapter was marked by many progressive results. The Catherine Avery Memorial Library was founded and deposited with the Western Reserve Historical Society, and the permanent headquarters fund of the local chapter was started. As a past regent Mrs. Tozier is a life member of the board of management of the chapter.

She is a life member of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, through her ancestors, George Morgan and Ensign George D. Gross. She served this society as second vice president two years, first vice president two years, and for two years was state president (1909-1910). She was for six years state chairman of grave-marking, and during that time verified through the War Department many records of men who served in the war. She also had charge of purchasing a tablet marking the Harrison Trail at Port Clinton, Ohio, the site of which was purchased while she was president. A plot of ground at Marblehead, supposed to be the location of the first skirmish of the War of 1812, was presented to the State Society while she was president. She also had charge of the tablet placed by the State Society on the monument erected by Joshua R. Giddings at Marblehead. In October, 1913, she was appointed by the national executive board one of the five charter trustees of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812. This appointment is for life.

March 15, 1911, Mrs. Tozier founded the Commodore Perry Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, with forty-three charter members, many of whom were real daughters



of 1812. She became the first regent of the chapter and later was made honorary regent for life.

An equally important part of her career has been her work in connection with various civic movements and woman's clubs. She has served as president of the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs (1904-05), president and a charter member of the Cleveland Emerson class (1906-07); president and charter member of the Inquiry Club (1907-08), formed to study parliamentary law, vice-president and charter member, also chairman of the Executive Board of the Cleveland Council for Women, an organization that worked to influence legislation in the interests of women and children. She is a member of the Woman's Suffrage Party, Cuyahoga County Early Settlers' Association, U and I Literary, Cleveland Olla Podrida, Cleveland Sorosis, honorary member Dorcas, Municipal School League, Consumers' League, State Committee of the Women's Section of the Navy League, National Security League and American Protective League. As charter member of the Women's Club House Association Company she served as vice president and for many years on the board of directors, and was in charge of purchasing the first equipment used by the club and the first membership campaign in women's organizations. She is also a charter member of the Women's City Club of Cleveland.

Mrs. Tozier took an active part in raising the funds to assist the sick and disabled travelers, under the auspices of the Cleveland Commercial Travelers. The president of the association later appointed Mrs. Tozier as one of the five trustees in charge of the fund, and for ten years she was a trustee and treasurer. The appointment was made in recognition of service rendered in raising the funds to carry on the work.

Mayor Newton D. Baker appointed Mrs. Tozier a member of the Inter-City Commission for the Perry's Victory Centennial, being the only woman among the twenty members of the commission. After the plan of cooperation for that celebration was abandoned Mrs. Tozier was reappointed by Mayor Baker in 1913 as a member of the recognized Cleveland commission and chairman of activities of women's organizations. The mayor appointed her as the only woman member of the Cleveland commission to represent the city at the National Star Spangled Banner Centennial, held in Baltimore in September, 1914. Mayor Preston of Baltimore appointed her an honorary member of the National Star Spangled Banner

Centennial Commission. She was also named national vice president for Ohio of the National Star Spangled Banner Association. Mayor Baker appointed her to represent the City of Cleveland at the unveiling of the Centennial Peace Memorial at St. Louis, February 16, 1915, the occasion being the commemoration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Mrs. Tozier is one of the original founders of the National Historical Society, member of the George Washington Memorial Association, the Frances Scott Key Memorial Association, Pocahontas Memorial Association, Betsey Ross Memorial Association, National Geographical Society, National Executive Board Order of the Flag and life member of the Red Cross Society of Japan. As a member of the Cuyahoga County Chapter of the American Red Cross she was one of the committee of one hundred in an early membership campaign and later has answered calls for organization work. As charter member of the Cleveland Independent Day Association she served on the board of directors and was active in the first campaign for funds to carry out the plan for a safe and sane 4th of July. For two years she purchased all the flags used as prizes and the hundreds of flags given the children in the parades.

Mrs. Tozier served as a member of the Ohio-Columbus Centennial Committee.

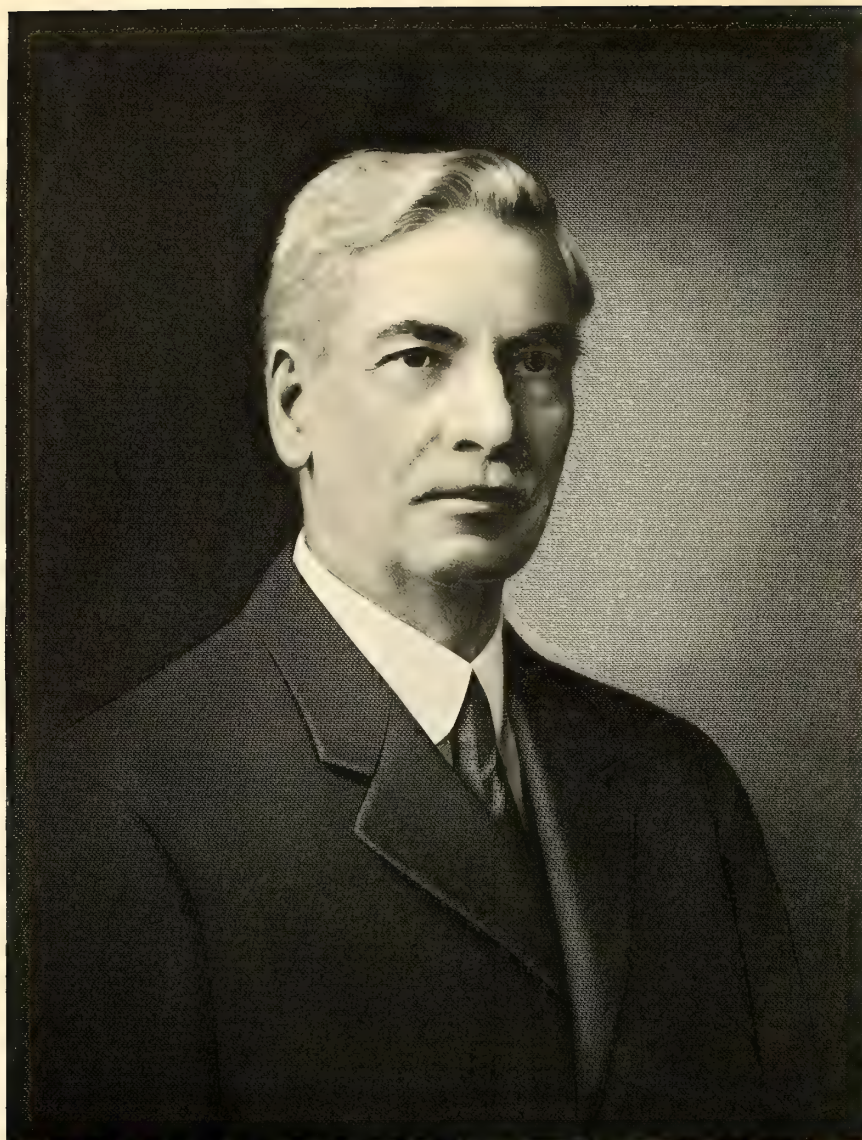
In 1916 she was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the Girls' Home at Warrensville. On April 4, 1917, she was appointed by Mayor Harry L. Davis as a member of the Advisory War Commission of Cleveland to serve through the period of the war.

In May, 1918, she was appointed a member of the committee of one hundred in the Children's Year drive. In June, 1918, by appointment of Mayor Davis, she was made a member of the Advisory Board of the Nurses Training School of the City Hospital. Mrs. Tozier is experienced in organization work, and is known as a fine parliamentarian and presiding officer. She has traveled extensively in this country and has been abroad several times. A gift of initiative has proven of advantage in her work and an intensely patriotic nature and love of country has led her to serve in various ways. In the present great crisis of human and national relations Cleveland women probably look to Mrs. Tozier more than to any other local citizen for light and leading in the many difficult and varied forms of work and obligation that constitute woman's war responsibilities.









1st Edition, 1st Edition, 1st Edition

2nd Edition, 2nd Edition, 2nd Edition

*W. B. Graham*

## Hon. Martin A. Foran

**H**ON. MARTIN A. FORAN, judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, has been a resident of Cleveland a half century and has been honored with many of the best distinctions of the lawyer and the citizen.

Born in Choconut Township of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1844, Martin Ambrose Foran is a son of James and Catherine (O'Donnell) Foran. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm, attending country school and learning the trade of cooper. His achievement of success was a case of limited opportunities and unlimited endeavor and ambition. By study at home he acquired a knowledge of mathematics and grammar and at the age of sixteen entered St. Joseph's College near Montrose, Pennsylvania, and by hard study obtained a good education. For two years he was a teacher, and on February 12, 1864, at the age of nineteen enlisted in Company E of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was with that regiment throughout its movements and engagements until the close of the war. He was a part of the Army of the Potomac and served until the surrender of Lee, being mustered out in August, 1865.

After a few months of teaching he found work as a cooper at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and on March 11, 1868, arrived in Cleveland. Judge Foran was a skilled artisan long before he was a lawyer, and became prominent in his trade in Cleveland, having been elected president of the Coopers International Union, and from 1870 to 1874 was editor of the Coopers Journal. While working at his trade he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar May 11, 1874. In 1873 he had been elected a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention and in 1875 was elected city prosecutor of Cleveland an office he held two years, 1875-

77. His ability, personal popularity and large acquaintance made him a ranking leader in the democratic party. In the spring of 1881 he was unsuccessful candidate for police judge, being defeated with the rest of the party ticket. Judge Foran was elected for his first term to Congress in 1882, overcoming by a large majority his opponent S. T. Everett. He was reelected in 1884 against C. C. Burnett and in 1886 defeated Hon. Amos Townsend. Judge Foran represented the twentieth and the twenty-first districts of Ohio and was one of the able members of the House of Representatives at Washington from 1883 to 1889. On leaving Congress he resumed private law practice with the late Judge J. P. Dawley as his partner. Judge Foran always enjoyed a splendid private practice, and it meant a personal sacrifice when he gave up his clientage to take the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas on his election in 1910. He has continued to fill that judicial post to the present time.

Judge Foran is affiliated with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is member of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Cleveland, Ohio State and American bar associations and belongs to the Catholic Church. On December 29, 1868, he married Miss Kate Kavanaugh, who died leaving two children, Gertrude M. and Margaret O. Gertrude M. married Dr. Franklin A. Handrick, now deceased, by whom two children were born, Martha A., who died at the age of seven years, and Martin F. Handrick, senior in Loyola High School, class of 1918. Margaret O. married James Connolly, who died leaving two children, Katherine R., who married Lieut. W. H. Brett, U. S. Army; and James. In December, 1893, Judge Foran married Miss Emma Kenny.









The Library of Congress

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H. C. Myers



## Walter C. Myers

**W**ALTER C. MYERS. In the coal trade of Cleveland few men in recent years have come to the forefront so rapidly as has Walter C. Myers. He has been connected with this line of business only since 1910 and as an official only since 1915, yet he is already recognized as an influence and a force and is associated with several prominent and successful companies here. Mr. Myers is typical of the busy, energetic spirit of Cleveland, as this is his native city, and here his training, both educational and business, has been received.

He was born July 22, 1886, at 407 Garden Street (now Central Avenue). His father, Christopher Myers, was born in Cleveland in 1851. The founder of the family here was Grandfather Myers, who in the early '60s enlisted his services in the Union army for the Civil war. In one of the battles in which he engaged he was among those reported missing, and his family never received any definite intelligence as to his end. Christopher Myers lived from the age of seven to eighteen at Wellington, Ohio, but in 1869 returned to Cleveland, and after being employed at various occupations engaged in business for himself in 1881 as a dealer in coal and wood. His headquarters were first at 768 Central Avenue and later at 39 Richland Avenue. He was a business man of the city until his death in 1897. In politics he was a democrat. Christopher Myers married Margaret Jane Crowe, who was born at Douglas on the Isle of Man in 1854 and died at Cleveland in 1916. They had two children, Harry and Walter C. The former for the past sixteen years has been connected with the Pennsylvania Railway Company and lives at Cleveland.

Walter C. Myers was educated in the public schools at Cleveland and in Wickliffe and Willoughby, Ohio. He left school at the age of thirteen, and the greater part of his education has been secured in the school of experience. After his father's death it became necessary that he go to work, and his first contact with the affairs of the business world came while wearing a messenger boy's uniform for

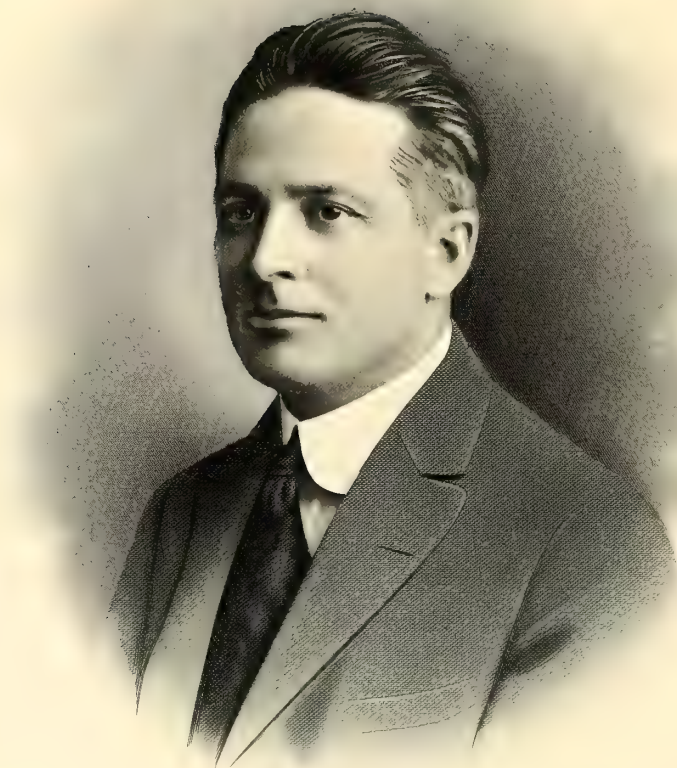
the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was ambitious, industrious and capable, and was soon promoted to clerk. He was with the Western Union about three years and, in 1901, went to work in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning as yard clerk and being promoted to agent's chief clerk in the Kinsman Street yards. He was in the railroad service until April, 1910, when he entered the coal business as traffic manager and city salesman of the Goshen Coal Company. Later he was identified with the Goff-Kirby Company until August 1, 1915. In that year he organized the Myers Coal and Coke Company. November 29, 1916, the company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio with the following officers: D. P. Loomis, president; Fred Storm, vice president; W. C. Myers, treasurer; and G. F. Johnston, secretary. The company is in the wholesale coke and coal business, having a market all over Northern Ohio and in the state of Michigan. Much of its business is of a brokerage character, handling the gas house coke and shipping No. 8 and No. 6 Ohio coal, West Virginia coal and Kentucky coal. The offices of the company are in the Arcade. Mr. Myers is also secretary of the Brown Coal Mining Company, owning properties at New Philadelphia.

On July 25, 1906, at Cleveland, Mr. Myers married Miss Anna M. Ernst, a daughter of Andrew and Rosa Ernst, who reside on Rozelle Avenue in East Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have three children: Ralph Ernst, born December 18, 1907, Walter J., born April 9, 1909; and Eleanor Rose Margaret, born February 13, 1915. In politics Mr. Myers is a republican and has taken an active interest in political affairs in his home community, although merely as a good citizen and in support of his friends and not as a seeker for personal preferment. He is affiliated with Woodward Lodge No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Al Sirat Grotto No. 17, and with Buckeye Lodge No. 312, Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.









Engr. by F. Williams & Co. N.Y.

John T. Johnson

Engr. by F. Williams & Co. N.Y.

## John F. Johnson

**J**OHN F. JOHNSON began his business career very early in life, was for a number of years a stock and bond broker, but more recently has become identified with that growing number of Cleveland's industries manufacturing automobiles and automobile accessories, and is active head of the Sharp Spark Plug Company.

Mr. Johnson was born in Cleveland February 10, 1878, a son of David M. and Eliza (Hauserman) Johnson. His early youth was spent in the Village of Brooklyn, now part of the City of Cleveland, and at the age of sixteen he left high school there to get his first experience in the stock and bond business. For about fifteen years he was in that business on his own account. He then organized the Sharp Spark Plug Company, and has been its president and the active director of its affairs. The company maintains its business headquarters in Cleveland while the factory and works are at Wellington, Ohio. Established in 1910, the business has enjoyed a phenomenal growth. Every year has represented an increase of output amounting to more than 100 per cent over

the previous year's record. The automobile trade and the general public are thoroughly acquainted with the product of this company, the Sharp Spark Plugs, and the entire factory is devoted exclusively to this one line of manufacture. At the beginning three men constituted the productive force in the small factory, while today 200 people are employed.

In 1914 Mr. Johnson also became interested in the Stadler Refining Company, and has since been vice president and treasurer of that Cleveland corporation. Fraternally he is affiliated with Haleyon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Thatcher Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Forest City Commandery, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and the Rotary Club, and votes independently at elections. At Cleveland, July 30, 1900, he married Julia F. Wagner. They have two children, Wesley, a student in the West Technical School, and Janice, a student in the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls.









Eng by L. J. Williams & Bro NY

Samuel Emerson

The "Emerson" Collection

## Sam W. Emerson

**S**AM W. EMERSON. In gathering interesting data concerning Cleveland and her men of large achievement, an example of native talent and notable success is found in Sam W. Emerson, who after thorough preparation and long experience organized the contracting company which bears his name and of which he is president. This company has been concerned in much of the important construction work that has recently added so materially to Cleveland's building activity.

Sam W. Emerson was born at Cleveland and is a son of James and Kate (McKnight) Emerson. He attended the public schools until his graduation from the Central High school in 1898, and then took the civil engineering course at Case School of Applied Science, from which he was graduated in 1902, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. After graduating from college he spent five years in engineering and construction work in various parts of this country and Canada. Upon his return again to his native city he was engaged as engineer of construction in the city building department and later as a consulting engineer, specializing in the design of reinforced concrete buildings. In 1911 Mr. Emerson started the contracting business which was later incorporated as the Sam W.

Emerson Company. This company at first devoted itself mainly to reinforced concrete work, but in recent years has broadened its activities to include all types of factory buildings, warehouses and commercial buildings.

Mr. Emerson was married in this city, June 15, 1909, to Miss Florence Taylor, and they have three children, Florence, Janet and Peggy.

In political life Mr. Emerson has chosen to be independent of party organizations but is one of the city's active and conscientious workers in the cause of good citizenship. He is president of the Builders Exchange and a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, Chamber of Commerce, and the Cleveland Athletic Club. Fraternally he is a Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Emerson has always been interested in athletics, and during his school days he played on the football teams of Central High and the Case School of Applied Science. As a member of Phi Kappa Psi, Mr. Emerson has always been an active fraternity man and served for eight years as president of the corporation which financed, built and operates its chapter house. He was also elected to membership in the honorary fraternity Tau Beta Pi. In 1918 he was elected president of the Case Alumni Association.









Louis A. Kling



## Louis A. Kling

**L**OUIS A. KLING. Along the Lake Shore Railroad at East One Hundred and Fortieth Street is one of Cleveland's most important and widely known industries, the G. C. Kuhlman Car Company. The cars manufactured by this company for electric railroads are found in nearly every important city of America. The superintendent of the company is a comparatively young man who has had an unusual series of promotions and has demonstrated efficiency of the highest type.

Louis A. Kling was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 13, 1881. He comes of a family of mechanics, his father having been a car builder, and undoubtedly the family traits of industry and skill were inherited by him and accounts for his accomplishments. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, attending high school there two years. At the age of sixteen he went to work as a learner or apprentice to the trade of car builder. If there is any item of car building as a profession which is not covered by his experience no one has ever discovered it. He first worked in the car building or erecting branch, then learned cabinet making as applied to car construction, had experience in store keeping and time keeping and, above all, he early learned and showed a readiness to assume responsibility. In 1900 Mr. Kling went East for the John Stephenson Company of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he continued his apprenticeship, being employed in the wood working machinery branch and the layout department. Following that he was complaint adjuster or mechanical road man for the company until 1903, and was then called back to the home offices and made chief draughtsman. In September, 1905, the company put him in full charge of the plant. Then in the middle of November, 1905, he was promoted to superintendent. That was a stage in his career such as few men of his age ever attain. He was superintendent of an industry employing five hundred men and his twenty-fifth birthday was still several months ahead. He continued as superintendent of the Stephenson Company until 1910, when this plant was closed.

After that Mr. Kling was sales engineer with the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia until July, 1912. At that date this company sent him to Cleveland as superintendent of the G. C. Kuhlman Company and for the past six years he has been responsible executive in charge of design of all products of the plant at East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. Under his supervision he has frequently had as many as 650 workmen. The output of the Kuhlman Company is chiefly street car bodies for both city and interurban lines, also electric freight cars and snow sweepers.

Mr. Kling's father, Peter M. Kling, who is now living retired at Laconia, New Hampshire, was born in Denmark. He lived there to the age of fifteen. He had an adventurous spirit, which especially took the form of a longing and desire to become an American. Unable to resist this urge and having no better means to satisfy it, he became a stowaway on a boat bound for American shores. His first important stop in the United States was made in St. Charles, Missouri, where he was employed in a wagon shop. Later he went to St. Louis and worked in wagon shops and was married in that city. In 1889 Peter M. Kling organized the St. Louis Car Company, of which he was vice president and general manager until 1900. He then took the general management of the John Stephenson Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and superintended the building of street cars with that company until September, 1905. His next employment was as manager of the passenger steel car department of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh. On leaving the service of that organization he retired temporarily, and then resumed work at Elizabeth, New Jersey, for two years, another two years were spent with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and he then removed to Laconia, New Hampshire, and became assistant to the president of the Laconia Car Company. He permanently retired from business in 1917. For many years he has been an active republican in politics and while living at Elizabeth, New Jersey, served as excise commissioner. Peter M. Kling married Minnie Cas-

per, a native of St. Louis. Her father, Frederick C. Casper, was born in Germany, served a time in the German army, and on coming to America located in St. Louis, where he spent most of his life as a shoemaker. Peter M. Kling and wife had the following children: Louis A.; Fred, an employe of the Laconia Car Company, resides at Laconia, New Hampshire; Peter, who died in infancy; Wilbert, who is chief engineer of the Laconia Car Company of Laconia, New Hampshire; Raymond, who died at the age of five and a half years; Ella, who lives at Nevada, Missouri, and is studying Theropathy or advanced Chiropractic; Mabel, who died when two and a half years old; Elmer, who died in infancy; Milton, a high school student at Laconia, New Hampshire.

Mr. Kling is especially well known in engineering circles, is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cleveland Engineering Society, belongs to the New York Railroad Club, Cleveland Automobile

Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and is a contributing member of Company F of the Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard. He is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, in East Cleveland. Politically his affiliations are independent.

Mr. Kling resides at 1208 Carlyon Road. November 23, 1910, he married at Jersey City, New Jersey, Miss Elvira C. Brown, daughter of Christian and Anna (Beck) Brown. Christian Brown, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Kling in Cleveland, spent his active life along the Jersey shore near New York City. For twenty-five years he had the responsibility of handling all the dynamite for the Dupont Powder Company in New York Harbor. Later for nine years he owned and sailed a fishing boat out of Jersey City. To Mr. and Mrs. Kling have been born four children: Robert and another son, both of whom died in infancy, and Dorothy Anna, born August 4, 1916, and Mabel Irene, born April 1, 1918, the last two of whom are living.









Eleanor McKinley Rose Pearson Marie Rose Penfield

## Eleanor McKinley Rose Pearson

**E**LEANOR MCKINLEY ROSE PEARSON. The life of a notable Cleveland woman came to a close January 8, 1917. Eleanor McKinley Rose Pearson was one of the last survivors of the Real Daughters of 1812. That distinction was one that she greatly cherished during her last years, and for that reason her daughter Mrs. Penfield had the Commodore Perry Chapter take charge of the funeral services. These services were held in the beautiful Wade Memorial with the decorated Tiffany window as a background and the 1812 silk flag standing sentinel over the casket. It was a fitting final picture for a beautiful woman whose years were filled with the finest things of life.

Mrs. Pearson was born April 3, 1824, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Martha (McKinley) Rose. Her mother was the aunt of President William McKinley, who signed the National Charter of the Daughters of 1812 in 1901. Her grandfather, David McKinley, was a pensioner of the Revolution from Pennsylvania, and in 1814 removed to New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, and was buried in the old cemetery in Crawford County. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and married in 1780 Sarah Gray.

Her grandfather Andrew Rose was a Revolutionary soldier and his sons, Chapman, Andrew and James were in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Pearson was a Real Daughter of 1812. Her niece, Mrs. Eva Rose Miller, her daughter, and her granddaughter, Miss Rose Penfield, comprise three generations who have joined the Commodore Perry Chapter of the Daughters of 1812 on the war record of James Rose.

Mrs. Pearson was the oldest living relative of President McKinley. She was a sister of the Hon. William G. Rose, former mayor of the City of Cleveland and an aunt to the late Charles R. Miller, a major in the Spanish war.

At the age of twenty Eleanor McKinley Rose was married to Dr. Clement Pearson of Washington City, the founder and first president of the Hahnemann Medical Society in America. He was the American representative at their convention in London, England. In 1870 the Pearsons moved to Cleveland and lived for a time on the corner of Euclid Ave-

nue and East Fortieth Street, being neighbors to John D. Rockefeller and occupying the brick house which was afterwards the Mittleberger School. Mrs. Rockefeller was the god-mother of Rose Penfield. Doctor and Mrs. Pearson had two children. Mr. William Rose Pearson, of New York City, married Grace Darling Spaulding, a talented musician. Marie Suela, who was noted for her singing, her charm and her elegant entertainments, is a member of Columbia Chapters, Washington, D. C., of the Daughters of the American Revolution and married Frank H. Penfield of Cleveland. Mrs. Suela Penfield was one of seven girls who organized the P. E. O. Sisterhood, while attending the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. This society is now represented in every state of the Union and is one of the most prominent women's societies now in existence.

Doctor Pearson died at Washington, D. C., in 1886, after which Mrs. Pearson made her home with her daughter Mrs. Penfield in New York City, but about six years before her death they returned to Cleveland, where Mrs. Pearson received the loving care and attention of her daughter and granddaughter. Mrs. Penfield never left her mother but once in these six years.

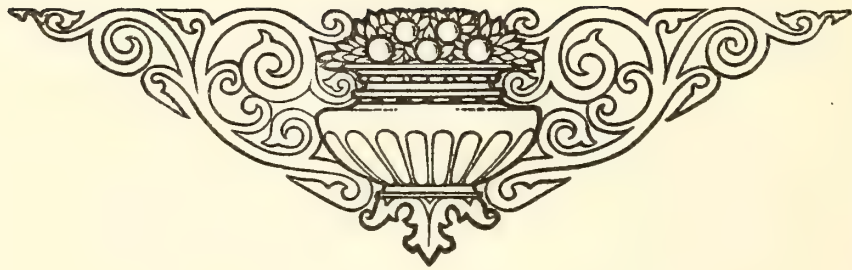
Mrs. Pearson was the oldest Real Daughter to attend the 1812 luncheon during the celebration of the centennial of Perry's victory. She was in the 1812 parade, and made a regal figure, dressed in real lace and ermine, a sight never to be forgotten. As she rode through the crowded streets of Cleveland she was cheered all along the line, and in hushed voices one heard "a Real Daughter and a relative of President McKinley."

Mrs. Pearson was noted for her physical as well as spiritual beauty, and that characteristic has been inherited by her daughter, Mrs. Penfield, and her granddaughter. Her life was a constant expression of benevolence to humanity, and from first to last she held to an absolute faith in the hereafter. Hers was an exquisite taste, manifested in the collection of rare and fine old laces and in books. Her collection of books contained a genuine old Bandel which she sold for over \$2,000.



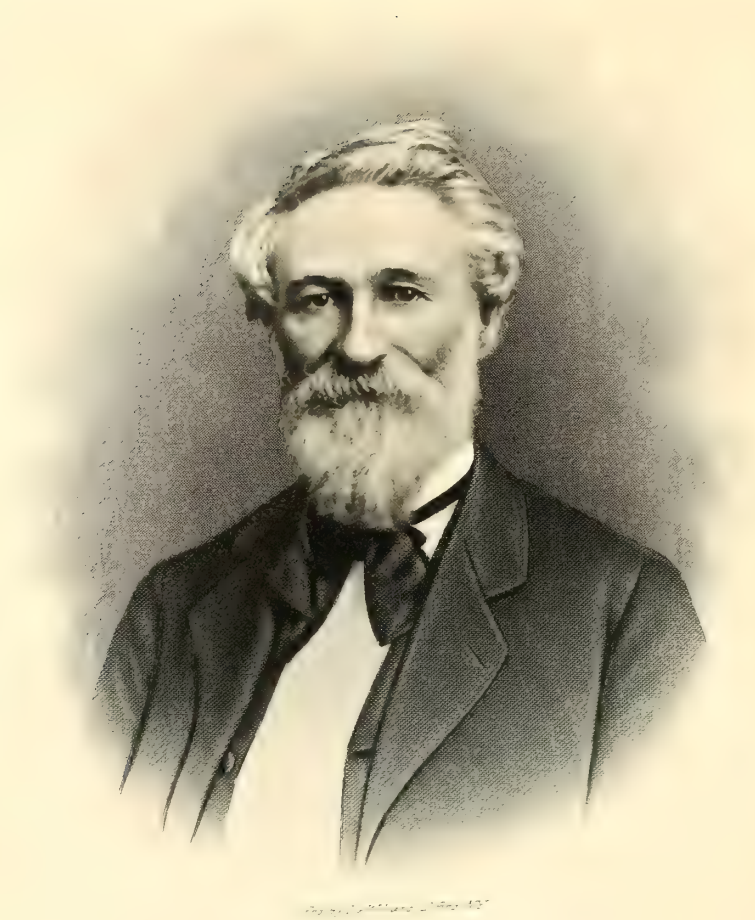
At her death the white carnation, the flower of the Daughters of 1812, the society colors, the blue and the gray, were placed at the door to tell her friends that a true and loyal Daughter had passed to the Great Beyond. Mrs. Coe, chaplain of the Daughters of 1812, read the ritual of the chapter, which was written by another Real Daughter, the late Miss Lydia Calhoun. After this a white carnation was lovingly placed by each daughter of the chapter beside her and then she was left to her family, who placed her in a beautiful lot on the high ground of Lakeview, overlooking the blue waters of Lake Erie and

Greater Cleveland. She lies beside her husband in one of the first lots purchased in the Lakeview Cemetery. During the burial the ground was covered with snow and evergreens edged the walks—the snow symbolic of the long life and the flowers and greens the halo of the brightness to come. A fitting monument, emblematic of the order in which she took such great pride and appropriate to the memory of a Real Daughter, has been designed of gray marble, edged with blue, the colors of the society, with a wreath of carnations lovingly encircling the picture of the Real Daughter.









*Edw. Hale*

## Cleveland C. Hale

CLEVELAND C. HALE, a retired business man of Cleveland, is a son of the late Edwin Butler Hale, who attained prominence as an able banker and for many years was one of the leading bankers and financiers of Cleveland.

Edwin Butler Hale was born at Brooklyn, New York, February 8, 1819. His ancestors were prominent in England and subsequently in the American colonies. The first American of the name was a son of William Hale of King Walden, England, who served as High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1621. In 1587 Samuel Hale married Rose Bond, whose father was Sir George Bond, at one time Lord Mayor of London.

A son of these parents, Samuel Hale, settled at Hartford, Connecticut, about 1635, and some of his descendants fought as soldiers in the French and Indian war and the Revolution, and so numerous was the family in Connecticut at that time that sixteen men by the name of Hale bore arms in the Patriot cause.

Philo Hale, father of Edwin B., was a man of remarkable energy and enterprise and was the first to engage in and establish the business of ship building on the Connecticut River, but that industry was ruined by the outbreak of the war with England in 1812. He afterwards traveled abroad, and he repaired his broken fortunes by his operations as an investor and business man in Central Illinois, where he died in 1848.

Soon after his birth the parents of Edwin B. Hale moved to Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he was reared and received his early education. It was intended that he should enter Yale College, but the sudden breaking up of the home as the result of the death of his mother and two brothers and a sister prevented his carrying out that plan. In 1837, having come to Ohio, he entered Kenyon College and graduated with the honors of his class in 1841. Literary tastes were pronounced in him and his early intention was to follow the life of a scholar. At the request of his father he entered the legal profession, reading law with a well known firm at Zanesville, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. He spent sev-

eral years looking after important family investments in Illinois, and always kept a large share of landed interests in that state. In 1852 he moved to Cleveland, and engaged in the private banking business under the name Sturgis & Hale. Soon afterwards he bought the interests of his partner, and eventually established the firm of E. B. Hale & Company. His active associate was Mr. W. H. Barriss, who had entered his office in 1859. In the spring of 1891 the old firm name was succeeded by the Marine Bank Company, with Mr. E. B. Hale as president, Mr. Barriss as cashier, and W. B. Hale, oldest son of Edwin B., as assistant cashier. It is said that the old banking house of E. B. Hale & Company had the reputation of doing the largest business of any private banking house in the state. It kept its own accounts in London, Paris and Dublin, and did practically a world wide business. The institution weathered every panic and in the tightest of financial times never refused to honor certificates of deposit or demand checks. It was only a short time after the organization of the Marine Bank Company that Edwin B. Hale died suddenly at his desk July 9, 1891.

In 1846 Edwin B. Hale married the daughter of S. N. Hoyt of Chardon, Ohio. They became the parents of three sons and five daughters, and the sons and four of the daughters are still living.

An account of Mr. Hale written soon after his death contains the following estimate: "Mr. Hale was a man of strong character and marked ability. He was quiet and unassuming by nature, yet was firm in his convictions and of strong and decided tastes. In his business habits he was shrewd, cautious and conservative and always conscientious. He was never exacting or oppressive in his demands and never willing to take advantage or profit by the misfortunes of others. He was quick to appreciate the legitimate, financial necessities of his surroundings and prompt to act. For nearly forty years he was a leading and prominent member of Cleveland's banking fraternity and during all that time was an important factor in financial circles. The banking house of which he was for so many years the head



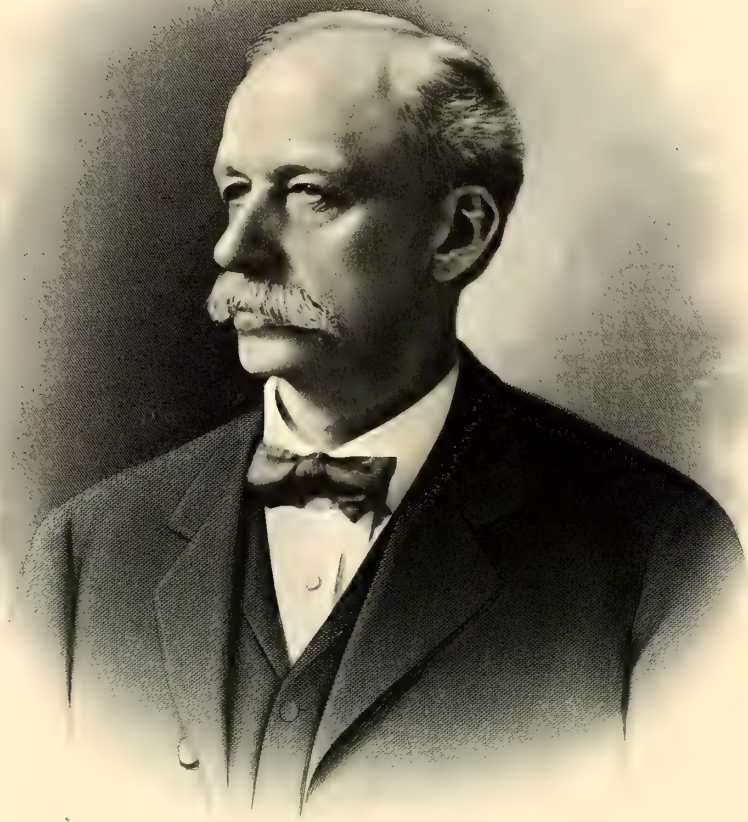
always enjoyed the highest credit and commanded the entire confidence of every financial institution both at home and abroad. He was always ready to aid in the proper way to the extent of his ability the development of the commercial and industrial interests of Cleveland and did a great deal in his way toward making the city what she is today. As a citizen he was progressive, and broad and liberal in his views, and was to be found on the right side of all movements having for their object the building up of his adopted city and her institutions. While his charity was unostentatious it was generous, and he ever had a warm heart and helping hand for the poor and needy and an encouraging word for the despondent and unfortunate. He was a liberal contributor to the charitable and benevolent institutions and was a liberal supporter of the church, although not a member of any congregation. He had in his character many elements of strength, and one could not associate with him without recognizing the sagacious intelligence, kindly charity, and the many evidences of human sympathy which marked his life among men. His deep domes-

tic devotion was one of his strongest characteristics. He was devotedly attached to his wife and children and it was in the home circle where he found his greatest pleasures. He delighted to be surrounded by congenial friends and derived great pleasure in dispensing hospitality and discharging the duties of host. Every banker and business man who knew Mr. Hale bear willing testimony to his sterling integrity of character, his eminent ability as a financier, and to the uniform courtesy and kindness which marked his relation to his business associates and was so conspicuous in his social and domestic life."

Cleveland C. Hale was born at Cleveland March 28, 1861, was prepared for college in the Cleveland public schools and the Central High School, and then entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with the class of 1884. Returning to Cleveland, he became associated with his father's bank, and served as teller until the time of his father's death in 1891. Since then he has given his time to his private affairs, and has spent considerable time abroad.







Eng. by J. C. Williams & Son, N.Y.

*C. E. Bernhart*

The Lewis Publishing Co.



## Capt. Charles Edward Benham

CAPT. CHARLES EDWARD BENHAM. The history of Cleveland contains the records of hundreds of men much more than ordinarily successful in business, the professions, and the affairs that are reckoned of importance in the world. Cleveland would not have become a great city without such men. Among them all perhaps none has lived longer, more actively and with broader interests touching the life and affairs of this community than Capt. Charles Edward Benham. For over half a century he has been a figure in Great Lakes transportation. He is first of all a master of practical navigation and he has personally sailed and directed the operations of a considerable fleet going in and out of the harbor of Cleveland. He also achieved distinction in dealing with the financial problems of lake transportation.

The record of his interesting life and career begins with his birth at Ashtabula, Ohio, September 29, 1847. He is a son of Samuel and Harriet N. (Williams) Benham, both of New England stock. His father was born at Middletown, Connecticut, and went to Ashtabula as a young man. He was a merchant at Ashtabula, and in 1852 removed to Cleveland and was in the ship supply business on River Street and later on Detroit Street. He died at Ridgeville in 1897, at the age of seventy-seven. During the war he was an extensive shipper of provisions for the government. His wife died in 1897 at Long Beach, California, and was buried at Los Angeles. Of their family of children the oldest daughter died in infancy; Helen died at Ashtabula when a young woman; the third in age is Charles Edward. George died at the same time as his sister Helen, both being stricken with diphtheria. Hattie died in 1914 at Long Beach, California, and is buried beside her mother. She was the widow of Frank Coffin, a lumberman at Los Angeles and San Pedro. The children were all born at Ashtabula.

Charles Edward Benham was educated at Ashtabula and later attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Cleveland. One of his teachers in Cleveland in bookkeeping was John M. Drake, now president of the

Drake Coal Company. When Captain Benham was sixteen years of age he tried to get into the Union army. His aspirations for a military career ended with Camp Giddings at Jefferson, Ohio. His father having some shipping interests at Ashtabula, he practically grew up in the atmosphere and did his first sailing on the Great Lakes when he was only nine years old. He rapidly mastered the principles and art of navigation and on the 13th of August, 1862, at the age of sixteen, took command of his first vessel, known as the *Industry*, a hundred fifty ton boat. It was more than fifty-five years ago that the proud and youthful master sailed on his first voyage, and for forty-eight years Captain Benham carried a steamboat master's papers. He not only captained but had financial interests in a number of boats, and at different times owned the "*Henry C. Richards*," the "*Queen City*," "*Zack Chandler*," "*C. H. Johnson*," the "*Reindeer*," "*George Sherman*," the "*Metropolis*," and for eleven years owned the tug "*Sampson*," the most powerful tug on the lakes and was its captain five years. At one time he controlled and operated the White Stack Tug Line of seven tugs. This is only a partial list of the vessels which he sailed or in which he had a financial interest. His career as a lake captain continued for about twenty years, but he was a vessel owner much longer. He is one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, was for several years a member of the committee on navigation. He was chairman of the same under the Luther Allen administration.

During the winter seasons Captain Benham owned and conducted a ship supply house which was operated by his father, at first at 292 Detroit Street and later a branch at the corner of Wall and Detroit streets was opened. The senior Benham managed this business until his death. During the war he bought and sold potatoes for the Government under the firm name of E. Conkling.

Captain Benham continued in the ship supply business from 1866, and finally turned it over to his son-in-law, J. U. Karr, who still conducts it as a marine supply house at Superior and River streets.

## Capt. Charles Edward Benham

About 1882 Captain Benham entered the firm of Palmer & Benham, owner and agents. This firm was the first to occupy a suite in the Perry-Paine Building. Two years later Captain Benham became a partner of Captain Joe DeVille, and in 1897 he and C. P. Gilchrist became the principals in the firm of C. P. Gilchrist & Company. For many years Captain Benham has been extensively employed as an appraiser and in looking after the interests of various marine insurance companies. He has also supervised repairs on steam and sailing vessels, has entered extensively into the wrecking work, and from experience no man could speak with greater authority on all the varied points of Great Lakes transportation than Captain Benham. In 1898 he was appointed special deputy collector of customs, and for about five years was acting collector.

No Cleveland citizen has come into closer touch with the various interests centering in the river and harbor than Captain Benham. He is chairman of the River and Harbor Committee of The Chamber of Industry, served as president of said Chamber for one and one half terms, being the incumbent of said office when the property now owned by the Chamber was purchased. He represented the Chamber as its delegate to the National Board of Trade at Washington, D. C. After moving his home to the West Side in 1887 he became a member of the Water Board of the West Cleveland Corporation, and was its chairman until the district was annexed to Cleveland. He was chairman of the West Cleveland Annexation Committee and chairman of the Joint Committee on Annexation of the two cities. The people of the West Side tried to get his consent to be elected mayor, but he refused that honor. He represented the Old Tenth Ward one term under the administration of Mayor McKisson, and was also a member of the Infirmary Board under the Gardner administration. While in the City Council he was chairman of the committee which investigated the books of the Consolidated Street Railway Company to ascertain the cost of carrying passengers. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of half a year as president of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry when Herman Baehr was elected mayor, and continued in office by election for another year. He was Cleveland's delegate to the Deep Water Convention at Toronto and it would be difficult to summarize all the services rendered Cleveland in behalf of the development and improvement of transportation facilities. He is also a member of the Lakewood Chamber

of Commerce, is vice president of the West Cleveland Banking Company and has numerous other business interests. He is a senior past grand president of the Ship Masters Association of the Northwestern Lakes.

Captain Benham is a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with Bigelow Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Thatcher Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Forest City Council, Royal and Select Masters, Forest City Commandery, Knight Templars, with the Scottish Rite bodies and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Erie Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been affiliated with Canton and Encampment branch since 1872 has filled all the chairs in local Odd Fellowship and was representative to the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Rebekahs and is Past Grand Regent of Pearl Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, and various other social organizations. For forty years he has been a member of the Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics a republican, he was the first president of the First Ward Republican Club. Captain Benham now maintains his offices in the Commercial Bank Building.

On New Year's Eve 1867 he married at Cleveland Mary J. Prescott. Her father was William Prescott of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Benham died January 10, 1899, and is buried at Riverside. She was well known socially and was a prominent philanthropic worker and one of the liberal contributors to the Old Ladies Home. Captain and Mrs. Benham had seven children, five sons and two daughters: C. A., who is master of the steamer "John Stanton" and lives at Cleveland; William P., master of the steamer, "J. J. Sullivan"; George E., master of the steamer "John Owen"; Robert H., now United States Local Inspector of steam vessels at Cleveland; Harrison M., a graduate of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Case School and now connected with the New York Telephone Company at New York City, and has the distinction of having supervised the laying of the largest submarine cable in the world; Eva May, wife of J. U. Karr, and Jennie M., who graduated from the West High School in 1909 and is now a teacher in the Clifton Boulevard School. These children were born in Ashtabula, except Harrison and Jennie, who are natives of Cleveland.

In October, 1911, Captain Benham married Miss Minnie M. Hayes. Captain Benham now resides in a beautiful home at 1262 Hird Street at the corner of Clifton Boulevard.







*Engr. by E. S. Williams & Bro. N.Y.*

*Salomon Kohlen*

*The "Lancet" Publishing Co.*

## Solomon Kohn

**S**OLOMON KOHN. The career of Solomon Kohn, which came to a close in death August 7, 1918, was unusual not because of his long residence in Cleveland and his progressive record as a business man, but for the qualities of character and the nobility he displayed in all of life's relations. It is the memory of these sterling attributes that moved men to appreciate him while he was living and to hold his memory in deepest respect and affection now that he has gone.

Those things that made his life beautiful as well as long were well characterized by a friend in the *Jewish Review and Observer*: "Mr. Kohn was a man of great ability and superior character, an affectionate husband and father, and a loyal friend. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Never did a purer soul dwell on earth, never brighter spirit soar toward heaven. Hope, faith and charity found expression in his long life, which was a rarely blessed one. He was plain, unostentatious and genial in his manner. His sterling integrity won for him the implicit confidence of his business associates, and his life is worthy of emulation by those who are left behind to mourn his loss."

Solomon Kohn was born in Bohemia, April 6, 1838. He was of Jewish parentage and was one of the prominent men of his race in Cleveland. He was one of the oldest and most devout members of the Euclid Avenue Temple and attended worship there as long as health permitted. The conditions of his early life were sufficient to give him a keen appreciation of the ideals which have guided his adopted country into the present war against Ger-

many, and he took a good deal of satisfaction and seemed to regard as significant the fact that his eightieth birthday came on the first anniversary of America's participation in the war for liberty.

As a youth he learned the trade of tanner. He came to America in 1867 and in Cleveland was employed for several years in Pink's tannery. The last thirty-five years of his life he was a furniture merchant and one of the oldest in that business. In the '80s he founded a furniture store in a barn on Floyd Street, and in 1891 the success of the business enabled him to open salesrooms on Woodland Avenue under the name of Rosenwater & Kohn. Later the firm was known as S. Kohn & Sons Company. In 1907 the company opened its large show rooms on East One Hundred and Fifth Street on St. Clair Avenue, and the store on Woodland Avenue was also continued until a short time before Mr. Kohn's death. In the management of this growing and important enterprise he continued active until about a year before his death, when he was compelled to sell out on account of ill health.

The late Mr. Kohn was identified with several charitable organizations, and for twelve years was treasurer of Ellsworth Lodge No. 505, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1868 he married Miss Pauline Lang. In March, 1918, this venerable couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and Mrs. Kohn is still living and is the mother of five children and several grandchildren. Her children are: Mrs. B. F. Corday, David S., William S., Israel W. and Joseph Kohn.









*Eng. by S. G. Williams & Bro. NY*

*W. D. D. D. D.*

*The Lewis Publishing Co.*

## Matthew F. Bramley

**M**ATTHEW F. BRAMLEY. There are comparatively few people in Cleveland who do not know something of Mr. Bramley's personal activities in business and civic affairs, and those who do not know of him personally are familiar with the several large corporations in which he is an executive officer.

Mr. Bramley is president of The Templar Motors Company, is president of The Cleveland Trinidad Painting Company, president of The Luna Park Amusement Company, is president and executive chairman of The Land Title Abstract Company, and is a director in twelve other business concerns, some of them recognized as of national prominence.

Tireless energy has promoted Mr. Bramley from the circumstances of a poor boy to one of the most influential of Cleveland business men. He was born at Independence in Cuyahoga County, January 4, 1868, a son of John P. and Mary Ann (Newton) Bramley. Part of his boyhood was spent on a farm. With a fair education in the Cleveland public schools he went to work to earn his own living, and his initial successes and the business which brought him independence were gained as a paving contractor. He has been in that business for many years, and his associates say that he has never failed in any business undertaking. It is this well justified reputation for success that has proved an important factor in The Templar Motors Company, which is one of the youngest of Cleveland's automobile industries and has had remarkable growth and development. The Templar Motors Corporation was organized under the stress and in spite of the difficulties of financing incident to war necessities. It has established and built

a large plant and the Templar cars have well justified the patronage and appreciative praise accorded them. Not all the facilities of the plant are devoted to the manufacture of pleasure cars, and since early in 1918 the plant has been manufacturing thousands of shells in fulfillment of a government contract. Some very able financiers and men of long experience in motordom are connected with The Templar Motors Corporation, but to almost a unique degree the corporation is thoroughly popular and democratic, its stock being distributed among fully 10,000 stockholders.

Mr. Bramley is a republican in politics, and has been active in his party and in public affairs for a number of years. He was a member of the Ohio State Legislature from 1898 to 1903, was a member of the City Hall Commission of Cleveland from 1898 to 1908, and of the Cuyahoga County Building Commission, 1905 to 1908. Mr. Bramley is identified with the West Side Chamber of Industry, the Cleveland Automobile Club, and Cleveland Athletic Club, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Federation of American Motorcyclists and is treasurer of the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Union.

He and his family reside at 11420 Harbor View Drive. July 23, 1891, he married Miss Gertrude Siegenthaler of Cleveland. Their two children, both born at Cleveland, are John Harold, a sergeant in Company F, Twenty-Third Engineers, Second Battalion, serving in France, and Margaret Elizabeth, a student at West High School, in the class of 1919.









W. R. Mitchell

W. R. Mitchell

W. R. Mitchell



## William R. Mitchell

**W**ILLIAM R. MITCHELL twenty years ago began service with the National Acme Company, when that now great Cleveland industry was in its infancy, and has been with it through its growth and development and has been adapting and expanding his own abilities and capacity at the same time. He is now works manager of the Coit plant, and as such has a secure place among Cleveland's industrial leaders.

Mr. Mitchell was born at Syracuse, New York, December 23, 1879. The Mitchell family is Scotch and English and was founded in Ohio by his grandfather, Dr. John Mitchell, who was a physician and surgeon and died at Tiro, Ohio, before William R. Mitchell was born. K. K. Mitchell, father of William R., was born at Tiro, Ohio, in 1858, grew up at Shelby, and for a number of years lived at Cleveland, where he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1904 he removed to Detroit, where he still continues an active factor in the lumber trade. He is a republican, and a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. His fraternity is the Knights of Pythias. Mr. K. K. Mitchell married Harriet R. Bull, who was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1856.

William R. Mitchell, only child of his parents, was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, but left his books and studies at the age of fourteen to go to work. For one year he was pole record clerk for the Cleveland Telephone Company, was clerk in the offices of the Standard Oil Company one year, and for three years was clerk and one year paymaster of the United Salt Company.

In 1899 he went with what was then known as the National Manufacturing Company,

now the National Acme Company. He has been through all the grades of service in this institution, and merit and ability brought him to his present office as works manager. The National Acme Company employs 2,100 hands. Its machinery plant is located at 7500 Stanton Avenue. The new products plant and executive offices are located at Coit Road and East One Hundred Thirty-first Street, and Mr. Mitchell's headquarters are there. He is also a director of the company.

Mr. Mitchell is well known in industrial and engineering circles, is a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society and the Society of Automobile Engineers, a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic Club, Willowick Club, Shaker Lake Country Club, and has prominent affiliations in Masonry, including Tyrian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knight Templars, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Woodward Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a republican voter and a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Mitchell married at Cleveland in 1902 Miss Justine Brayton, daughter of Henry G. and Alice (Clark) Brayton. The Mitchell home is also the home of Mrs. Mitchell's parents. Her father is proprietor of the Merchandise Exchange. Mr. Mitchell in 1917 built one of the attractive homes on Woodmere Drive in Cleveland Heights. To their marriage have been born two children: Alice, born May 7, 1907, and Jane, born May 24, 1917.









*Eng. by E. J. Williams - Bro. NY*

*James Goldsword*

*The Lewis Publishing Co.*

## James Goldsword

**J**AMES GOLDSWORD. There are several facts in the career of James Goldsword of Cleveland which speak for themselves. He was born in this city fifty-four years ago. Forty-two years of this lifetime has been spent in the bag-making industry. One of a large family of children and his people being in moderate circumstances, he was in the month before he reached his twelfth birthday given an opportunity to work in a bag factory. His duties then were proportionate to his inexperience and age, but since then not a single item of the entire industry has escaped his study and practice.

His first employers were the old Adams, Jewett & Company. This old industry is now one of the constituent parts of the great The Cleveland-Akron Bag Company, of which Mr. Goldsword is a vice president. He began working in the factory, later was transferred to the business offices, was made plant superintendent, and for a number of years past has been general superintendent of all the plants operated under the general corporate title of The Cleveland-Akron Bag Company. In 1915 he was also elected vice president of the corporation.

The main plant and business office of this company are at Cleveland at Fortieth Street and Perkins Avenue. This plant is also known as the J. H. McBride Plant. Other plants are on Broadway, The Standard Plant on East Forty-seventh Street, another at Scranton Road and Auburn Avenue, known as the Scranton Road Plant, while in other cities the industry is represented by the Buffalo Bag Company of Buffalo, New York, the

Chicago & Detroit Bag Company has its plant at Goshen, Indiana, while there is a plant at Boston, Ohio, known as the Boston Mill. This company makes every variety and type of bags and of all materials. Mr. Goldsword is also a director of the Globe Paper Company of Cleveland.

He was born at Cleveland, April 9, 1864, a son of Cornelius and Jennie (Oole) Goldsword. His parents were both born in the district of Zeeland in Holland. Cornelius Goldsword lost his mother in the old country and at the age of seventeen he and his father started across the ocean to America. His father died at sea, and the boy on landing in this country was unable to speak a word of English. Later his sister also came to America. In 1858, sixty years ago, Cornelius Goldsword arrived in Cleveland, where he married. He was an iron molder, and died here November 24, 1904. His widow is still living. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to grow up, and those surviving are four boys and two girls, all residents of Cleveland. Mr. James Goldsword was the oldest of the family.

While so much of his life has been concentrated upon the bag-making industry he has also formed social and other connections that make him well known in the city. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club and of the Second Christian Reformed Church of Cleveland. September 6, 1894, he married Miss Marina Meermans of Cleveland, where she was born and educated. They reside at 1358 East Eighty-fifth Street.









Eng. and J. M. W. B. 1897

J. A. Forster

The Lewis Publishing Co.

## John A. Foerstner

**J**OHN A. FOERSTNER at the age of sixteen became clerk in a local coal office in Cleveland and his career from that time to the present may be summed up in the one word, coal. He is now one of the prominent men in various coal companies at Cleveland.

Mr. Foerstner was born at Cleveland September 20, 1869, son of Christian C. Foerstner. His father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 11, 1843, was reared and educated there, and in 1868 came to Cleveland, where he soon found employment with Lindsley & Company, coal dealers. For twelve years he had charge of one of their retail yards. He then retired from business and died February 5, 1895. In 1868, soon after he came to Cleveland, he married Antoinette Diesen. They became the parents of four children: John A.; Christian C., manager of The National Lead Company of Cleveland; Mrs. Anna Benninger of Cleveland, and Antoinette, who lives with her widowed mother.

John A. Foerstner received his education in the Catholic parochial schools of Cleveland. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he took employment as a clerk in the same company that had employed his father, Lindsley & Company, and that was the opportunity which opened for him a real career. He made himself valuable to Lindsley & Company and for ten years had charge of their books and accounts. In the meantime he was being

man, and for three years after leaving Lindsley was secretary and treasurer of the Monongahela & Lake Erie Coal Company. Selling his interests there, he became secretary and treasurer of The Huntington Coal Company and also filled the position of secretary and treasurer of the various corporations owned and controlled by William R. Huntington. Mr. Foerstner was with the Huntington interests three years and then became secretary and treasurer of the J. H. Somers Coal Company. On June 15, 1917, he was elected vice president and director of this company, and is also vice president and director of the Roby Coal Company, the Roby-Somers Coal Company, and The Somers Company, is a director of The Belmont Coal Company, director of The Calvert Hatch Company, director in The Lorain Street Savings Bank Company, director of The Toledo Exhibition Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, member of the Chamber of Industry, is a Catholic and in politics a republican.

In January, 1892, at Cleveland he married Mary L. Wiemals. They have five children: John C., aged twenty-two, was in the sales department of The Grasselli Chemical Company until his enlistment in the United States Army, and is now in France; Stephen J., aged twenty, a student of medicine in the Western Reserve University; Rose, Ruth and Victoria are all students in St. Stephen's parochial school.





*Copyright 1907 by Alexander Winton*

*Alexander Winton*

*The Winton Motor Car*

## Alexander Winton

ALEXANDER WINTON. The automobile industry is so new, it has developed to such colossal proportions and it is measured by such a bewildering array of statistics that anything like perspective has been impossible. There have been a great number of men crowned kings in the industry, who have lost their scepters and passed into oblivion. Revolutionary inventions have been heralded, have had their brief reign, and in the next season have been forgotten before something still greater and more wonderful.

While there have been so many contenders over the course, and the honors and triumphs have shifted so remarkably from one position in the field to another, the close of the twentieth year of the industry in America finds just one man in the vanguard of the present field who was in the race at the start and who in addition to that premier honor undoubtedly has more claims to real kingship in the automobile world than any other American builder—Alexander Winton.

It is a unique distinction for Mr. Winton that today he could be spoken of with no diminution of respect and honor from what was written of him by the New York Sun in April, 1907, more than ten years ago, a quotation which has a special interest from the point of automobile history and from its individual reference to Mr. Winton: "The first automobile show in America was held in September, 1900, at the Washington Park Track in Chicago under the auspices of the 'Inter Ocean.' Practically all the makers then doing business exhibited their machines, and it is a curious fact that of all the exhibitors, the Winton Company is the only one now doing business in the same product, in the same name, in the same city and under the same owners as then. Some of the exhibitors have fallen by the wayside. Some changed from steam and electric power to the gasoline. Some of them changed their names and their owners, or moved from one city to another. Another interesting fact is that Winton cars won every race in which they started at the show, and established a long string of records that stood for several years. This is a record of pioneership without parallel."

It was an unnoted but deeply significant event in Cleveland's industrial history when thirty-four years ago a young marine engineer named Alexander Winton arrived in Cleveland. That he is a Scotchman by birth and ancestry is a fact which will explain to many at least one important reason why Alexander Winton has achieved such a high place in an industry with unrivaled competition. He was born at Grangemouth, Scotland, June 20, 1860, son of Alexander and Ellen (Fea) Winton. His father was born in 1825 at St. Ninian near the famous battlefield of Bannockburn, but from early childhood until his death in 1872 lived at Grangemouth. He was a marine engineer by profession. Outside of business and family perhaps the strongest interest of his life was the Presbyterian church. His wife was born at Falkirk, Scotland, in 1829 and died at Cleveland in 1915. She had been left a widow when her son Alexander was twelve years of age, and it was doubtless one of the greatest satisfactions of her life to see this son achieve a position second to none among America's automobile manufacturers.

Alexander Winton attended public schools at Grangemouth during his boyhood, took up the trade of marine engineer, and with considerable acquired skill in that line came to the United States in 1879 at the age of nineteen. At New York City he spent three years with the Delamater Iron Works and for two years was a marine engineer on ocean vessels.

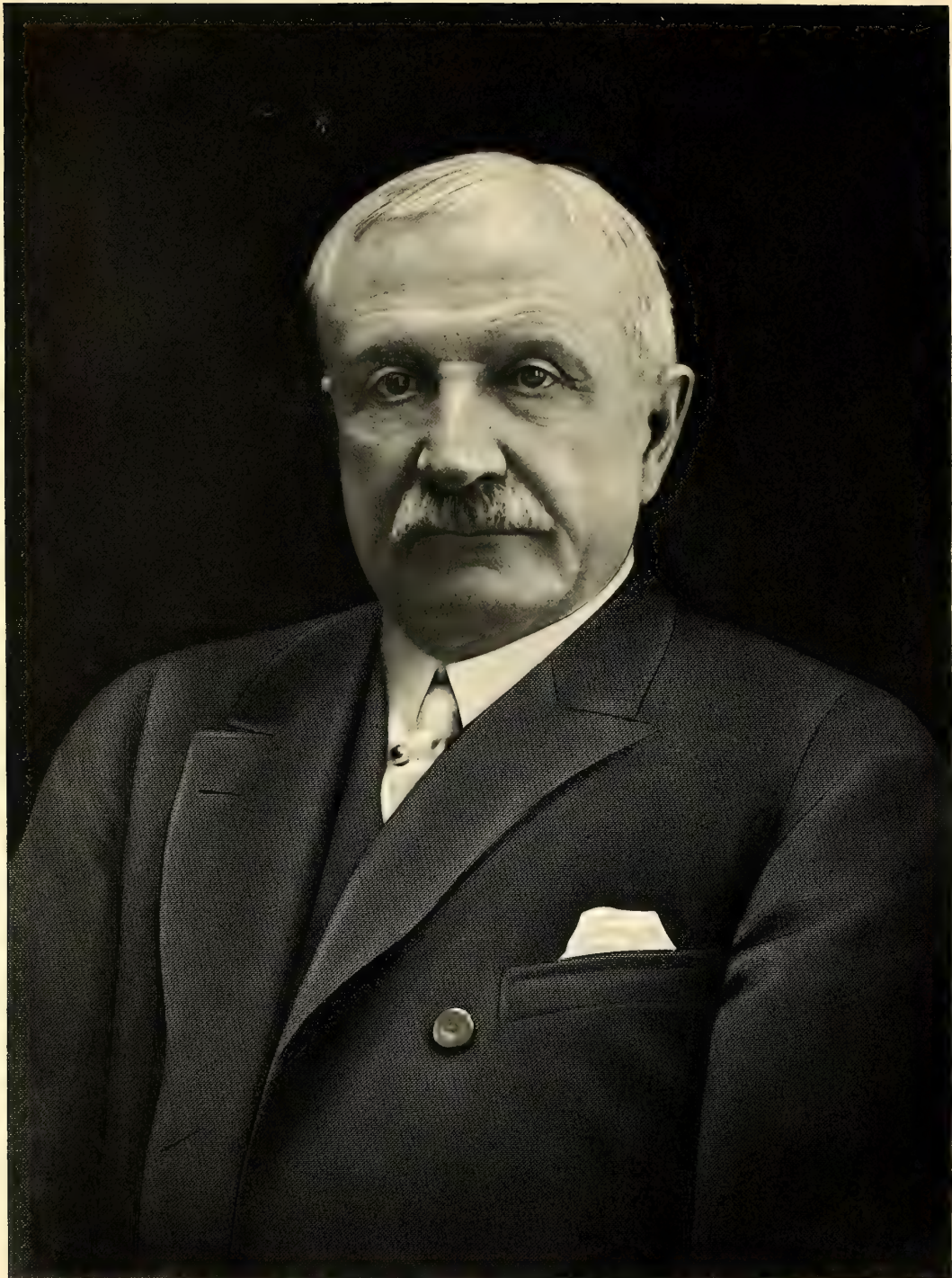
Coming to Cleveland in 1884 Mr. Winton went to work in several shops, and there was nothing to distinguish his career and work from that of many other competent men of that time. In 1890 he organized The Winton Bicycle Company, and became superintendent of the plant, which was located on the old viaduct. To that generation of Americans who were touched by the enthusiasm of the "bicycle craze" twenty-five or thirty years ago the name Winton means something, though of course by no means as much as in connection with the automobile business.

In 1897 Mr. Winton organized the Winton Company, and established the plant in the old works of the Brush Electric Company on the east side.









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Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

*Mr. Rockefeller*



## William Rockefeller

**W**ILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, like his brother John, gained his business training in Cleveland and laid the foundation for his eminent career as a financier in this city. For many years his home has been in New York, though many ties still bind him to Cleveland.

He was born at Richford, Tioga County, New York, May 31, 1841, second son of William Avery and Eliza (Davidson) Rockefeller. His grandparents were Godfrey and Lucy (Avery) Rockefeller. His grandmother was a descendant of Capt. James Avery of New London, Connecticut. Captain Avery settled at New London in 1656. There were many ancestors on both sides identified with Colonial and Revolutionary history. Mr. Rockefeller's father, William A. Rockefeller, was a farmer and business man. He lived in Tioga County, New York, when that was a sparsely settled region, and his son William acquired his early education in that community. He attended Owego Academy in New York, and was twelve years of age when in 1853 the family came to Cleveland. Here he attended the public schools, and his first practical business experience was as bookkeeper for a local miller named A. Quinn. He was in Mr. Quinn's employ for two years and was also bookkeeper for the firm of Hughes & Lester. This was a produce commission house and he was finally advanced to a partnership in 1862, about the time he reached his majority. The name became Hughes & Rockefeller.

In 1865 he withdrew from this business to become associated with his brother John D. in the oil business, as senior member of the firm William Rockefeller & Company. In 1866 a branch house was established in New York City under the name Rockefeller & Company, and at that time Mr. William Rockefeller removed to New York to take charge. He was at the head of the business of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in New York from 1865 until 1911. He was a member of the various firms and corporations which have been familiarly grouped under the name of the Standard Oil Company. He was a member of the old partnership of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, and was vice president of the orig-

inal Standard Oil Company of Ohio, being identified with that and the many subsidiary organizations and corporations. Mr. William Rockefeller served as president of the Standard Oil Company of New York from its organization until 1911.

At a recent date Mr. Rockefeller was connected as a director or in other official capacities with the following railway and other business corporations: Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Consolidated Gas Company, United States Trust Company, Union Pacific, Lackawanna, Michigan Central, Big Four, Oregon Short Line, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Lake Erie and Western, Nickel Plate, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, New Jersey Junction, New York and Harlem, Walkill Valley, West Shore, Rutland, St. Lawrence and Adirondack, and New York Central Railroads; Amalgamated Copper Company, National City Bank, Hanover National Bank, United Metals Selling Company, New York Mutual Gas Light Company, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, New York Edison Company, United Electric Light and Power Company, Westchester Lighting Company, Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Company, Northern Westchester Lighting Company, New York State Realty and Terminal Company, Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, Central Union Gas Company, Northern Union Gas Company, etc.

Mr. William Rockefeller's offices are at 26 Broadway, and his home at 689 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where he has resided for forty-three years. He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Union League and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs. On May 25, 1864, he married Miss Almira Geraldine Goodsell, daughter of David Judson and Ellen Goodsell of Fairfield, Connecticut. To their marriage were born six children, four sons and two daughters: There are still living William Goodsell Rockefeller, who for many years was treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York and still retains numerous banking and transportation interests; Perce A., identified with many railroads, banks and other corporations; Geraldine R., wife of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, and Emma, wife of Dr. David H. McAlpine, Jr.









Photo by E. G. Williams & Bros. NY

*H. P. Harrington*

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## Francis B. Kavanagh

**F**RANCIS B. KAVANAGH, first assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and also member of the law firm of Gentsch, Rawson, Smith, Kavanagh & Carpenter, has been a resident of this city since 1902, was for some years interested in journalism and in sociological work, but has given his undivided time to his profession since 1909.

Mr. Kavanagh was born August 14, 1879, at Union City, Pennsylvania. His parents, John F. and Mary (Kilroy) Kavanagh, are still living at Union City. John F. Kavanagh is a merchant tailor, and continued in business until 1916. He was very successful in early life, and it was as a result of the unfortunate combination of circumstances due to the hard times of the '90s that he lost his fortune, when his children were still young, and this event, apparently a calamity, was subsequently converted into a real opportunity by Francis B. Kavanagh. John F. Kavanagh was a native of Utica, New York, son of James Kavanagh. The latter was one of the Irish patriots of 1848 who had to leave Ireland and seek refuge in the United States. James Kavanagh owned and opened the first of the celebrated stone quarries at Utica, New York, and while there became a personal friend of the Sherman family, one of whom was the late vice president, James S. Sherman. From New York James Kavanagh moved to Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his last years. He was a prominent man in his day, and constructed one of the early branches of the Pennsylvania Railway System, running from Union City to Kane, Pennsylvania. He was also superintendent of construction for the Pennsylvania Railroad and had previously been a railroad foreman. His death was due to an accident incurred while he was supervising the unloading of some iron girders for railroad purposes. These were one of the first shipments of iron girders for that purpose, and the unfamiliarity of the workmen in handling them caused the accident.

Francis B. Kavanagh's mother was born at Union City, Pennsylvania, and is of Irish descent. Her father was a carpenter con-

tractor, and his work was especially notable in the building of churches in Pennsylvania. He built a large number of such edifices in Union City, Titusville, Meadville, Erie, Kane and other localities.

Francis B. Kavanagh was the oldest of seven children. He was about fifteen years old when his father lost his fortune. He graduated from the high school of Union City with the class of 1896, and economic necessity then forced him to earn his own living. He learned the trade of chair maker at Union City and worked in a chair factory for some time. But he never lost sight of his ambition to become a lawyer and studied law at every opportunity. For a time his studies were directed at Union City by Hon. Milton Shreve, a very successful lawyer and member of Congress. He also received some further academic training at the Vincentian Academy at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

After leaving school Mr. Kavanagh worked several years as a newspaper man, principally on the Cleveland Leader and as general manager of the Universe Publishing Company of Cleveland. He also did editorial and reportorial work on several country papers, including the Warren Daily News and the Harrison County Herald at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

His newspaper experience opened to him a broad view of life in its various conditions, and he became increasingly interested in sociological conditions and finally gave up his newspaper work to assist in establishing the Cleveland City Farm School for Dependent and Delinquent Boys at Hudson. Later he was assistant general agent of the Cleveland Humane Society, and undertook and accomplished the reorganization of that society.

In the meantime he was carrying on his law studies in the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University, and graduated Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1909. Immediately after his admission to the bar he took up general practice with offices in the Society for Savings Building, but the offices of the well-known firm of which he is now a member are in the Illuminating Building.

From the first Mr. Kavanagh attracted

the attention of his professional associates in Cleveland by his ability and conscientious work, and while building up a private practice he was gaining a firm hold on the confidence of the profession in general. A significant testimonial of this came in 1915 when 400 members of the Cleveland Bar Association gave him their personal endorsement for appointment as first assistant United States district attorney. These letters he naturally prizes highly, and has had them bound in appropriate covers. The endorsements came voluntarily and many of them from the foremost members of the Cleveland bar. Mr. Kavanagh was appointed to his present office July 15, 1915, and assumed his duties on the following day.

He has been very active in democratic politics in Cleveland and vicinity for a number of years. He managed the congressional campaigns of 1910 and 1912 for the Twentieth Congressional District, and was chairman of the Lawyers Committee in the fall of 1914, when the late Hon. A. G. Carpenter was elected as judge of the Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga County over Louis Winch, the sitting judge of the court.

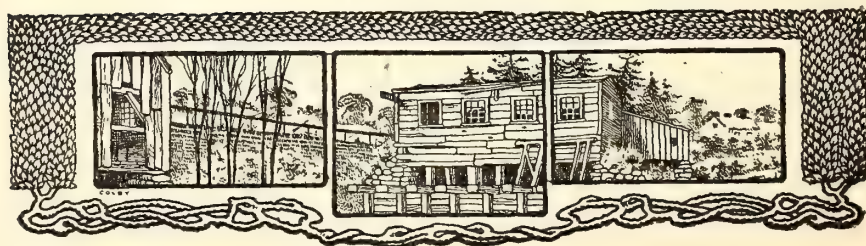
Mr. Kavanagh is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Colonial Club, the East Shore Country Club, Civic Club, Cleveland Bar Association, the American Bar Associa-

tion, the Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity and is a Mason. His hobby is books. He has a splendid collection both of standard literature as well as a good private law library, and in the former has some very precious volumes. He is a lover of Shakespeare and he is always ready to declare that Shakespeare's works are one of the best and most fundamental text books for any lawyer to study.

May 30, 1916, Mr. Kavanagh married Miss Mildred Sigler, daughter of C. C. Sigler of the Sigler Brothers, wholesale and retail jewelers of Cleveland. Mrs. Kavanaugh was born in Cleveland, was educated in Miss Mittleberger's School and finished her education in a private school at Boston. She is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club and the Colonial Club. They have one son, Maurice S.

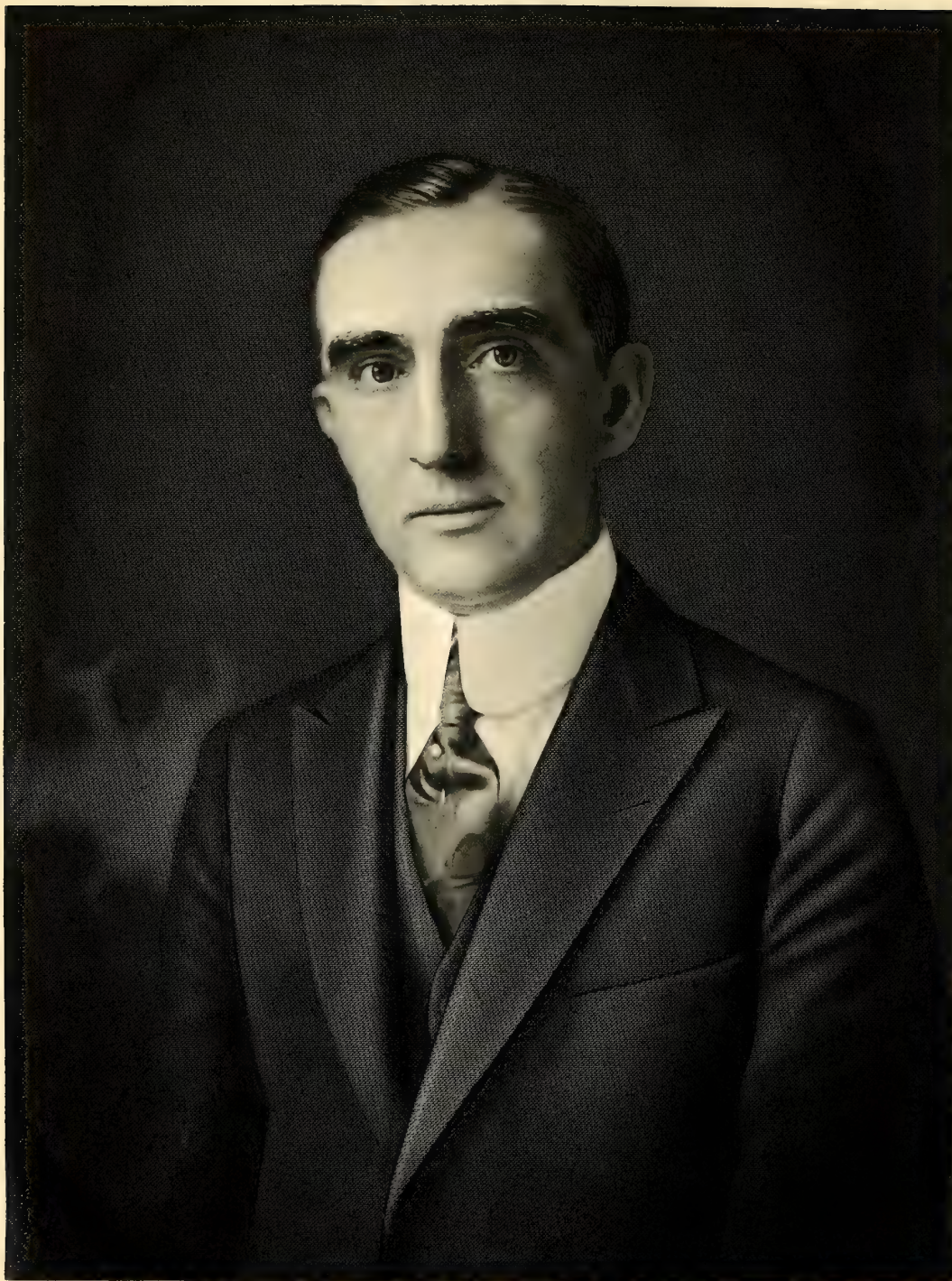
Mr. Kavanagh's ability was recognized because of his successful prosecutions in cases arising out of the war against the Imperial German Government, by his appointment as a special assistant to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio on September 1, 1918.

Prominent among the cases tried by him and in which he participated as counsel for the Government was the celebrated case of the United States vs. Eugene V. Debs, several times socialistic candidate for president, for violation of the espionage act.









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*Justin Gries*



## Justin Griess

**J**USTIN GRIESS is a highly trained expert in mechanical engineering and is an executive officer in some of Cleveland's foremost manufacturing concerns. Mr. Griess has a high standing among the mechanical engineers of the country and has influential connections both in Cleveland and in the East.

He was born at Cincinnati August 6, 1874, a son of Justin and Wilhelmine Griess. As a boy he attended the Cincinnati public schools, and in 1892 graduated from the Cincinnati Technical Institute. As a matter of technical experience he went to work with the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, at first in the shops and later in the drafting room. Having thus been brought into close touch with the realities of his work, he entered the University of Cincinnati and spent a year in special courses and from there became a student during the junior year at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Mr. Griess graduated from that well known educational institution of the West in 1896, with the degree Bachelor of Science in the school of Mechanical Engineering.

During the last half of the same year he was employed as an expert machinist at Cincinnati, but in December, 1896, came to Cleveland and formed the partnership of Kaltenbach & Griess, manufacturers' agents, and engineers. Subsequently they developed a considerable business as consulting engineers. The firm was dissolved in 1904.

In the meantime in 1902 Mr. Griess was one of the incorporators of the Interstate Engineering Company, with himself as treasurer. Later this company and the McMyler Manufacturing Company consolidated under the name the McMyler Interstate Company. Mr. Griess has since occupied the office of second vice president of this important industrial corporation. He is also vice president and director of the subsidiary company, known as the Inland Ordnance Company, which is now manufacturing for the United States Government. He is vice president of the Bedford Land and Improvement Company.

Mr. Griess is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, belongs to the Union and Hermit clubs of Cleveland, the Bankers Club of America at New York City, and the Machinery Club of New York City. He is affiliated with Bedford Lodge No. 375 Free and Accepted Masons, Bedford Chapter Royal Arch Masons, with the Sigma Chi college fraternity, is a republican voter and a trustee of the Bedford Methodist Episcopal Church. His home is at Bedford.

April 25, 1900, at Cleveland Mr. Griess married Miss Lillie Klump, daughter of C. A. Klump, of Cleveland. They have two children: Justin Albert, aged sixteen, now a student in the Navy and Military Academy at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; and Lilla Adeline, a graduate of the Bedford High School and now a student at Women's College.









*Eng. by F. J. Moran & Co. N.Y.*

*Joseph H. Moran*

## Joseph W. Moran

**J**OSEPH W. MORAN thirty-six years ago began as an office boy with what is now the Bourne-Fuller Company of Cleveland, and that well-known house has received the best of his fidelity, work and service through all these years. He has contributed to the success of the business, and the business has made him one of the successful men of Cleveland.

Mr. Moran was born in Cleveland September 2, 1865. His father, John Moran, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1827, was twenty-two years of age when in 1849 he left his native country and came to Cleveland. He became connected with transportation affairs in this city, and for many years was in the shipping department of the Crawford Coal Company. He died at Cleveland in 1908. He was a Catholic and reared his family in the same faith. He married Johanna Murphy, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1827, and died in Cleveland, aged eighty, March 10, 1917.

Their first three children, including Thomas, the oldest, a daughter and another son, died in infancy. John, who died at Cleveland, aged fifty-one, was owner of the Buckeye Basket Company. The two youngest children of the family were Joseph W. and Nellie, twins, the latter a resident on West Forty-fifth Street in Cleveland.

Joseph W. Moran was educated in the private school of Mrs. Lewis at Cleveland and in public and parochial schools. His school days were ended at the age of sixteen, and he forthwith began earning his living and getting business experience. He spent two years as office boy and collector in the coal office of J. H. Bradner. Following that for eight

months he was with the publishing house of the Ohio Farmer Company. On April 30, 1883, Mr. Moran was put on the pay roll as office boy of what was then known as the Condit & Fuller Company, now the Bourne-Fuller Company. He accepted every opportunity to learn the business as well as perform all the routine details of duty with punctuality and diligence, and has been promoted through various grades as collector, bill clerk, shipping clerk, bookkeeper, credit man to the position he now fills with that firm as cashier. The offices of the company are in the Hickox Building.

Mr. Moran is a republican in politics, and is active in the Catholic Church and a member of Cleveland Council No. 733, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

His home is at 2349 Coventry Road, Cleveland Heights. In 1895, in St. John's Cathedral at Cleveland, he married Miss Ettie Clary, daughter of James D. and Julia (Norton) Clary, both residents of Cleveland. Her father for a number of years was treasurer of the Bourne-Fuller Company, but has lived retired since 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Moran have four children: Juliette C., who is a graduate of the Ursuline Convent and is now pursuing her higher education in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University; Joseph Harold, a graduate of East High School and of the parochial schools, and a graduate of Western Reserve University; Josephine, a graduate of Notre Dame University of Cleveland; and James, a student in St. Columbkil's School.









*Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. NY*

*R. D. Mock*



## Ralph D. Mock

**R**ALPH D. MOCK. Prominent among the younger business men of Cleveland is Ralph D. Mock, who is treasurer and assistant secretary of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of this city, and additionally identified, officially or otherwise, with a number of other enterprises. Mr. Mock is a native of Ohio, born at West Salem in Wayne County February 29, 1888. His parents were Daniel F. and Anna (Daler) Mock.

Daniel F. Mock was born in Ohio in 1856, and died at Cleveland in 1903. He was reared in Wayne County and was educated there and subsequently became principal of the West Salem High School, and after leaving that city went to Lawrence, Ohio, and went into a hardware, lumber and building business as a partner. In 1901 he came to Cleveland and accepted a position as cashier with the Williamson Building Company. He was a man of mental strength and business capacity, a democrat in politics and a member and liberal supporter of the United Brethren Church. In Stark County, Ohio, he was married to Anna Daler, who was born there in 1863 and now resides in Cleveland. The following children were born to them: Frank C., who is engineer for the Stromberg Motor Devices Company of Chicago, Illinois; Ralph D.; Russell, who is now a lieutenant in the Tank Service, was a resident of Cleveland; Clark L., who resided with his mother at No. 2100 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Cleveland, was a student in the Western Reserve University and is now a lieutenant in Aeroplane Service; and Elizabeth, who resides at home.

Ralph D. Mock was educated in the public schools of Cleveland from the eighth grade until his graduation in 1906 from the Central High School. So general and commendable with public school taught American youths is the idea of financial independence and a useful career that little time elapses before some business connection is made, and Mr. Mock soon found his first opportunity with the Cleveland Trust Company, which he

entered as office boy and within three years had become a teller.

Business changes came about and in 1909 Mr. Mock turned his attention to the insurance business and for the next three years was connected with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the old line companies, severing this relationship in 1912 in order to become accountant for the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company. Promotion here quickly followed. In 1913 he became assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of the company and in 1916 its treasurer and assistant secretary. The offices are in the Illuminating Building. The company owns three plants, the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company and the Cleveland Welding and Manufacturing Company, both in Cleveland, and the Canton Sheet Steel Company, located at Canton, Ohio. Additionally Mr. Mock is president of the Cleveland Finance Company, is a director of the American Motors Corporation, and has acted as chairman of the Credit Committee of the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Mock was married in May, 1911, at Cleveland, to Miss Margaret S. Ashworth. She is a daughter of Samuel T. and Hattie B. (Gordon) Ashworth, residents of Cleveland, where Mr. Ashworth is connected with the Mechanical Rubber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Mock have two little daughters: Martha, who was born in 1914; and Margaret, who was born in 1916.

Although never very active in the political field and an independent voter, Mr. Mock entertains very sound ideas in regard to citizenship responsibility and has shown a willingness to co-operate with his fellow citizens in the support of worthy enterprises and benevolent and patriotic movements. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the City Club. He is a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church.









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Charles Haege

## Charles F. Lang

**C**HARLES F. LANG, president and executive head of the Lakewood Engineering Company, was formerly a Cleveland lawyer and did not take an executive position in the Engineering Company until 1910. Since then his business and industrial interests have increased rapidly, and he is at the head of one of the largest and most important organizations in the country supplying machinery and other equipment for the allied governments.

The Lakewood Engineering Company was established in 1896. The plant and offices are on the Berea Road, and the plant covers nine acres of ground, with extensive brick, concrete and steel structures. As high as a thousand men are employed in the different departments of the service. The Lakewood Engineering Company has for many years been leading manufacturers of contractors' equipment, storage battery metal and industrial locomotives and factory cars and trucks, and both hand and electrical driven. The company began with a capital of \$16,000, and at the present time it is doing a business valued at \$10,000,000 a year. The line of contractors' equipment sent out by the Lakewood Company was largely used in the construction of the high-level bridge at Cleveland, the Clark Avenue Bridge, the City Hall, Federal Building, the County Court House, and practically nothing but Lakewood equipment was used in constructing the connecting railway over Hell Gate in New York, this being the largest cement job in the world outside of the Panama Canal. The company now does business all over the world and its services for a number of months have been concentrated upon the supplying of transportation equipment for the use of the allied governments in France. The Lakewood organization and shops have again and again met the test of capacity for large output and prompt delivery. This company has furnished the French and American governments between 1,800 and 2,000 miles of narrow gauge railway tracks, and this portable track was shipped to France at a rate of over six miles per day, and with all the concentration that this employed there was no abnormal inter-

ference with the output for the use of American trade.

In 1914 a record shipment of eight carloads of Lakewood cars and tracks was made to the Venezuelan interior. The order was received April 21st, the first shipment was made May 8th and delivery completed May 16th. This haste was necessary in order to get the material to New York to catch certain steamers for Venezuelan ports which would reach these ports in time to transfer to the last boats for the season up some of the interior rivers which during the dry season are closed to navigation. The company has also sent many shipments in "knocked down packages," each package not over a thousand pounds in weight, to be hauled by dog sledge to mines in the interior of Alaska and also by pack mules over the Andes Mountains of South America. More than 100,000 Lakewood cars have been sold for use in various industries in the United States and all over the world. Absolutely the first concrete plant for distribution of concrete by gravity tower and chuting system ever used in England or in fact in Europe, was a Lakewood installation shipped to Hull, England.

Mr. Charles F. Lang, directing head of this important industrial organization of Cleveland, was born in this city March 27, 1871. His father, Eugene Lang, was born in Southern Ohio in 1847. His grandparents were Frederick and Elizabeth Lang, both natives of Switzerland. They came to the United States in 1845, and settled on a farm in Southern Ohio. Eugene Lang moved to Cleveland in 1866, was married in that city, and for a few years engaged in the grocery business. He died in 1874, when only twenty-seven years old. He married Catherine Wehr, who was born at Cleveland in 1850, and is still living in this city. Her parents, Charles and Mary Wehr, came to Cleveland in 1846. Charles Wehr was for many years a successful merchant in Cleveland and died in this city in 1870. Eugene Lang had two children: Charles F. and Bertha, the latter the wife of Dr. C. A. Frain, a dentist living in Cleveland.

Charles F. Lang had to leave public school



and begin work as cash boy in a dry goods store, and from that time forward until he was twenty-six he was working as a clerk and in other occupations to pay his way while studying law. He studied law with the well-known firm of Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin, and after his admission to the bar conducted a successful practice for twelve years. He had assisted in forming the Lakewood Engineering Company in 1896, but took no active position in the company until 1910, when he gave up his law practice and has since devoted his best energies to the growth and extension of an industry that in many ways ranks first of its kind in this country. He is president and treasurer of the company, Ernest S. Hough is vice president, and Alfred W. Stone is secretary.

Mr. Lang is also a director in the Allied Construction Machinery Corporation of New York, a subsidiary of the American International Corporation, director and vice president of the American Safety Device Company of

New York; president of the Cameron Clay Products Company of Emporium, Pennsylvania; vice president of the Duplex Foundry and Manufacturing Company at Elyria, Ohio; director of the Lakewood Galion Company of Galion, Ohio; director of the Milwaukee Concrete Mixer Company of Milwaukee; vice president of the Western Patent Scaffolding Company of Chicago, director of the Equipment Corporation of America of Chicago, and vice president of the Cleveland Railway Supply Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Lang is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Athletic Club and the Clifton Club of Cleveland, and the Machinery Club of New York, of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church and in politics is independent. In 1917 he built a modern home on the Lake Front at the foot of Homewood Drive. Mr. Lang married at Cleveland in 1900 Miss Minnie Grayell, daughter of J. G. and Jennie Grayell, both now deceased. Her father was a contractor.









THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO WHO ARE NOT

*St. Louis*

THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO WHO ARE NOT

## Samuel Welch Smart

**S**AMUEL WELCH SMART. It was with the growth and development of the suburban Town of Willoughby that the life of the late Samuel Welch Smart was chiefly identified. His family located there over eighty years ago, and from that time to the present the name has had a worth and prominence of association beyond that of probably any other name.

The father of Samuel W. Smart was Samuel Smart, who was born at Davizes, Wiltshire, England, in 1800. In 1830 he brought his family to Cleveland, and was one of the pioneer merchants of the city. His first store was at the corner of Superior Avenue and the Public Square. A few years later he moved his business headquarters and home to Willoughby, which was at that time an independent and larger commercial center than Cleveland, and by reason of its location upon the Chagrin River, was by some thought to have had much greater possibilities and better potential harbor facilities than its neighbor on the banks of the Cuyahoga.

The life of a Western Reserve town did not offer all of the joys of civilization, but it offered a field to develop courage, resourcefulness and self-reliance. It made men live a simple life, with all its advantages. It developed in this pioneer, who was a man of refinement and education, an independence of thought and action that made him an outstanding figure in the community. He had studied philosophy and divinity and had pondered over the problems besetting human life, and was frequently called upon to pronounce discourses in the pulpit of the village church. He lived out his life there, where he died in 1882.

Samuel W. Smart was born in London, England, January 26, 1830. He was only six months of age when his parents crossed the ocean to America. He was the only son in a family of eight children. He took advantage of the local educational facilities of that time, and early learned responsibilities beyond his

age. He worked in his father's store, and in 1854 became his successor. He retired from active mercantile pursuits in 1878, at which time his son, Carlos, acquired and has since conducted the business established by his grandfather in 1836, the oldest in the community.

His connection with local banking arose when the needs of his community required, and he was urged by his fellow merchants to establish the Bank of Willoughby, in the management of which he continued until, on account of ill health, he retired about six years before his death. The substantial brick block in which the bank was located was erected by him to replace an old row of frame buildings destroyed by fire in 1885.

For fully half a century Samuel W. Smart was active in the business and civic life of Willoughby. He had much to do with the building and development of the town. His high reputation and personal rank, his progressive qualities and unfaltering energy, and his brotherliness to one's kind, contributed to make him a central and commanding figure much beloved in the community. He died at his home in that suburb August 20, 1904.

Samuel W. Smart was twice married. In 1856, Harriet S. Holmes became his wife. She died in 1870, leaving four children, Samuel H., now a resident of New York City, and Carlos, Mary, and Frank, who reside in Willoughby. In 1871 Mr. Smart married Apphia Gray Harrow. She was born in Winchester, Kentucky, October 25, 1836. It was largely through her influence and persisted effort that Grace Episcopal Church was established in Willoughby, services first and for a time being conducted in her home. After an active, useful and charitable life she died at Willoughby March 4, 1909. She was the mother of two children: John H., who is engaged in the practice of law in Cleveland, and James H., who is identified with the casualty and surety business in Cleveland.



JOHN HARROW SMART. Twenty years of hard and earnest work as a member of the Cleveland bar have brought John Harrow Smart many of the best distinctions of the profession. He is senior member of the firm Smart & Ford, attorneys and counselors at law in Cleveland.

Mr. Smart is a representative of that prominent pioneer family of Willoughby which has been identified with the upbuilding of that suburban center for over eighty years, being a son of the late banker and merchant, Samuel W. Smart, elsewhere mentioned in this publication.

John Harrow Smart was born at Willoughby October 3, 1872. After graduating from the public schools of his native village in 1892 he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, and received his Bachelor

of Science degree in 1895. While at Trinity he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He studied law at Harvard University, graduating LL. B. in 1898. He at once came to Cleveland and engaged in the general practice of his profession.

The practice of law and varied business interests have absorbed Mr. Smart's time and energies almost to the exclusion of politics. However, he has taken a share of responsibilities within the democratic party, and in 1898 was nominated by the democratic convention as a candidate for the General Assembly, being defeated with the rest of the ticket that year. Mr. Smart is a member of the University Club, Nisi Prius Club, Cleveland and State and American Bar associations, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.





Chas. L. Seher



## Jacob D. Selzer

**J**ACOB D. SELZER, father of Judge Charles L. Selzer, was one of the early German settlers of Cleveland, and was long identified with its business and public life.

He was born at Franzheim in Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1836, second of the six children of Jacob and Mary (Damien) Selzer. His father was German while his mother was of French stock. Jacob Selzer had a thorough education in Germany and came to this country when about eighteen years of age, accompanying a cousin. His brother, Daniel, who was a successful merchant at Cleveland, had preceded him.

At Cleveland Jacob Selzer found work as clerk in a store, and for about twenty years was traveling salesman representing different Cleveland firms. In 1867 he bought a piece of property which he beautified and developed at the old suburb of Brooklyn Village, and in 1886 engaged in the greenhouse business, a line of effort in which he was peculiarly successful.

He was distinguished by his friendships and his valuable service in public affairs. He was an intimate friend of August Thieme, founder of the Waechter and Erie, now the Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger. Another good friend

of his was Governor Jacob Mueller. In 1878-79 Mr. Selzer served as deputy state treasurer under Governor Bishop. From 1893 to 1897, during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses, he was bookkeeper in the House of Representatives. He was also for several years cashier of the United States Internal Revenue Office at Cleveland. For some time he was connected in a business way with W. J. Gordon, who is remembered as the donor of Gordon Park to Cleveland. He was a very intimate friend of Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Selzer had a long and useful career, and was in his eighty-third year when he passed away at his home on Archwood Avenue, Southwest, Cleveland, January 23, 1916. In January, 1859, he married Elizabeth Wirth, of Brooklyn, Ohio, who died in 1865, leaving two sons, Charles L. Selzer and Robert E. The latter was drowned in San Francisco Bay in April, 1882. He was a member of the United States Navy on the U. S. S. Corwin. For his second wife Mr. Selzer married Mary Louise Wirth, a sister of his first wife. The only child of this union was George H. Selzer, who was born in 1867, is now located at Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, a member of the firm of Minch & Selzer, who are conducting a furniture business at that place.

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## Charles L. Selzer

**CHARLES L. SELZER** has been a member of the Cuyahoga County Bar for over thirty years. Even before he became a lawyer he was active in local politics and for a number of years was a close follower and lieutenant of the late Tom L. Johnson in Cleveland.

When the Municipal Court of Cleveland was established on January 1, 1912, Mr. Selzer was made bailiff of the court in the civil branch and has continued to serve in that capacity ever since. As bailiff he has duties corresponding to those of the county sheriff in the Common Pleas Court, and has large and important department under his jurisdiction with twenty-three deputy bailiffs to perform

the orders, executions and other administrative duties of the court. To Mr. Selzer's organizing ability is due much of the service of this department.

A native of Cleveland, he was born October 6, 1859, a son of Jacob D. and Elizabeth (Wirth) Selzer. His parents are both deceased. When Charles L. was five years of age they moved from Cleveland to what was then the Village of Brooklyn in Cuyahoga County. In that village Mr. Selzer grew up and acquired his first business and political experience. He attended the public schools until fifteen and was then sent to the West High School of Cleveland for two years. It

was then decided that he should enter merchandising and for several years he worked as a drug clerk. While in that employment the head of the drug business had a case in court. Mr. Selzer took a very great interest in this case, and after following it through its various phases determined that the profession of law should be his permanent calling rather than that of druggist.

To put this purpose into execution he entered the office of the late John W. Heisley and studied law under that capable director three years. He was admitted to the Ohio bar on June 3, 1886. While carrying on his law studies he also had some experience as a practical newspaper man. In 1883 with H. M. Farnsworth he established *The Cuyahogan* at Brooklyn, a weekly paper which they built up to a point of large circulation and substantial success. After four years they sold out.

On his admission to the bar, Mr. Selzer began the practice of law alone at Cleveland and had soon developed a promising business. On January 1, 1894, he formed a partnership with Echo M. Heisley, son of his former preceptor. The firm of Heisley & Selzer, with offices at 219 Superior Street, continued until the death of Mr. Heisley in 1904.

After that Mr. Selzer again practiced alone until 1913, when he was joined by his son, Robert, under the firm name of Selzer & Selzer. This firm still is in existence, with offices in the Illuminating Building and Robert Selzer now has active charge of the practice while his father is in office as bailiff of the Municipal Court.

Mr. Selzer was only twenty-one years of age when he was elected village clerk of Brooklyn. That office he filled one term and then for two terms was township clerk of Brooklyn. In 1890 he was elected mayor of the Village of Brooklyn and was the last to hold office while Brooklyn was a separate incorporation. In 1894 the village was annexed to Cleveland. Mr. Selzer also had some military experience, having been commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, on January 1, 1884, by Governor Charles Foster. With this regiment he participated in suppressing the Cincinnati riots of that year. In 1893 the democratic party nominated him as candidate for the State Senate, but he was defeated with the rest of the ticket in the fall of that year. Mr. Selzer has long been a local leader in the democratic party. He was secretary of the democratic

county committee of 1884 and was one of the earliest political friends and supporters of Tom Johnson and gave that famous Cleveland mayor his unqualified allegiance until Johnson's death. In 1905 he was elected to the city council from the Sixth Ward and served four years, being defeated for reelection at the same time that Mr. Johnson was defeated for mayor. Mr. Selzer was elected a member of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly in the House of Representatives in 1901 from Cuyahoga County and served during the session of 1902-3. He served on committees of judiciary, county affairs, fees and salaries, prisons and prison reform, and public work. At the time of his election to the Legislature he was a member of the Cleveland City Decennial Board of Equalization and Revision of Real Estate, having been appointed to that position by the city council.

In the fall of 1911 Mr. Selzer was a candidate for judge of the Municipal Court, and though defeated he was appointed by the judges of the court as bailiff when the court was organized.

November 18, 1886, Mr. Selzer married Miss Ida M. While of Cleveland, daughter of Joseph While. Her father was an old time business man, formerly associated with the Otis Company of Cleveland. Mrs. Selzer was born in Cleveland and grew up on the west side and received her education there. Mr. and Mrs. Selzer have two sons, Robert J., now a lawyer with his father, and Frank C., an automobile salesman.

Mr. Selzer is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry of the West Side, and is a member of the Sycamore Club, the Democratic Club on the West Side. Since 1886 he has been affiliated with Brooklyn Lodge No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and is also a member of Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, and president of the Brooklyn Masonic Temple Company. He was a charter member and helped organize Riverside Lodge No. 209, Knights of Pythias, but gave up his affiliation with that order several years ago. He and his wife are members of the Third Church of Christ Scientist of Cleveland. With all his active participation in civic affairs and his responsibilities as a public official and lawyer, Mr. Selzer retains and cherishes a hobby for books and good literature, and has surrounded himself in his home with a very complete private library.



ROBERT JAY SELZER, member of the firm Selzer & Selzer, attorneys and counsellors in the Leader-News Building, is a son of Charles L. Selzer, judge of the Municipal Court of Cleveland, and formerly senior member of the firm Selzer & Selzer. Robert J. Selzer is a grandson of Jacob D. Selzer, a pioneer Cleveland, whose career is briefly told on other pages.

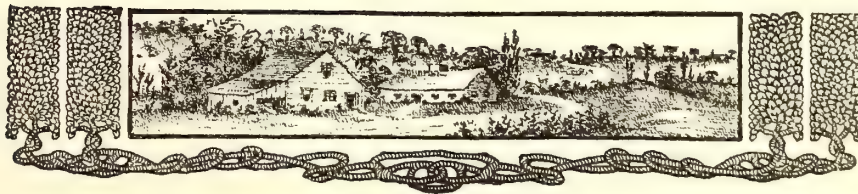
In the old Selzer home in the Village of Brooklyn, now in the City of Cleveland, Robert J. Selzer was born November 28, 1887, a son of Charles L. and Ida M. (While) Selzer. He was liberally educated, at first in the public schools of Cleveland, in the preparatory school at Baldwin University, where he graduated in 1907, and then spent three years in the collegiate department of the University of Michigan and three years in its law department. He graduated LL. B. in June, 1913, and was admitted to the Ohio bar on December 18, 1913. On March 1, 1915, Mr. Selzer was admitted to practice in the Federal courts.

In the four years since his admission to the bar he has been associated with his father and has made an enviable record in handling the extensive general practice of this firm.

Like his father and grandfather before him Mr. Selzer is an active democrat. He is a

member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations, of the Colonial Club and the City Club, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, his affiliations being with Halcyon Lodge No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Cleveland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar; Al Sirat Grotto No. 17, Lake Erie Consistory, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the college fraternity Alpha Tau Omega and attends the Second Christian Science Church.

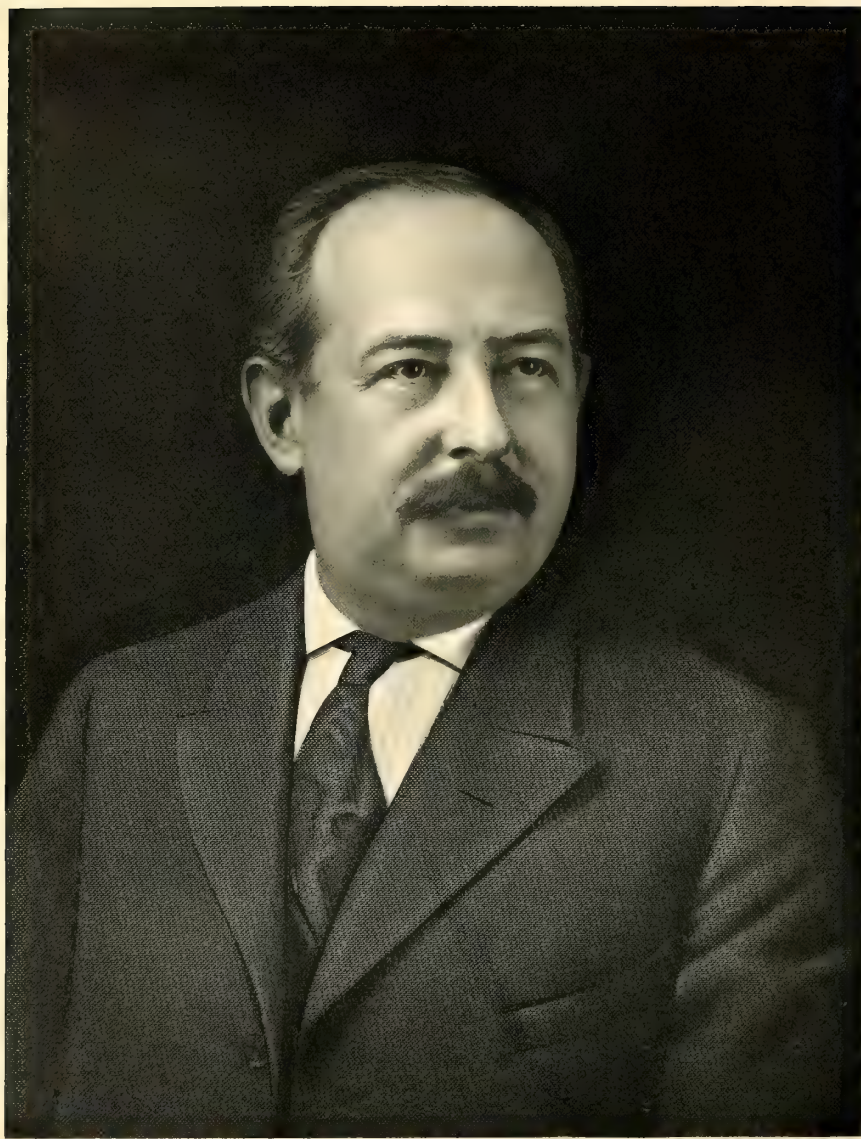
Both he and his wife are active members of the Colonial Club and both were members of the entertainment committee in 1916-17. Mr. and Mrs. Selzer reside at 2469 Overlook Road in Cleveland Heights. Mrs. Selzer before her marriage was Marie Leone Sisung, daughter of the late Justin and Eliza Sisung of Detroit. Mrs. Selzer was born in Monroe, Michigan, and was married at Detroit September 7, 1912. She was educated in the grammar and the Eastern High School at Detroit. Her people were an old French family, originally settling in Monroe, Michigan, but after her father's death the family moved to Detroit. Her uncle, Dr. Henry Sisung, now occupies the old homestead at Monroe.











*Morris A. Black.*





*A. Black*





## Morris Alfred Black

**M**ORRIS ALFRED BLACK. This is a name that has a number of prominent associations in the minds of most Cleveland people. Mr. Black since 1903 has been president of the H. Black Company, manufacturers of the famous "Wooltex" coats and suits. This business, founded in 1883 by his father, Mr. Herman Black, is one of the largest coat and suit manufacturing firms in the world. They have an immense plant at Superior Avenue, Northeast, extending from Nineteenth Street to Twenty-first Street, where upwards of 1,000 employes are on the pay roll. The output of the firm has a national reputation, being best known, perhaps, under the internationally known trade name of "Wooltex." This organization has been the pioneer in building an industry which at first had no rivals, for they were the originators of the policy of using only perfectly pure fabrics, and were in complete possession of an entirely new field. After the processes had been perfected to assure quality, a long continued advertising campaign served to make "Wooltex" a household word throughout America, at least. The H. Black Company in many other ways has been regarded as the most advanced institution of its kind, and has ever kept in the vanguard of progress by its methods of manufacture and the efficiency of its output and the welfare of its personnel.

To civic workers generally Mr. Black is perhaps best known by his long and influential connections with the Civic League of Cleveland. This league, with one exception the oldest of its kind in the United States, for over twenty years has been the principal instrument at Cleveland for educating and influencing the voters in the selection of good men for municipal offices and keeping in touch with the personal records and the administration of public officials after election. However, it is unnecessary at this point to refer to the accomplishments and to the work of the league. Its powers of administration have always been centered in the executive board. The longest continuous service on the board has been that of Mr. Morris A. Black, who

became a member in 1905, and is its present chairman.

Mr. Black, a native of Toledo, was born May 31, 1868, a son of Herman and Eva (Judd) Black. Herman Black, who was born in Hungary in 1838, was a cousin of that veteran Cleveland business man, Col. Louis Black, who with his parents came to Cleveland in 1854. The Blacks were the pioneer Hungarian family in Cleveland. Herman Black came to America within 1854. The chief causes that brought the Blacks to America was dissatisfaction with political and governmental conditions in Hungary. Herman Black became a citizen of the United States in 1859, on reaching his majority, and established his permanent home in Cleveland in 1882. The following year he established the business of the H. Black Company and was active in its management until his death in 1896. His wife, Eva Judd Black, was born at Crakow, Poland, in 1842, and came to America in 1862. She married Herman Black the following year. She died in 1902, the mother of three children: Morris A.; Jennie, wife of Isaac Joseph; and Cora, Mrs. Fred Joseph.

Morris A. Black was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and of Toledo, and was graduated in the collegiate course from Harvard University in 1890. During 1914 he was president of the Harvard Club of Cleveland. For over a quarter of a century he has been a figure in the business life of this city. An employer of many men and women, he has kept his policies as a business administrator in the vanguard of progressive movements, and always adequate to meet new needs and conditions.

The company of which Mr. Black is president built one of the first factories especially designed for the occupancy of the business which it contains. This factory was designed not only as an efficient manufacturing machine but also as a welcome addition to the attractiveness of the city and a pleasing work-shop for the workers. The idea being that a factory must do much more than merely be an efficient money making machine for its owners



but must be also a very pleasing and healthful work-shop for its employees and an attractive and creditable addition to the city in which it is contained. A very minor instance of this attitude occurred a year or so ago, when, in response to the request of the street railway commissioners, the closing hour of this large factory was set ahead fifteen minutes, in order that the employes might avoid the congested conditions of traffic at the usual closing hour and do something thereby to relieve that congestion.

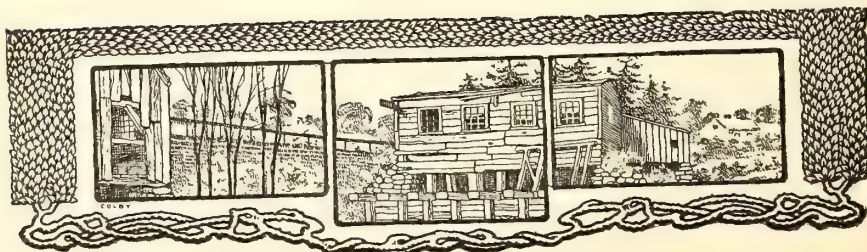
Manufacturers are on the whole practical and very hard-headed and common-sense business men. One of the most complete testimonies, therefore, as to the model character of the Wooltex institution at Cleveland is the fact that its methods have been widely copied by European manufacturers as well as American ones, and it has been demonstrated that these methods have brought larger and better results than those previously employed.

Mr. Black served in 1913 as president of

the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and since that year has been chairman of the city plan committee of the chamber, and is one of the five citizens composing the City Plan Commission. It is among his associates and co-workers on these various organizations that Mr. Black's public spirit and enterprise are best appreciated.

He is a member of the Oakwood Club, of which he was president in its earlier years. Member of the Excelsior Club of Cleveland, and has been prominent in war work. He was captain of team No. 20 of the men who carried on the campaign for the \$6,000,000 Victory Fund of Cleveland, and the success of the Cleveland "War Chest" plan, which realized a fund of \$11,000,000, is now a matter of history and was made the subject of enthusiastic news dispatches from coast to coast during the early summer of 1918.

March 21, 1899, Mr. Black married Miss Lenore Ella Schwab, of St. Louis, Missouri.







Engr. by F. S. Williams 24 Apr. 1917

Carl Arbau

The Library of Congress



## Carl Henry Nau

**C**ARL HENRY NAU. A native of Cleveland, and one time office boy for the Standard Oil Company, Carl H. Nau was one of the men who many years ago dignified the business of accounting into a profession, and is now head of one of the largest and best known firms of certified public accountants in the Middle West. Through his enthusiasm and proficiency in the profession he has made his life of notable service to his city, and for a number of years was actively associated with the late Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland.

Mr. Nau was born in Cleveland April 12, 1867, and has spent his life in that city. His ancestors were German Dissenters and French Huguenots, and if at times Mr. Nau has seemed radical, of positive conviction and forceful views, enjoys those characteristics by right of inheritance. He attended the grammar and high schools, three years in the latter and from the high school entered the offices of the Standard Oil Company, where he remained from 1884 to 1897. The thirteen years he was with that corporation he traveled a long road toward success, being successively office boy, clerk, bookkeeper, manager of the accounting division, with an office force of about forty-five, and finally traveling auditor.

He resigned in 1897 to begin practice as public accountant. Mr. Nau was one of the first men to qualify under the provisions of the Ohio law regulating the standards and qualifications of a certified public accountant and attained his C. P. A. degree in 1908. For twenty years he has been in the public practice of accountant. From 1910 to 1915 he served as a member of the Ohio State Board of Accountancy, part of the time as president, and from 1913 to 1916 was treasurer of the American Association of Public Accountants.

In 1909 Mr. Nau organized the firm which is now Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, certified public accountants, with Cleveland offices in the American Trust Building and a branch office at 30 Church Street, New York. This firm now comprises an organization of about sixty expert men.

He rendered influential service as a member

of the committee on education of the American Association of Public Accountants and has recently been member of a special committee of the association for the purpose of nationalizing and standardizing the work of this body, though his deepest interest is in the educational aspect of the association.

As a municipal accountant and an authority on public service utilities Mr. Nau has few equals. He was closely associated with Tom L. Johnson in the problems of financial and organization interests to the city, for six years was treasurer of Cleveland, from 1903 to 1909, and worked hand in hand with Mayor Johnson to effect the municipal reforms which gave the mayor a justly earned fame throughout the country. In 1913 Mr. Nau became a member of the Cleveland Charter Commission, which framed the present charter of the city under the amendment to the Ohio Constitution granting cities home rule. He prepared the sections on finance and allied subjects with such skill that they have been since incorporated in the charters of several other cities. For two years, from 1898 to 1900, he was a member of the Cleveland Library Board.

The variety of interests that engage the time and attention of this exceedingly busy man is reflected in his membership in the following organizations: Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Toledo Commerce Club, American Institute of Accountants (vice president), Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants, American Economic Association, National Economic League, National Municipal League, Cleveland Council of Sociology, Cleveland Museum of Art, National Single Tax Association, Cleveland Athletic Club, Willowick Country Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, City Club, Boy Scouts, Cleveland Advertising Club, Cleveland Association of Credit Men, etc. With it all he enjoys and takes pride in his home. June 9, 1917, Mr. Nau married Miss Elsie Fritz of Cleveland. Mrs. Nau was a very successful nurse before her marriage, being a graduate of St. Ann's Hospital.

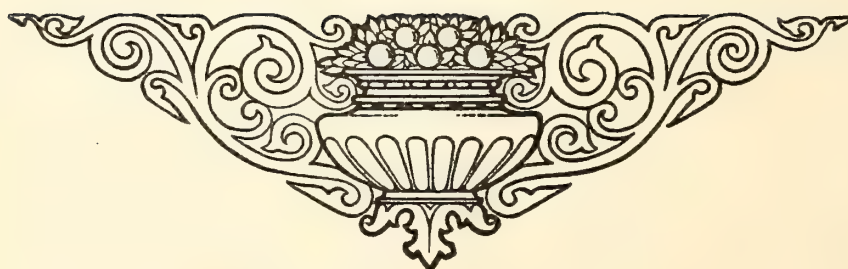
Mr. Nau is much more than a professional accountant and a highly specialized expert.

A writer who recently studied his career and his personality expressed a view which will be appreciated by many of his friends in Cleveland:

"As for Mr. Nau's interest in humanity as a collective unit, his whole business career—every angle of his busy life, for that matter testifies more eloquently than could any phrases penned in appreciation. Somewhat radical in his views upon civic, municipal and social matters, as well as a deep student of them, he arrived early in life at positive convictions upon the maintenance and the enlargement of the rights of the common people in the governmental fabric of a democracy. These convictions Mr. Nau has always been ready to defend with vigor, and he has the great satisfaction of seeing some of them incorporated in

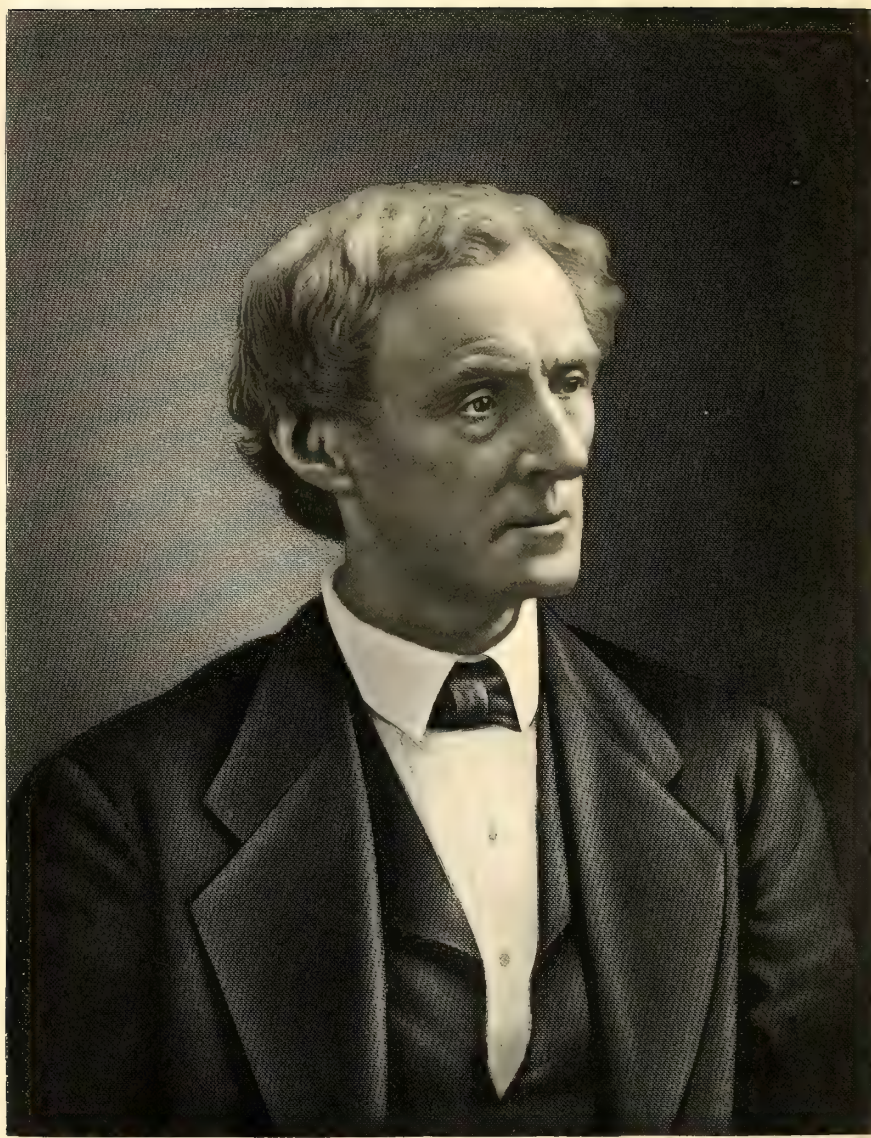
the municipal charter and machinery of his native city of Cleveland.

"A distinctive trait of Mr. Nau's—a trait which only a few of his closest friends know—is his intense love for literature, real literature, English, French and German especially. His reading has been of the assimilative kind that marks the man who sees in a passionate poem, in a vigorous essay, and in a gripping drama the voice of humanity trying to express itself. Well read is a term that takes on a new meaning when applied to Mr. Nau; it means that he has followed no critical direction save that of his own charting, and that along with the profit that always comes to one who reads that he may think, has come also a rare degree of intellectual joy in reading for reading's own sake."









W. Williamsen

## Samuel Williamson

**S**AMUEL WILLIAMSON was from 1866 until his death on January 14, 1884, president of the Society for Savings. One of the oldest as well as one of the largest financial institutions of the Middle West, a service of eighteen years as its president would of itself constitute an achievement that would place a man high in the dignities and honors of the business world. Samuel Williamson at the time of his death was the oldest living resident of Cleveland, had gained many honors as a lawyer and public official and the sixteen story Williamson Building seems an appropriate monument to a man of so many substantial characteristics.

He was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1808, and was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. He was the oldest son of Samuel Williamson, Sr., a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, who settled in Crawford County along the western frontier about 1800. In Crawford County he married Isabella McQueen, and they became the parents of seven children. On May 10, 1810, the Williamson family came to Cleveland, where the family have lived more than a century. In that time the successive generations have participated in many of those activities which have created one of the best of American cities as well as one of the largest. Samuel Williamson, Sr., and his brother were engaged in the business of tanning and currying until his death in September, 1834. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, highly esteemed as a citizen, liberal in politics and for many years justice of the peace and associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Two years old when he came with the family to Cleveland, the late Samuel Williamson was educated in public schools of a primitive type. It is said that he was probably the first Cleveland youth to go away to college. In 1826 he entered Jefferson College in Washington County, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1829. The following two years he read law in the office of Judge Andrews at Cleveland, being admitted to the bar in 1832. For two years he was associated in practice with Leonard Case. In 1834 he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga County and filled that

office for eight years. For thirty years, with few interruptions, he was continuously engaged in the practice of law and most of that time in partnership with A. G. Riddle. In 1872 he gave up the arduous labors of his profession and thereafter gave much of his personal attention to the affairs of the Society for Savings.

He was a type of man for whom public office meant a sacrifice and merely an opportunity conscientiously to serve the public welfare. In 1850 he was chosen to represent the county in the Legislature. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Board of Equalization, and in 1862 was elected to the State Senate, where he served two terms, being in the Legislature during the latter part of the war. He was also a member of the city council and on the board of education. For two years he held the office of prosecuting attorney. He was identified with some of the pioneer railways of the Middle West, being a director and at one time vice president and for many years attorney of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway. Of his business activities he doubtless derived the greatest satisfaction from his presidency of the Society for Savings from 1866 to 1884, an office which brought him into association with some of the greatest financiers and business men of Cleveland.

The record of his life thus briefly told contains hardly a hint of the answer as to what manner of man he was, of his public and private character, and how it came about that so large a part of the public thoroughly reposed their confidence and trust in him, both as a lawyer and business man. Even his close friends found it difficult really to know him and properly appraise his true worth. His life was deep as well as broad, and for that reason some of the talents and forces which he exemplified deserve more attention and have greater value to the present generation than the mere catalog of his life routine.

If for no other reason he was an exceedingly fortunate man because of the friendships he made and the type of men who reposed their confidence in him during his life and sought as best they could to express their apprecia-



tion after his death. It is not possible in this sketch to note the many tributes paid to his memory beyond the quotation of a few paragraphs that will serve to illustrate and define his nature and character. As to the broader elements and features of his experience, the most concise tribute was that of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, who said:

"In many respects Mr. Williamson was a very extraordinary man. He was very extraordinary in the extent of his practical acquirements, derived from experience; very extraordinary in his temperament, character and persistent fidelity to duty. He had lived on this very spot seventy-four of the seventy-six years of his life. He had seen this place a mere hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants. He had seen generations come and go, until there was rolled up upon the ground that was surrounded by a wilderness in his childhood a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants. I doubt if there is a man living who has so complete and perfect a knowledge of the growth of the city and of the men who have lived and played their parts in it as had Mr. Williamson.

"He came to the Bar with no extraordinary or adventitious circumstances to give eclat or introduce him prominently before the public. He possessed none of those elements of genius and oratory which are sometimes used to obtain temporary reputations at least, and elevate men to high positions. His strength consisted in the fact that from the beginning to the end he brought to the discharge of duty labor, integrity, industry and fidelity to all the great trusts that had been imposed upon him through a long life.

"Whether as a practicing lawyer, a county officer, a legislator, or finally, during the last years of his life, presiding over one of the largest institutions in our city, with immense responsibilities to the poor and those of small means, he has traveled through life without leaving a suspicion upon any man's mind that in the discharge of any of the duties which these places imposed he has not been faithful and honest to the utmost. It has this great teaching in it—this the good of being here, and it is the lesson that should be laid to the heart of every young man who is starting out in the profession that fidelity, honesty, integrity and industry will lead to that permanent elevation in public estimation, which is worth a thousand times more than all those evanescent causes which sometimes make men shine in community. That is the lesson, and no man's example can be more safely presented to the young to follow than that of Mr. Williamson."

But the interpretation of the man himself, as due through his many varied relationships with life, is best revealed in the words of his old law partner, A. G. Riddle. "As Samuel Williamson the lawyer" Mr. Riddle says: "In dealing with a case his sole object was to get at the right of it—if a moral question was involved, as there is more seldom than the world supposes—when there was that was the one thing to be advanced. His client could have no interest to be furthered at the expense of a moral right. No other consideration was permitted to influence him.

"His mastery of the law was very complete. He was learned in the good sense of the term. He never discussed a legal proposition without lighting up its focal point, doing it in the fewest, most direct words. He was reluctant to appear before juries, where his rare integrity made him a real power. He had a good deal more. In nothing was he more misjudged by the average man than in his ability as an advocate. He rarely spoke more than thirty or forty minutes before juries, in that time saying all that really had any right to be said, and this was in the cleanest and best manner, a silver thread going directly to the heart of the matter and leading out to a just conclusion; his language simple, direct, never lacking, manner earnest, sincere, sometimes warm, the fewest, best words. The course of his speech was narrow, not overflowing, was direct, limpid, without amplification or illustration; no figures, no repetition, no dwelling upon, everything brought out clearly and in logical order, and with the last word of real light he sat down; not an address for the average jury, but for the highest intelligence; to the few of the bar, the trained court, admirable, yet not always appreciated by them at its just value.

"His arguments to the court were always happy, often strong and in the terseness of language and legal logic beautiful. The real point was made clear, its decisive character shown and books and cases that only approached it had no part in his argument. His proper place was upon the bench, his mind eminently judicial, with a controlling moral bias for the right.

"There never was a man, however," declares Mr. Riddle, "so imperfectly known to the mass of men among whom he lived save on the moral side of his nature and character. It was not that he was secretive; never was a man more frank and open to those who would quietly pursue and cultivate him in the fastnesses, so to say, of his rich, retiring nature. Modest to diffidence, his accurate mind must have confided in its own conclusions, which, though cautious, were rapidly



made. The mind was quick, though prudent, from nature not assertive.

"A good reader of men whose confidence he easily gained, it never occurred to him to use them for purposes of his own. Indeed, he never had a selfish purpose to be served. Not revealing himself as many do, seeming not to be conscious that he had qualities that men would like to know, nor yet hiding himself as having nothing he would conceal. It was often said to me by the late Judge Andrews, as some ray of the inner man shot forth, 'You and I are the only ones who fully know Williamson.'

"To the world he was the unassertive, silent, retiring man, whose one revealed quality of absolute integrity commended him—that and his kindness. For the rest he had credit for rare good sense, sagacious judgment, was steady, unambitious, cold.

"To the very few his was the gentlest, tenderest spirit that ever animated a man's form, pure and lofty, an intellect of the first order. In its power of discrimination remarkable, its grasp of a subject secure, its conclusions as

nearly infallible as man's may be; withal there was a keen, playful sense of the ludicrous side of men and things which no man saw quicker or enjoyed more heartily, and if he did not puncture men's wind-bags it was from the rare kindness of his nature, no man saw them quicker or appreciated them more entirely."

Samuel Williamson had a splendid religious character and experience. While he never made a profession of religion, he was constant in attendance and devotion to Sabbath worship in the Old Stone church, and for twenty-three years was president of the First Presbyterian Church Society. In 1843 he married Mary E. Tisdale, of Utica, New York, who survived him with three sons: Judge Samuel E. Williamson; George T. Williamson; and James D. Williamson.

In the words of Judge Ranney, previously quoted, "I know of no man of whom it may be more justly and rightfully said that he performed his whole duty, he ran his race successfully and properly, and died as he had lived, an honest man."

## Judge Samuel E. Williamson

JUDGE SAMUEL E. WILLIAMSON. With many of the abilities and all of the moral strength and character of his honored father as an inheritance, Samuel Eladst Williamson achieved that unusual distinction of re-enforcing and improving upon the abundance of qualities and virtues with which he began life, so that at the time of his death he might easily and justly have been counted among any group however exclusive that represented the best learning and power of the American bar.

He was born in Cleveland April 19, 1844, and died February 21, 1903. He graduated from Western Reserve College in 1864, studied law with his father, and finished his course in the Harvard Law School in 1866. In 1880 he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench, but resigned in September, 1882, to become general counsel for the Nickel Plate Railroad. In 1898 he was promoted to general counsel for the New York Central Railroad, and continued as head of the legal department of one of the greatest of American railroad systems until his death. He always retained his home in Cleveland, and one of the distinguishing features of his life was his great loyalty to and affection for the city of his birth. He was one of the founders of the University School of Cleveland, was a trustee of Adel-

bert College and Western Reserve University, for many years a trustee of the Society for Savings and of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church. As was true of his honored father, he was frequently sought as administrator and executor of large estates. In 1878 he married Miss Mary Peabody Marsh of New Haven, Connecticut, who died in 1881, leaving twin daughters, Mary and Ethel. In 1884 Judge Williamson married Miss Harriet W. Brown of East Windsor, Connecticut, and by that wife was the father of a son Samuel B. Williamson.

It was in keeping with his high character as a great American lawyer that men from all over the nation paid tribute to him at the time of his death. At a meeting of the Cleveland Bar Association its chairman, Judge John C. Hale, briefly reviewed his career as follows:

"He came to the bar in 1867, thoroughly equipped by his intellectual endowment and his accurate knowledge of the law. His first work at the bar was that of a general practitioner in this city, where he soon attained a marked success. His professional work during the first years of his practice was such as to place him in the ranks of the good lawyers of the state. His unswerving integrity, his

power of analysis, with the intuitive ability to judge the character of men, and the confidence he always inspired in both court and jury, made him a formidable trial lawyer, and as a safe and wise counselor he had no superior. No client's cause was ever neglected by him or poorly represented. It was my pleasure on many occasions to listen to his arguments in cases involving important questions of law, and to observe his methods and his power. After more than ten years at the bar he was selected as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. No better man ever occupied the bench of that court. His knowledge of the law, his logical and discriminating mind, his innate love of justice fitted him for, and he was in fact, an ideal judge. At the close of two years he left the bench to assume other and very important duties which were to be entrusted to him. Increasing demands upon his professional services followed. Although much of his time was employed in his duties as general counsel for one of the great railroads of the country he still found time for general practice and was often engaged in important litigation; and, more than that, he took the time to advise, counsel and assist, without compensation, many who turned to him in their troubles for aid. Step by step he advanced in his professional work, until during the last four years of his life he held and, except when disabled by sickness, fully performed the duties of a position second in importance to none in the country in the line of his profession. His entire professional work was performed with credit to himself and profit to his clients. He was self-reliant, and to this much of his success is due. He had, with entirely good reason, confidence in his own judgment. He reached conclusions by methods which rarely led him astray, and when his judgment was once formed he had no hesitation in following it. This is characteristic of great men, a class to which he belonged."

A few sentences may also be quoted from resolutions passed by the Bar Association: "He was entrusted with the management of cases of great magnitude—involving the investigation and argument of new and difficult questions growing out of the law of corporations. Especially was he known as thoroughly versed in the law governing railroad corporations; and the confidence inspired in those who controlled, in a large measure, the gigantic railroad interests of our country, is well attested by their seeking his advice and guidance. \* \* \* Yet, amid the engrossing labors of his profession, he did not slight the 'fair humanities,' for, 'He was a scholar

and a ripe and good one.' But he was a scholar without pedantry—half concealing and half disclosing the fruits of careful scholastic training, and of an habitual reading of the choicest literature. His memorial of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, read before the Ohio State Bar Association in 1892, is a literary portraiture of mind and character worthy of the highest art, as well as of the most discriminating judgment.

"The elements were so combined in Judge Williamson that Nature might stand up and say that he was an exemplar worthy of imitation by all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was a never-failing friend and thereby drew around him a large circle of admiring and devoted friends. His integrity was of the loftiest kind. He was imbued with the most delicate sense of professional honor, and never forgot that, while striving to achieve victory for a client, his duty as an attorney did not require him to sacrifice his convictions of right and justice. His code of daily duty was not drawn from the oracles of human wisdom alone, but came also from the divine oracles of Christian truth."

Mr. John H. Clarke, one of his law partners of later years, writing to Judge Williamson's brother, said: "Speaking of him distinctly as a lawyer, the single quality which to me marked your brother above all other lawyers that I have known was the all but unerring certainty with which, without turning to the books, he would determine what the law was, even of the most novel and complicated case. Of course, at the time of which I am speaking, he had behind him long years of study and professional experience, so that it was the highly trained legal mind and judgment that he was bringing to bear upon the questions before him. But even so the validity of his conclusions was such as to place him certainly among the very first of the greatest lawyers with whom I have come in contact in twenty-five years of practice.

"In all my acquaintance with Judge Williamson I can recall having heard him speak harshly of but one man—and he deserved it. He was helpful with advice and assistance to young men and old among his professional brethren, and without exception they accorded to him a position of respect and esteem entirely unusual and unique in my experience. His kindly bearing never failed him, save when some act or word offended his high standards of personal or professional conduct or morality, and then a severely resolute rebuke, in court or out of it, warned the offender in manner not to be forgotten against its repetition. He was gentle of manner, but al-



ways sternly severe in maintaining 'the faith he kept with his convictions and ideals of duty.'

"This, above all others, is the impression which this really great man, as distinguished from the great lawyer that he was, left upon

one of those nearest to him in professional life, while in the fullest strength of his powers:

"There is nothing so kingly as kindness,  
There is nothing so loyal as truth."

## James DeLong Williamson

JAMES DELONG WILLIAMSON is now executive vice president of the Society for Savings of Cleveland. He has been more or less actively identified with that old and honored financial institution for many years, and since April, 1912, has been performing the duties of his present office.

One of the corporate members of this financial institution was Samuel Williamson, who held the office of president of the society from 1866 to 1884. He was the father of James DeLong Williamson. He also had the distinction of being the first president of the society to receive a regular salary.

James DeLong Williamson was born March 12, 1849, at the old Williamson homestead, which stood on Euclid Avenue next to the Public Square and on the site now occupied by the sixteen-story Williamson office building. He is a son of Samuel and Mary Eladsit (Tisdale) Williamson. Both the Williamson and Tisdale families were among the pioneers of Cleveland.

James D. Williamson attended the Cleveland public schools and Western Reserve College, graduating A. B. in 1870, and then, having chosen a career as minister, he attended Andover and Union Theological seminaries, graduating from Union Seminary in 1875. In 1901 Wooster University conferred upon him the honorary degree D. D.

Mr. Williamson was active in the ministry from the date of his graduation from Union Seminary until 1901. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Norwalk, Ohio, from 1875 to 1884, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Warren from 1885 to 1888 and of Beckwith Memorial Presbyterian Church of Cleveland from 1888 to 1901, when he resigned from active work as a minister. This church is now consolidated with the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Soon after his retirement from his pastorate he became associated with the Society for Sav-

ings in Cleveland as a member of its board of trustees and its finance committee. During the two years that former Governor Myron T. Herrick was ambassador to France Mr. Williamson served as president pro tem. of the society.

Mr. Williamson has constantly found time for a large usefulness in the community in behalf of various institutions in addition to his duties as vice president of the Society for Savings. He is treasurer of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, formerly the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy. He is a member of the Country Club, the Union Club, the University Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Civic League, and is now president of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church board of trustees. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Williamson has given generously of his time and means for the promotion of charitable and educational work, and is a trustee of the Western Reserve University, the Lake Erie College, the Hiram House, and president of the Cleveland Foundation Committee. He has also traveled extensively both in this country and abroad.

At Elyria, Ohio, August 4, 1875, Mr. Williamson married Miss Edith Day Ely, member of one of the oldest families of Northern Ohio. She is a daughter of the late Heman Ely, whose father founded and gave the name to the City of Elyria, Ohio. They are the parents of three children living and one deceased. Frederick E. is now general superintendent of the New York Central terminals in New York. Arthur P. is treasurer of the Dill Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. The daughter, Ruth Ely, is still at home. The sons were born in Norwalk, Ohio, and the daughter at Cleveland. The sons graduated from Yale University. The daughter attended the Hathaway-Brown School at Cleveland and the Bennett School of New York.









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F. A. Scott



## Frank A. Scott

**F**RANK A. SCOTT. The present generation at least will have no difficulty in identifying and distinguishing Frank A. Scott among the citizenship of Cleveland. A lifelong resident of the city, lifting himself through early struggles and hard work to position and influence, he was a number of years secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and vice president and treasurer of the Warner & Swasey Company. Then when the nation, at war with Germany, required the services of executive men, Mr. Scott was called to Washington to serve as chairman of the General Munitions Board, and that service constituted him a really national figure.

As a matter of history, and as a record that will be reviewed and referred to in later years, it should be stated that Frank Augustus Scott was born in Cleveland March 22, 1873, a son of Robert Crozier and Sarah Ann (Warr) Scott. When he was ten years of age his father died, and from that time forward he had to make his own way in the world. For two years he arose before four o'clock in the morning to deliver newspapers, and also carried a bundle of the afternoon editions. Only once did illness prevent him from making his usual rounds. At the age of twelve he became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later was detailed to deliver Associated Press dispatches to the newspapers. His next promotion was an assignment to carry telegrams to the general offices of a local railway system. Then he was made office boy to a local freight agent, where it is said he had to stand on a box in order to work the letter press. An eagerness to learn everything going on about him and above him was the chief reason for regular promotion to larger duties. He was made clerk in the freight office, and in time became a specialist in freight rates, a subject which requires a mind capable of mastering complicated detail.

During this time Mr. Scott was acquiring the equivalent of a high school education. Dr. John H. Dynes of Western Reserve University was tutoring him in Latin, History and English branches, and while Mr. Scott never had a college degree his training was

that which such a degree is supposed to signify.

The work and experience thus briefly noted covers that time of life up to his majority. About the time he was able to vote he was employed as an expert on the subject of freight rates by the Standing Committee on Transportation of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In 1895, at the age of twenty-two, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Chamber, and in 1899 was elected secretary, an office he filled until 1905.

With the advent of Mr. Scott as its secretary the Chamber of Commerce passed into the second stage of its existence. Heretofore it had been largely concerned with preparations for work—in building a foundation for future accomplishments. Under his broad and energetic management the organization became the power in the community which its founders had hoped it might become. His administration of its affairs gave him a high rank among the organizers of the country and placed the Chamber of Commerce first on the list of such organizations in America. When he resigned from the Chamber of Commerce in 1905 it was to accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the Superior Savings and Trust Company, when it was organized by Col. Jeremiah J. Sullivan, one of Cleveland's greatest bankers. Mr. Scott was with the Superior Savings and Trust Company three years. During 1908-09 he was receiver of the Municipal Traction Company of Cleveland. In 1909 he joined forces with two other great Cleveland business men, W. R. Warner and Ambrose Swasey, as an officer in the Warner & Swasey Company, manufacturers of machine tools, astronomical instruments, range finders, gun sights, etc. Thus one of Cleveland's greatest industrial institutions came under the management of Frank A. Scott, who was at that time only thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Scott is a trustee of Western Reserve University, director of the Cleveland Humane Society, treasurer of the Lakeside Hospital; is a member of the Rowfant and Union clubs of Cleveland, Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington, D. C.,

and Engineers Club of New York, and also belongs to the Cleveland Engineering Society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1896, in Cleveland, Mr. Scott married Bertha Dynes, of Cleveland, who died in 1909, the mother of three children, Katharine B., Chester B. and Eleanor L. In 1911 Mr. Scott married Faith A. Fraser, of Cleveland.

Mr. Scott has long been known as one of the foremost apostles of military preparedness. Around him have centered many of the movements in Cleveland and in the state to put this nation into a condition of efficiency with respect to the military and naval arms, and from the outbreak of the great war in Europe he was exerting every influence he possessed to that end. Before the outbreak of the war with Germany he was member of a naval consulting board, part of the larger organization of the national experts from all fields of industry who were surveying and coordinating the national resources. Then, in April, 1917, Mr. Scott was named through the Council of National Defense as head of a general munitions board, and in July, when the War Industries Board was created, consisting of five members, Mr. Scott was appointed chairman.

At the time the creation of a War Industries Board was called "the most encouraging administrative event that has happened since the war begun." And now, more than a year later, when America's part in the war is beginning to tell from the official reports from the battle front, it is not presumptuous to give a considerable share of the credit for America's military efficiency to the work of that board, headed by Mr. Scott of Cleveland. No one would accuse Mr. William Hard of being a tender hearted critic of men and affairs at Washington. What he said concerning the personnel of this board and Mr. Scott in particular stands out conspicuously among the many severe denunciations which flowed from his pen during the first year of the war. In an article written for the New Republic in August, 1917, Mr. Hard had some things to say about Mr. Scott which are perhaps the most concise interpretation of his character and mental makeup and which his closest friends of Cleveland would justify in every particular. "Mr. Scott," to quote a portion of Mr. Hard's article, "has already accomplished what was said at Washington to be impossible. He has aroused a stir of personal enthusiasm, first for the General Munitions Board and now for the War Industries Board, in the breasts of certain critical and crucial military men in the War Department who, it was thought, were obdurate to the charms

of any civilian intrusions into military affairs. They were not obdurate to the charms of Mr. Scott.

"He turned out, for one thing, to be a war fan, capable of conversing at length on the battles of the Civil War, the Mexican War, the Revolutionary War and other wars, thus demonstrating the horse sense of his mental interests. In consequence of these interests he turned out also to have a most genuine admiration and liking for military men, and from the day of his arrival in Washington he has been as zealous for the indispensability of military technical knowledge as for the indispensability of civilian commercial technical knowledge in the purchasing of war supplies. He has been a positively providential bridge between the civilian and the military ways of thinking.

"Further, he is a very great diplomat. He must have been born a diplomat, but he additionally served ten years as secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce before he became secretary and treasurer and manager of the Warner & Swasey Company. That is, he learned to deal with groups of men over whom he had no power of 'hire-and-fire' before he became an employer. He was, in essence, a politician before he became a business man. By temperament and by experience he walks unautocratically and sure-footedly through many places in Washington where many 'I say to one man go and he goeth and to another man come and he cometh' business men have stumbled and fallen.

"And he is a man of excellent executive ability. It has been marked not only by his colleagues but by members of foreign technical missions, several of whom picked him out a long time ago as the most probable man in sight to be selected finally to be the head of our American munitions activities. Part of his ability is related to his diplomacy. It is this remarkable unclouded temper of his mind. He has a most curious way of withdrawing his mind from one object and of then focusing it on another so definitely, so deliberately, that one can almost hear the accompanying click. It is more than a mannerism. It is a method, conscious or unconscious. The result of it is that his mind never gets blurred by impressions. He takes them in sequence, uses them and files or discards them. At the end of a day he is usually as receptive and forceful as he was at the beginning."

Mr. Scott was with the War Industries Board long enough to impart to it much of his personal force and spirit, and it was a matter of nation wide regret when ill health compelled him to resign October 26, 1917.



In his letter of resignation to Secretary of War Baker he said: "With the deepest regret and only because I am experiencing a recurrence of a serious physical difficulty from which I suffered in 1912, I submit my resignation from the chairmanship of the War Industries Board." In reply Secretary Baker said: "I take leave to assure you that we

deeply appreciate the self sacrifice as well as the value of the service you have rendered and count it a most fortunate thing for the Government that it was able to have your knowledge, zeal and splendid spirit as a part of the organization which faced the early and difficult task of industrial organization of the war."











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## Henry M. Molder

**HENRY M. MOLDER.** One of the leading citizens of Bedford is Henry M. Molder, manager of the mammoth foundry operated there by the Best Foundry Company, and additionally is manager of their great factory conducted under the name of the Federal Foundry Company at Indianapolis, Indiana. These plants are of vast importance in the industrial field, and their wise and efficient management, with their many hundreds of workmen, means continued prosperity covering a wide territory. Mr. Molder has been identified with these corporate interests since 1905.

Henry M. Molder was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 16, 1866. His parents were Henry and Susan (Holtzworth) Molder. Henry Molder was born in Germany, in December, 1836, but left that country when twelve years old and came to the United States and located at what is now Linndale, near Cleveland, in 1848. At that time the boy found farm work there but much of that section is now included in the city limits of Cleveland. He remained there until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and as comrades had William McKinley and James A. Garfield, and they fought in many engagements side by side, participating in the battle of Lookout Mountain and many others, Mr. Molder remaining in the service for four years. Although Mr. Molder and both of his distinguished comrades in arms safely passed through the many dangers of war, he is the only survivor, for tragic deaths met both of the others along peaceful paths. After he returned from the war Mr. Molder was employed in the meat business with George Ross & Company on Ontario Street, and remained there until he retired from business activity in 1897, and about that time went to live in the home of his son Henry M. Molder. He was married to Susan Holtzworth, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when fourteen years old and died at Cleveland in 1896. They had the following children: Henry M.; George, who is employed as a pattern-maker and lives at Cleveland; Edward, who is foreman of the Cleveland Foundry Company; Kitty, who married Robert Crooks, and both are deceased; the entire family being well known and well connected.

Henry M. Molder attended school at Cleve-

land until he was fifteen years of age and then started to learn the pattern-making trade and worked for twelve years with the Taylor & Boggis Foundry Company, Cleveland, and then went with the Interstate Foundry Company and for five years was foreman of their pattern department. In 1905 he accepted the position of superintendent for the Best Foundry Company and shortly afterward was made manager of their foundry at Bedford and also their equally important factory at Indianapolis. Mr. Molder thus has under his supervision two thoroughly equipped plants and almost a thousand workmen, 350 being employed in Indianapolis and 640 at Bedford. Many qualifications are needed beside technical knowledge to insure the smooth running of such large industrial plants, and apparently Mr. Molder possesses these, for no trouble has developed under his management and business prosperity has been continuous.

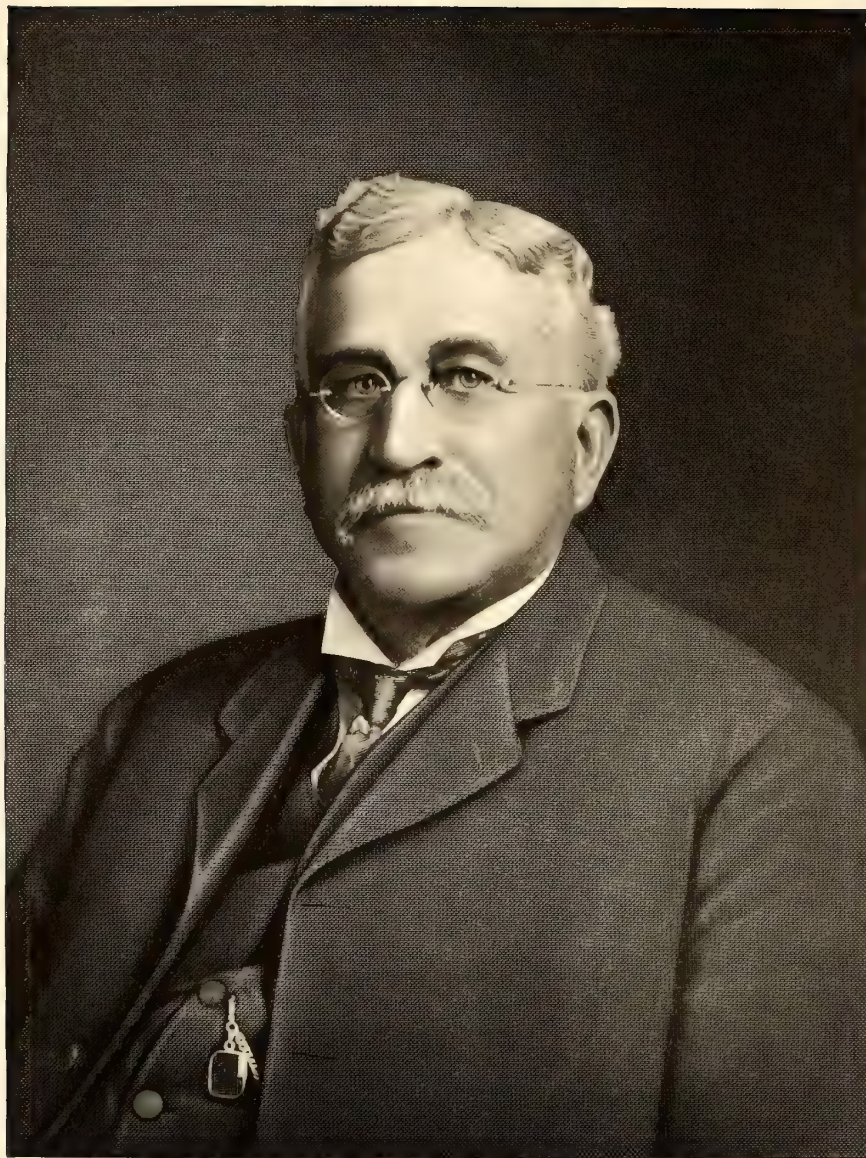
Mr. Molder was married November 27, 1912, at Cleveland, to Miss Helen I. Lockwood, who was born in Bedford, and is a daughter of Max and Eliza (Batt) Lockwood, the latter of whom resides at Bedford. The father of Mrs. Molder was in the United States Postal service prior to his death. Mr. and Mrs. Molder have a daughter, Helen Jane, who was born November 29, 1913. Mr. Molder owns his attractive residence in Bedford and makes his home here, and, in fact, has long been a representative citizen. Like his father, he has always been a republican and has taken an active interest in local politics. For eight years he served continuously on the village council and exerted his influence to bring about reforms and to encourage public improvements, and served two years on the Utility Commission, resigning from the same on January 1, 1918. He is a director in the Federal Foundry Company, Indianapolis, the Cleveland Electric Motor Company and also the American Stove Company.

Mr. Molder was reared in the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to Bedford Lodge No. 375, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is junior warden; Bedford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar and Al Koran Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, Cleveland; Criterion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Elks, and is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.









Wm C Rudd

## William Cullen Rudd

**W**ILLIAM CULLEN RUDD. The career of the late William Cullen Rudd furnished very little copy for the daily newspapers, but as wise observers have come to know newspaper comment and publicity is no sort of adequate measure of a man's usefulness to a community and seldom reflects anything beyond the abnormal incidents and activities. Mr. Rudd, who died at his home on Euclid Avenue September 8, 1915, was in fact a perfect type of the normal citizen, one who works hard at business, is successful as judged by the most exacting commercial standards, divides his time generously among public and charitable interests, and is best known and appreciated among his comparatively narrow circles of business and church associates and at his own home and fireside.

He was born in Cleveland July 22, 1845, and survived his seventieth birthday only a few weeks. One of the quiet satisfactions of his life was that Cleveland had always been his home, and that in his native community he had found opportunities to satisfy all his moderate ambitions. He was one of the six children of Charles and Esther (Lacey) Rudd. Only two of these children survive: George A. Rudd, now president of the Chandler & Rudd Company, of which William Cullen Rudd was president until his death, and Mary E. Rudd, now residing in California.

William C. Rudd was educated in the public schools, acquiring the fundamentals of an English education in the Mayflower School. Instead of attending commercial college, his business training was gained as clerk in the service of E. Stair & Company, dealers in hats and furs. Later he was with the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company at Newburg, and in 1871 took what he considered a temporary position with Chandler & Abbott, retail grocers. Instead, this became the permanent interest of his business career. A change in the firm opened a way to his becoming a partner, and under the name Chandler & Rudd the business grew rapidly, largely in response to his own forceful administration. In 1889 the Chandler & Rudd Company was incorporated. That is one of the older titles

in Cleveland commercial affairs, and until his death Mr. Rudd was president of the corporation. It was perhaps characteristic of the man that he never sought directorship and numerous responsibilities with other lines of enterprise. His own business profited no doubt from this concentration of his effort, and the Chandler & Rudd Company has for many years been recognized as the most successful organization of its kind in Cleveland if not in the Middle West. The company operates two of the very highest class and most completely stocked and appointed grocery stores in Cleveland.

October 17, 1872, Mr. Rudd married Miss Mary A. Rockefeller, a sister of John D. Rockefeller. Mrs. Rudd's residence is located at 13204 Euclid Avenue. Her four children are: Mrs. Edward A. Roberts, of Miami, Florida, whose son, Edward William Roberts, is the only grandson; Frank Henry Rudd, who lives with his mother, is vice president of the Chandler & Rudd Company; William Cullen Rudd, Jr., who died June 3, 1900, at Cleveland; and Laura Rockefeller Rudd, who died October 6, 1907.

As a substantial business man the late Mr. Rudd exercised forceful helpfulness in behalf of good government and the general welfare of Cleveland. However, he never appeared in politics, and his political participation was confined to voting the republican ticket. He was a member of the Tippecanoe Club, a republican organization, and was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for many years and the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. In 1865 Mr. Rudd became a member of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and he had rounded out half a century of active membership and work in that church when he died. For many years he was a trustee and was a deacon at the time of his death. It was largely through this church and its allied causes that liberal gifts were dispensed for charitable purposes. One of his chief interests was an extension of the church's activities known as the Josephine Mission, which he served as superintendent over seventeen years, and was especially es-



teemed as a leader of the Mission Sunday School. He was also interested in the Hiram House, the well known social settlement organization. In earlier life his favorite outdoor recreation was fishing, but he took up and became an enthusiastic devotee of the game of golf when it was introduced to this country, and that was his special hobby for many years. He spent much time on the links of Forest Hill at the Rockefeller estate, and besides the family relationship there were

two bonds of community between him and John D. Rockefeller, golf and the same church. None of these interests were exercised at the expense of his home life, and when his presence was not demanded by his extensive business he was usually at his own fireside. Mr. Rudd was a man of kindly impulses, was wise and considerate in helping others, and none regarded him with greater esteem than his own employees.









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Martin Luther

## Martin Snider

**M**ARTIN SNIDER, the eldest son of Abijah and Martha Snider, was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 16th, 1846, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 1st, 1918.

After a course in the public schools and the Dayton Business College, he gave his entire attention to his father's timber and cooperage business. Early in his career the business became of great importance due to the phenomenal growth of the oil industry. The increased demand for products of this factory necessitated the Sniders removal, first to Wapakoneta, Ohio, in 1868 and from there to Cleveland in 1871, where they had built, what was for those times, an extensive plant.

By 1878, dependable and sufficient cooperage had become so essential to the Standard Oil Company's success in the transportation of oil, that they recognizing Mr. Snider's un-

usual knowledge and ability, invited him to sell his business to, and become associated with them. This he did, becoming at once manager of their cooperage department.

This became Mr. Snider's life work as he remained the executive head of that branch of the Standard Oil Company business, until his retirement on August 16th, 1916.

During Mr. Snider's residence of nearly fifty years in Cleveland he was identified with many of its business and civic interests. He was particularly interested, however, in The Guarantee Title and Trust Company, of which he was at one time president, The Cleveland Trust Co., of which he was a director for many years, and the Riverside Cemetery, of which he was treasurer.

He was a member of The Union and Mayfield Clubs of Cleveland, The Castalia Sporting Club, and the Ohio Society of New York.









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W D B Alexander



## W. D. B. Alexander

**W.** D. B. ALEXANDER. The subject of our sketch started life like the majority of Americans who have achieved success, without the influence of money or position.

Something over thirty years ago, before the advent of the telephone Mr. Alexander had acquired the art of telegraphy, which knowledge he was using to communicate between a down town office and the out-lying yards of a coal company.

He was born in Cleveland August 21, 1858, the son of David Brown and Frances (Parnell) Alexander.

His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but in early life came to Cleveland where he was known as a car builder. He was also a member of the old volunteer fire department, of that branch of service known as "The Red Jackets." He was married in Cleveland in early manhood to Frances Parnell, who was of British birth, her home being in Devonshire, England. Both parents died comparatively young, and were laid to rest in Woodland Cemetery.

Mr. Alexander obtained his education in Cleveland Public Schools, and as above noted, started in life as a telegraph operator. Some three years after, he took a position with the Union Steel Screw Company, corner of Payne Avenue and E. Fortieth Street. His connection with that company in various capacities gave him the opportunity to develop his talents as a manufacturer. After thirteen years, during which time he made many friends who had confidence in his ability and integrity, he organized in the year 1889, The National Screw & Tack Company and was its first secretary. Within a few years, he was elected president and remains so at the present writing. The phenomenal success of this company is well known. A few years

ago, the Union Steel Screw Company was absorbed by The National Screw & Tack Company, thus the institution in which he started in a humble capacity came under his executive control.

Mr. Alexander has had a wide experience as an executive of several other successful Cleveland industries; notably The National Acme Company, being its president from its inception until April, 1918, since that time has been chairman of the board. He is also president of the following institutions: The Adams Bagnall Electric Company, The Cleveland Bolt and Manufacturing Co., The Cleveland Motorcycle Manufacturing Company.

Nor are these all, for in banking circles he is active, being director of the Cleveland Trust Company and The First National Bank.

Neither does he omit giving his share of time to the building up of a still greater Cleveland, being director of St. Luke's Hospital, trustee of Case School of Applied Science and trustee of Calvary Church.

Mr. Alexander resides at 16900 South Park Boulevard. November 15, 1881, he married Miss Lida J. Graham of Cleveland, where she was born and educated. Her father, the late John Graham, was a veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Alexander is a member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland and the Cleveland Art Association. They have three children: Harold G., who is treasurer of The National Screw & Tack Company and of The Cleveland Motorcycle Manufacturing Company; William Brownlee, general superintendent of The National Screw and Tack Company, and Mrs. William P. Foster, whose husband is associated with The National Screw & Tack Company.









*S. W. Sparks*

## Stanley W. Sparks

**S**TANLEY W. SPARKS was born at Columbus, Ohio, May 27, 1876. It is doubtful if any native son of Ohio at his age has seen so much of the world and has been identified with a greater range of interests and activities than Mr. Sparks. His has been a career full of life and action. That he is now head of one of the largest industrial organizations in Ohio is only the culmination of an intense and purposeful energy which began when he was a small boy.

He is a son of Edward S. and Belle Sparks. Until he was twelve years of age he contented himself with the routine studies of the public schools. He left school, following the lure of the sea, and became an apprenticed seaman on the vessel of the William H. Bessie & Company. In that capacity he made several trips around the world. At Belfast, Ireland, he began an apprenticeship to learn the marine engineer's trade at Horland & Wolf's shipyards. No salary was attached to his service as an apprentice and to support himself he waited on tables. He was there five years and was then given a card showing his competence for practical work as a marine engineer.

For one year he was with the White Star Line in their Oriental trade and then joined the British India Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta and served as marine engineer on various ships of that line for two years. His next connection was with the Straits Settlements Steamship Company at Singapore, being on the mail service to China for one year. Until 1898 he was a marine engineer with the Archibald Currie Line at Melbourne, Australia.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Sparks transferred to the United States Quartermaster's Department of the United States Navy and was on vessels carrying supplies to Dewey's fleet at Manila. From this he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army and was mustered out of service in October, 1898. Going back to Melbourne he was again in the British service as a marine engineer, and was on duty during the Boer war, carrying troops to South Africa. He resigned in 1901, and while returning to London on the

steamship Mexican was wrecked off the coast of South Africa. After being rescued, he made his way by other vessels to London and was employed as a marine engineer with the Thames Ship Building Company until 1902.

In 1902 Mr. Sparks returned to the United States and in Cleveland was employed as a machinist with several firms until the following year, when he went west and worked as foreman and master mechanic at different points along the Santa Fe Railway. In 1905 he was in San Francisco, and resumed his profession as a marine engineer with the Union Iron works until 1908. At that time he took up a business which he has followed more or less closely ever since, the sale of machine tools. He established a business for himself in San Francisco, and in the fall of that year carried his campaign into Mexico, selling machine tools to the different mines of that country. In 1909 he resumed his headquarters in San Francisco and was there until 1912, when he returned to the town of his birth, Columbus, and became a machine tool salesman for the Osborne Sexton Machinery Company. A year later he left that firm and returned to Cleveland as vice president and manager of the Lake Erie Machinery and Supply Company. He sold his interests there in 1913, becoming manager of the machinery department of the Cleveland Tool and Supply Company until March, 1915.

At that date, with other associates, he organized the Cleveland Machinery & Supply Company, of which he is president and treasurer, with C. D. Gibson, vice president, John O'Brien, treasurer, and W. E. McNaughton, secretary. This company devised a special lathe for the manufacture of shell machinery. This lathe met with universal favor and in less than a year the company had sold the machines to an aggregate value of over two million dollars. At one time they had twenty-eight plants in Ohio engaged in turning out these machines. In March, 1916, the company bought the Kern Machine Tool Company at Hamilton, Ohio. This plant was equipped for manufacturing a line of high speed ball bearing drill presses,



and also upright drilling machinery. After improving the plant and adding to its equipment they gave it greatly increased capacity. Among other improvements they installed a complete tool room employing 150 men. This business has grown so rapidly that the plant was soon inadequate to fill orders and they then bought the American Lathe and Press Company at Hamilton, employing 220 men. This plant is used for manufacture of a complete line of heavy duty engine lathes.

In January, 1917, the business was re-incorporated under the name Simplex Machine Tool Company. This company controls all the manufacturing plants owned by Mr. Sparks and his associates, while the Cleveland Machinery and Supply Company has the exclusive selling agency for the different plants. Phenomenal increases in industries of this kind are the order of the day, and in February, 1917, another great increase was

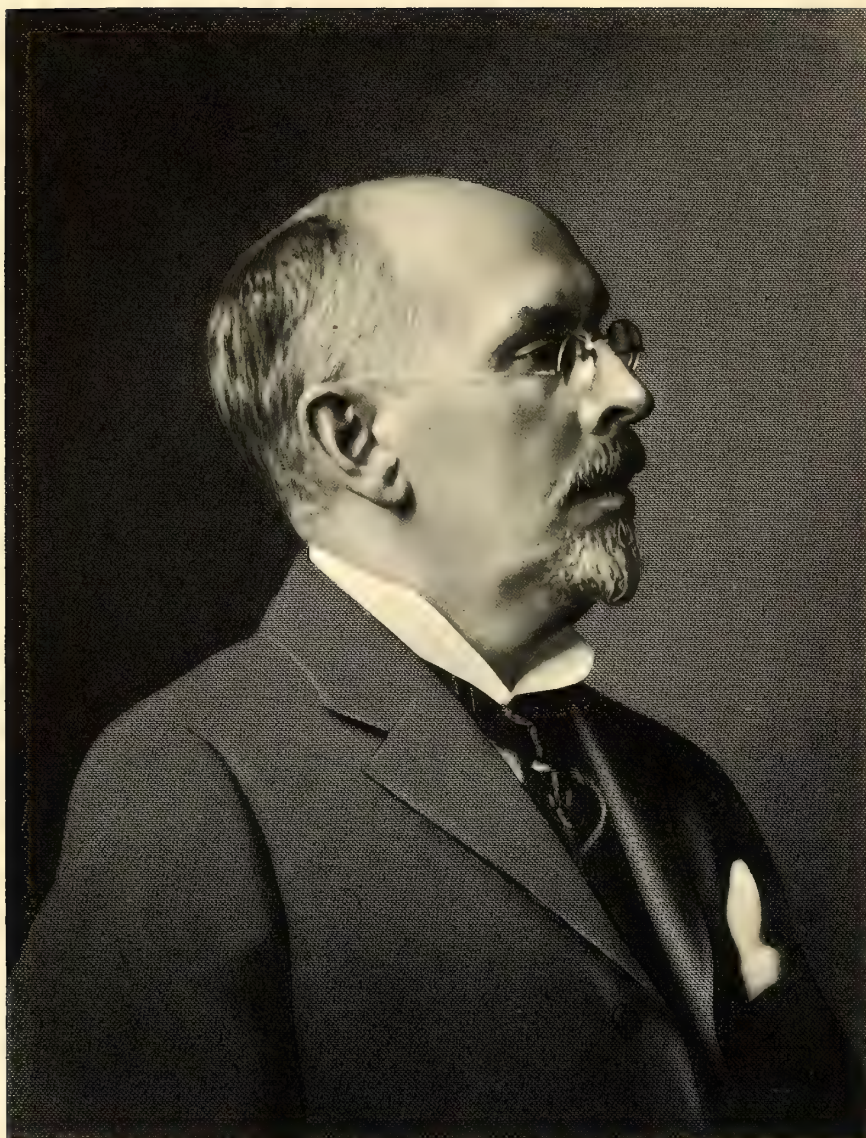
justified. At that time they bought the Richmond Adding and Listing Company of Columbus, employing 125 men. That plant was well adapted for light manufacturing, and is now used for the manufacture of light tool machinery, especially 12-inch lathes and universal tool room grinders. At the present time the organization of which Mr. Sparks is at the head is approximately five months behind in its orders.

Mr. Sparks since coming to Cleveland has established one of the beautiful homes on St. James Parkway in Cleveland Heights. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, Willowick Country Club, Hamilton Club of Hamilton, Ohio, is a life member of the British Marine-Engineers Association and holds a Past Chief Engineer's Certificate in England. Politically he is a republican. At San Francisco January 12, 1909, he married Viola Belle Knarston.









*H. A. Everett*

## Henry A. Everett

**HENRY A. EVERETT.** It is for his pioneer work in the construction and financing of electric public utilities that the late Henry A. Everett, who died at Pasadena, California, April 10, 1917, will be longest remembered both at Cleveland and elsewhere in the United States. Mr. Everett was identified with the construction and operation of various electric railways in Ohio, and he exemplified a special genius in the up-building of such properties and particularly in the management of the financial problems involved.

Mr. Everett was born at Cleveland October 16, 1856, and was only sixty years of age when he died. His parents were Dr. Azariah and Emily (Burnham) Everett. His father was not only a physician but is remembered as the president of the first street railway in Northern Ohio.

Henry A. Everett secured his education in the public and private schools of Cleveland. At an early age he turned his attention to business affairs, and soon became identified with the pioneer efforts at electric traction, and was a promoter, constructor and operator of electric railways and in various other industries in which electricity is the basic principle. He organized and financed a number of independent telephone companies and was identified with electric lighting corporations in many cities.

For many years he was associated with E. W. Moore. The Everett-Moore syndicate became financially involved in December, 1901, with total debts approximating \$17,000,000. Cleveland and Ohio banks and the large railway supply houses were the principal creditors. The properties of the syndicate constituted an aggregate value of \$100,000,000. It required three years to liquidate the debt. The manner in which the difficulties were solved has been considered one of the greatest pieces of financial engineering in the

history of Cleveland, and a large share of the credit has always been given to Henry A. Everett.

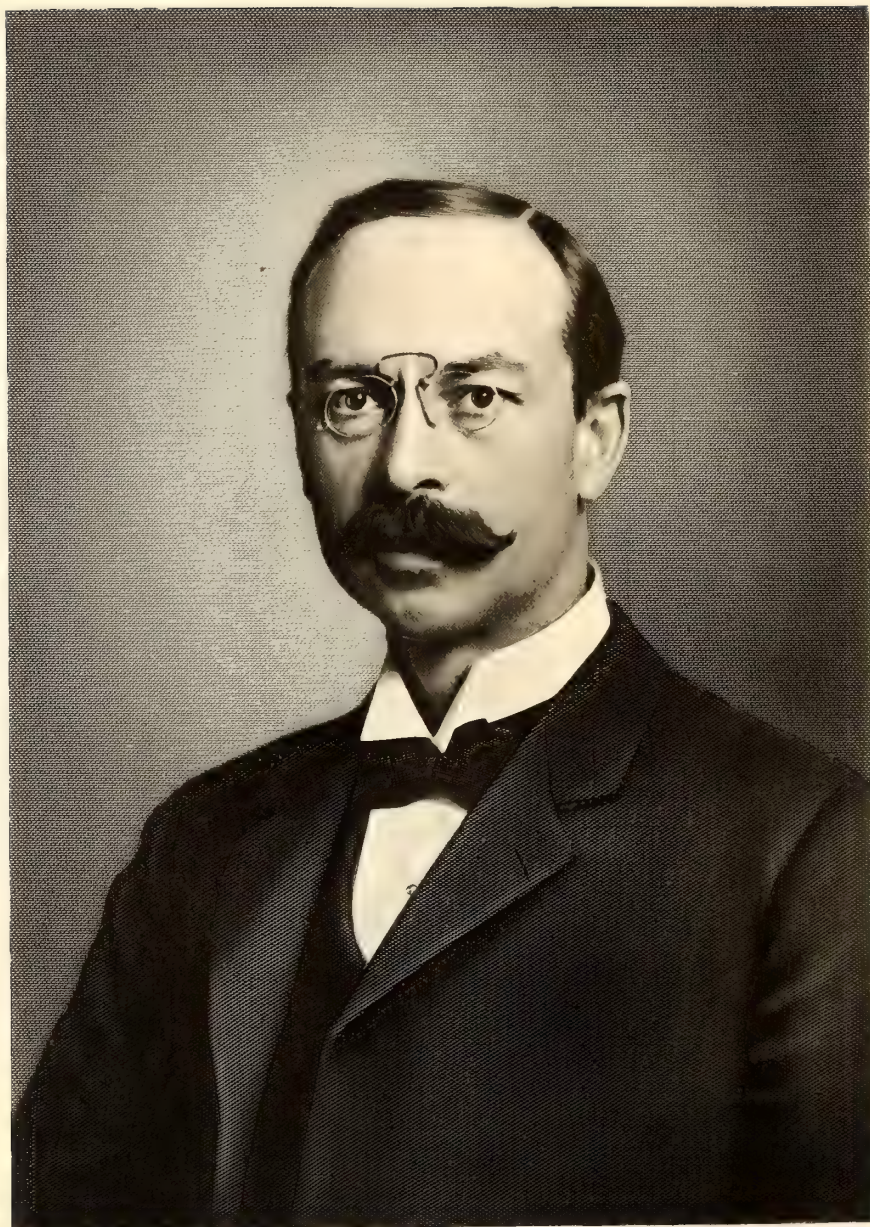
Mr. Everett was vice president while Mr. Moore was president of the Lake Shore Electric and the Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railway companies, in addition to active financial connections with many other electric traction companies throughout this country and Canada. He was also president of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company and of the London Street Railway Company of London, Ontario. A few months before his death a syndicate of New York bankers acquired control of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, and as under the new management most of the old employes were thrown out of work, Mr. Everett gave one of many instances of his magnificent philanthropy by establishing a private pension to take care of his faithful subordinates. It is said that more than one Cleveland fortune is the result of Everett's friendship. He was known to let all of his favored assistants into his confidence, and those who remained faithful to him were sharers in his good fortune. For some time Mr. Everett was chairman of the board of the Detroit United Railroads of Detroit, Michigan. He built the Detroit Railway in 1895 and 1896 with the assistance of his friends and Mayor Pingree. It was the first three cent fare city railroad in the United States.

Socially he was a member of the Union Club, the Century Club, the Colonial Club and the Electric Club. In 1886 he married at Cleveland Josephine Pettengill. They became the parents of three children: Leolyn Louise, now Mrs. Spelman of New York City; a son who died in infancy, and Dorothy Burnham. Mrs. Everett is now living at Wilmoughby, Ohio, where Mr. Everett some years ago erected a beautiful home.









J. H. Wade



## J. H. Wade

**J.** H. WADE. Several prominent institutions and memorials in Cleveland serve to make the name Wade one of the most familiar in the daily life and affairs of the people of Cleveland. The completeness of this historical record of Cleveland demands some special reference to the individuals of the family who have figured most conspicuously in the life of this city. The first of them was J. H. Wade, whose activities link him with the greatest railroad builders of the Middle West and distinctively as the man who established the first telegraph line in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

He was born in Seneca County, New York, August 11, 1811, and his life was prolonged nearly eighty years. He died August 9, 1890. His father was a surveyor and civil engineer. J. H. Wade early showed a special taste for art. Possessed of a frail constitution in early youth, he made his first profession portrait painting. He came west and for a time lived at Adrian, Michigan. About that time one of the early mechanisms for practical photography came to his attention, and with only the printed directions to guide him he used the camera to take the first daguerreotype ever made west of New York.

The keen perceptions and analytical mind of the artist had also many of the talents of the inventor, and while he was never conspicuous in the field of invention he did much to exploit and promote the inventions of others. He was early attracted to the telegraphic systems devised by Samuel Morse, and in 1847 took a contract to build a telegraph line from Detroit to Jackson, Michigan. This line was completed in the same year and Mr. Wade then opened an office at Jackson, installed an instrument, and inaugurated the first telegraphic service in this part of the west. After that his work more and more concentrated upon the building of telegraph lines. He was instrumental in the construction of the line from Detroit to Milwaukee and from Detroit to Cleveland and Buffalo. In 1849 he began the erection of a line of his own from Cleveland to St. Louis by way of Cincinnati. This was completed in 1850. He was one of a number of indi-

vidual builders, and the competition between them became so great that all of them lost money. In 1854 Mr. Wade led a movement which brought about a consolidation of many existing lines, involving cities from Buffalo westward to St. Louis. He was general agent of the consolidated lines, and not long afterward was instrumental in creating the Western Union Company, in which he was a moving spirit and in it exemplified his genius for management.

Probably his greatest exploit in the extension of telegraph lines was in formulating the plans and pushing the construction of the Pacific telegraph. He was the first president of the Pacific Company, which began construction at St. Louis and carried the lines half way across the continent to San Francisco by August, 1861. This was the first transcontinental telegraph line in America, and its successful operation proved a potent influence and the line was in fact a forerunner of the first transcontinental railway, which was built largely along the route followed by the telegraph wires. Later the Pacific Company was consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Wade was president of this corporation until 1867 and for several years afterward was a director of the company.

In addition to the part he played in the management and promotion of telegraph companies, he invented a type of insulator which is still in use. He also demonstrated the practicability of a submarine cable.

In the popular mind the telegraph is closely allied with the railroad, and in that field, too, J. H. Wade was long a conspicuous factor both as a builder and operator. He served as a director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway; director of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for three years; director and vice president of the Atlantic and Great Western (now the Erie); director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway; the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway; was a director and president of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; and of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company;

was vice president and director of the Grand Haven Railway; a director of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Line and the Hocking Valley and Toledo road; and president of the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company. He was responsible for the successful completion of the Valley Railroad Company which brought special advantages to Cleveland.

The range of his interests is also indicated by his connection in some official capacity with the following organizations: Citizens Savings & Loan Association of Cleveland, which he helped organize in 1867 and was its first president; National Bank of Commerce, which he served as vice president and president; Second National Bank, of which he was a director throughout its period of existence; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company; Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Union Steel Screw Company, and the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, in all of which he was a director. He was also one of the chief originators and the first president of the Lake View Cemetery Association.

The most familiar memorial Cleveland people have to him is the beautiful Wade Park, which he laid out, beautified and gave to the

city. While a trustee of the Protestant Orphans Asylum he also built the stone building on St. Clair Street at his own expense, known today as the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and one of the distinctive institutions of charity in the city. In a public way he served in several positions which he honored and dignified by the importance and quality of the service rendered. He was a Sinking Fund commissioner, a member of the Public Park Commission, a director of the Cleveland Workhouse Board, a member of the executive committee of the National Garfield Monument Association. For several years he was vice president of the Homeopathic Hospital and was president of the Homeopathic College of Medicine. It was through these and many other causes and institutions that he found means of expressing that depth of human sympathy and generosity which distinguished and elevated him above mere practical business men, and it was for what he gave of himself and his means as well as for what he achieved in a great area of transportation and communication that gave his career the qualities of enduring memory.

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## Randall Palmer Wade

**RANDALL PALMER WADE.** The only son of J. H. Wade was Randall Palmer Wade. His mother was Rebecca Louisa (Facer) Wade. Most of his life was spent in Cleveland and, though brief, it was impressive in its qualities and substance of achievement.

He was born at Seneca Falls, New York, August 26, 1836, and died June 24, 1876, in his forty-first year. His personal experience and achievement did much to enlarge upon his notable inheritance and environment. The qualities he inherited from his distinguished father and the influences that surrounded his early life were as seeds that fell on extremely fertile soil.

During his boyhood in Southern Michigan he came to share with his father an enthusiasm for the newly invented telegraph, and as a messenger boy in a telegraph office he had his first employment. Telegraph messages at that time were recorded mechanically by dots and dashes on a long roll of paper similar to the "ticker tape" of modern times. Young Wade soon mastered the art of reading the messages by sound. He had positions as chief operator in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, but finally retired from commercial employment to complete his

education in the Kentucky Military Institute, from which he was graduated with the highest honors at the age of twenty-one. The following three years he had an executive position in one of Cleveland's largest banks. He also studied law under Judge Hayden and upon examination was licensed to practice in both the State and Federal courts. He became learned in the law merely for the purpose of rounding out his education, and never practiced.

At the beginning of the Civil war he became chief clerk in the United States Military Telegraph Department at Washington. He was one of the four men entrusted with the secrets of the cipher code used in transmitting military instructions. Later he was promoted to quartermaster with the rank of captain and made second in command in the military telegraph department, with headquarters at Cleveland. This office brought him the further duty of purchasing and supplying telegraph materials for war purposes. The tremendous burdens of such an office are understood at the present time, when some of the finest executive and administrative minds in American business are being strained to the breaking point by their duties



on the various war boards. It is possible to understand therefore the reasons why Mr. Wade resigned after two years in that branch of Government service.

The last ten years of his life were spent in business at Cleveland. At one time he owned the largest retail jewelry house in the city, but eventually concentrated all his time and energies upon the management of the family estate, and in association with his father. Mr. Wade was secretary of the Cleveland and Cincinnati Telegraph Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the Cuyahoga Mining Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company; president and director of the Nonesuch Mining Company; director of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company; a director of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association;

and president and director of the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company.

Mr. Wade is remembered as a man of great versatility of talents, but his outstanding characteristic was thoroughness in everything he did. When he was attending military school as a boy he took up with enthusiasm sword practice, and in the entire student body was regarded as the most expert in that branch of military technique. He mastered telegraphy both as a science and as a business, was a talented musician, had the command of several languages, and was a most keen and resourceful business man. Without ostentation he took upon himself many philanthropic and civic responsibilities. He was at one time treasurer of the Church of the Unity at Cleveland.

He married in 1856 Miss Anna McGaw of Columbus.

## J. H. Wade

J. H. WADE. Bearing the name of his grandfather, Jephtha Homer Wade, and a son of Randall P. and Anna (McGaw) Wade, J. H. Wade has been the medium through which most of the activities and influences of this well known family have become identified with the modern Cleveland of the present generation.

Heavy responsibilities were prepared for him long in advance of his mature years and he was carefully trained and fitted to handle those responsibilities both by his father and grandfather. Mr. Wade was born at Cleveland October 15, 1857, and was only nineteen years of age when his father died. He was educated in private schools and under a private tutor and for over forty years had been busied with a great variety of large and important interests, including banking, railway and industrial administration, real estate and other properties. Since the death of his grandfather in 1890 most of the Wade interests at Cleveland and elsewhere have concentrated in him.

Mr. Wade is chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens Savings and Trust Company, and at different times has been vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, a director of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, vice president of the Cleveland Stone Company, director of the Cleveland City Railway Company, president

of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company, president of the Montreal Mining Company, vice president of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, director of the Grasselli Chemical Company, and director of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company. He has also served as trustee and member of the executive committee of a number of educational and charitable institutions. For all the larger and broader citizenship which these positions and connections suggest, Mr. Wade is one of the most quiet and modest citizens of Cleveland, and has always been content to allow his work to speak for itself.

October 16, 1878, Mr. Wade married Miss Ellen Garretson, daughter of Hiram and Ellen (Howe) Garretson. Three children were born to their marriage, two sons and a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Wade were devoted to their home life, but from it their interests and sympathies extended to many of the most helpful institutions of the city. Mrs. Wade died May 21, 1917. Most of the objects and worthy movements which received a strong personal impulse from her during her life will continue to benefit in years to come through the trust established in 1917 by Mr. Wade, known as the "Ellen Garretson Wade Memorial Fund," consisting of about \$1,250,000.









The James H. Hoyt Co.

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James H. Hoyt.



## James Madison Hoyt

**J**AMES MADISON HOYT. The annals of the Cleveland bar have been enriched and dignified by a continuous membership of the Hoyt family through a period of eighty years. As a lawyer the late James Madison Hoyt long stood at the head of his profession, but he rendered services almost equally notable in other fields. For many years he was not in active practice but gave his time to his real estate interests and his work as an active promoter of religious enterprises.

This Cleveland citizen of a previous generation was born at Utica, New York, in 1815. Both by training and by nature he was a man of culture. He was graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1834, and at once began the study of law. After coming to Cleveland he continued his studies in the office of Andrews & Foot. In 1837 he was admitted to the firm, which became Andrews, Foot & Hoyt. When Mr. Andrews went to the bench of the Superior Court in 1848 his partners continued practice as Foot & Hoyt until 1853. In that year James Madison Hoyt withdrew from active practice, and thereafter his business duties were largely in connection with his real estate interests in Cleveland and vicinity.

His life touched Cleveland at many points and always for the good of the city and its people. After retiring from the law practice he was in 1854 licensed to preach the Gospel, though he was never ordained. To a singular degree he exemplified the virtues of true Christian manhood, and was closely identified with the work of Protestant churches. In 1854 he was chosen president of the Ohio Bap-

tist State Convention, and was annually re-elected to that position for more than twenty-four years. He was also president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for Baptist missions in North America, and he performed the many arduous duties of that office until resigning in 1890. For fifteen years he was president of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, of which he was one of the vice presidents at the time of his death. While he was never conspicuous in politics, he was elected in 1870 a member of the State Board of Equalization, and in 1873 represented the citizens of Cleveland on the Board of Public Improvement.

During his practice as a lawyer he was noted for his thorough scholarship, and with the ample means and leisure of his later years he acquired a genuine and liberal culture such as few men in Ohio excelled. He was well versed in the physical sciences, philosophy and history, and in recognition of his attainments Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, conferred upon him in 1870 the degree LL. D. Through all his active years he contributed liberally to religious and charitable objects, and during the Civil war gave valuable aid in numerous ways to the Union.

The death of this honored old Cleveland citizen occurred in April, 1895. He was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Ella Beebe, of New York City. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt: Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt; Ella; Colgate Hoyt; Mrs. Farmer, of Cleveland; James H.; and Elton Hoyt. The two living are Colgate and Elton.

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## James Humphrey Hoyt

**J**AMES HUMPHREY HOYT was one of the distinguished members of the Cleveland bar for forty years. Besides his prominence in the profession he exerted an influence as a vigorous thinker and a courageous public leader, and the republican party of Ohio recognized him as among its ablest advisers.

His position in the bar was well indicated by his senior membership of the firm Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeegan and Andrews. Much of the splendid prestige of that firm can properly be credited to Mr. Hoyt.

Cleveland knew Mr. Hoyt only in the vigor of his manhood, with mind undimmed and

with resources unabated. From his large practice as a lawyer he sought recreation during the early winter of 1917 at St. Augustine, Florida, and after a brief illness of pneumonia he passed away in that city March 21st.

He was a son of the late James Madison and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt, and was born at Cleveland November 10, 1850. His father, to whom reference is made on other pages, gave up active practice at the Cleveland bar soon after the birth of James Humphrey. The latter was educated in the public schools, prepared for college at Hudson, Ohio, spent one year at Western Reserve University and two years at Amherst College. In 1871 Mr. Hoyt entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1874.

For a year he read law with Spaulding & Diekman, and in 1875 entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1877.

Mr. Hoyt began his career as a lawyer at Cleveland in partnership with the firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt. The firm subsequently became Sherman & Hoyt, and finally Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin. With the death of Mr. Sherman, Hoyt and Dustin continued in practice, and those two names have stood at the head of a partnership which by various stages has been Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley and now Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews. For years the firm had their offices in the Western Reserve Building, but since Mr. Hoyt's death they have been located in the Guardian Building.

Mr. Hoyt for the better part of his career gave his primary attention to the civil law. In earlier years he was a resourceful trial lawyer but latterly he was not a familiar figure in the trial courts. He was retained in many of the most important cases involving corporation and business law, and no Ohio lawyer was better versed in the complications of business law and practice than Mr. Hoyt.

Besides his activities as a lawyer Mr. Hoyt was secretary and director of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, was vice president of the National City Bank, was second vice president and general counsel of the Hocking Valley Railway, was secretary and director of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, the Peavey Steamship Company, the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway Company, and a director of the American Shipbuilding Company and the Superior Savings and Trust Company.

He had extensive practice and experience as an orator and was famous as an after dinner speaker. His speeches were distinguished by an exceptional clarity of argument and a breadth and liberality of views which displayed his extensive acquaintance with economic, sociological and political problems. He was also interested in literature, and was a writer of verse at times, several of his collections of poems having been published. He was a member of the Cuyahoga and Ohio Bar and American Bar associations and a director of the Carnegie Pension Fund. He was also a veteran of Troop A of the local Cleveland Military Organization.

For years his counsels were an influence and factor in shaping the policies of the republican party in Ohio. In 1895 he was republican candidate for the nomination for governor. He had a wide acquaintance with prominent men all over the country. Former President William H. Taft, President William McKinley, Elihu Root, Elbert H. Gary and Henry Frick were some of the people entertained at different times at the Hoyt home in Cleveland. As a native son of Cleveland Mr. Hoyt seldom failed to grasp an opportunity to give expression to his loyalty and to ally himself with the progressive movement in municipal affairs. He was a director and was identified with various movements promulgated by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He found his chief recreations in motoring and golf. He was a member and president of the Union Club, and a member of the Tavern, Country, Euclid, Roadside, Mayfield Golf, Chagrin Valley and University clubs of Cleveland. He also belonged to the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, to the Century Association, the University Club, the Sewanaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club and Metropolitan Club of New York City.

The Hoyt family home is at 2445 Euclid Avenue. This home has long been one of the distinctive centers of Cleveland's best social life. He was married June 17, 1885, to Miss Jessie P. Taintor, of Cleveland. Mrs. Hoyt has done much to build and support two of Cleveland's best known institutions, the Day Nursery and the Lakeside Hospital, and is a director in both. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt had two children: Katherine Boardman and Elton. Elton was graduated from Yale University in 1910.



ELTON HOYT II, a son of James Humphrey Hoyt of a prominent Cleveland family elsewhere mentioned in these pages, is one of the city's younger business men, and is well known also in club and social affairs.

He was born at Cleveland June 13, 1888, graduated from the Cleveland University School in 1906, and then spent four years in Yale University, graduating in 1910.

During the seven years since his return from Yale Mr. Hoyt has been connected with Pickands, Mather & Company in their ore department. He is now in the sales end of the business and is also a director of the Superior Savings & Trust Company, director in the United Furnace Company, a director of the North American Motor Company of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

While at Yale he was a Psi Upsilon fraternity man, also belonged to the Senior Society of Scroll and Key. At Cleveland he is a member of the most exclusive clubs, including the Union Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, the Country Club, the Tavern Club, of which he is a director; University Club, of which he is also a director; Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, and is a member of the University Club of New York City, Yale Club of New York City and Pittsburgh Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoyt is a Presbyterian.

At Cleveland January 3, 1914, he married Cornelia Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Huntington Brown. Their two children are Cornelia, born January 2, 1915, and James Humphrey II, born September 2, 1916.

## Colgate Hoyt

COLGATE HOYT. Among the distinguished colony of Clevelanders who make their home and business headquarters in New York, one of the most prominent is Colgate Hoyt, a native of this city and still identified with it by many business interests and social connections. Mr. Hoyt has gained national prominence as a financier and a leader in the development of industrial and transportation affairs.

He was born at Cleveland March 2, 1849, a son of James M. and Mary Ella Hoyt. His father, Hon. James M. Hoyt, was an eminent lawyer, a man of pronounced influence in social and political affairs and honored and loved in the community where he lived. The mother was a woman of singularly rare and attractive traits of character and was the charm and grace in all society in which she moved.

As a boy Colgate Hoyt attended private and public schools at Cleveland and at the age of fifteen entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. An injury to one of his eyes caused his return home and he forthwith entered upon a business career in the hardware store of Colwells & Bingham in his native city. While he never completed a college education, his many attainments in the field of finance and business were properly honored by the University of Rochester in 1895, when it conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Arts. Several years Mr. Hoyt was a partner in his father's business of buying and selling real estate, and as a result of those operations he still owns some substantial blocks of property in Cleveland.

His permanent home has been in New York City since 1881. There he entered banking as a partner in the Wall Street firm of James B. Colgate & Company. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him Government director of the Union Pacific Railway and in 1884, backed by a large stock interest, he was elected a regular director. After several years he and his colleagues transferred their interests to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hoyt was elected a member of the executive and financial committees of the board of directors of that road and vice president of some of its principal branch lines. In 1884 he also became identified with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and pushed the continuation of its line west to St. Paul and south to Chicago. In Chicago he helped organize and finance the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railway, owning large terminals in the center of the city, now known as the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway, a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio. In 1889 Mr. Hoyt became vice president of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, and in the same year became identified with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and for twenty years served on the board and as vice president. He was at one time vice president of the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad.

Mr. Hoyt organized and financed the noted Spanish-American Iron Mines of Cuba, afterwards sold to the Pennsylvania Steel Company and now a part of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. His business interests are widespread and besides his position as senior partner in the brokerage house of Colgate, Hoyt & Company of New York, he is vice president



and director of the St. Joseph & South Bend Railway, and a director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Canada Copper Corporation, Cuba Copper Company, Phoenix Mines, and United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company.

One of his business achievements of special interest to Cleveland people was his organization in 1888 of the American Steel Barge Company. This was as a result of the transportation requirements of iron mines on the Great Lakes with which he was connected. The company built and operated upward of sixty "whalebacks" a peculiar form and type of steel barge and steamer for heavy freight. The shipyard of the company at West Superior, Wisconsin, was afterwards sold to the American Ship Building Company, and the fleet of vessels acquired by the United States Steel Corporation.

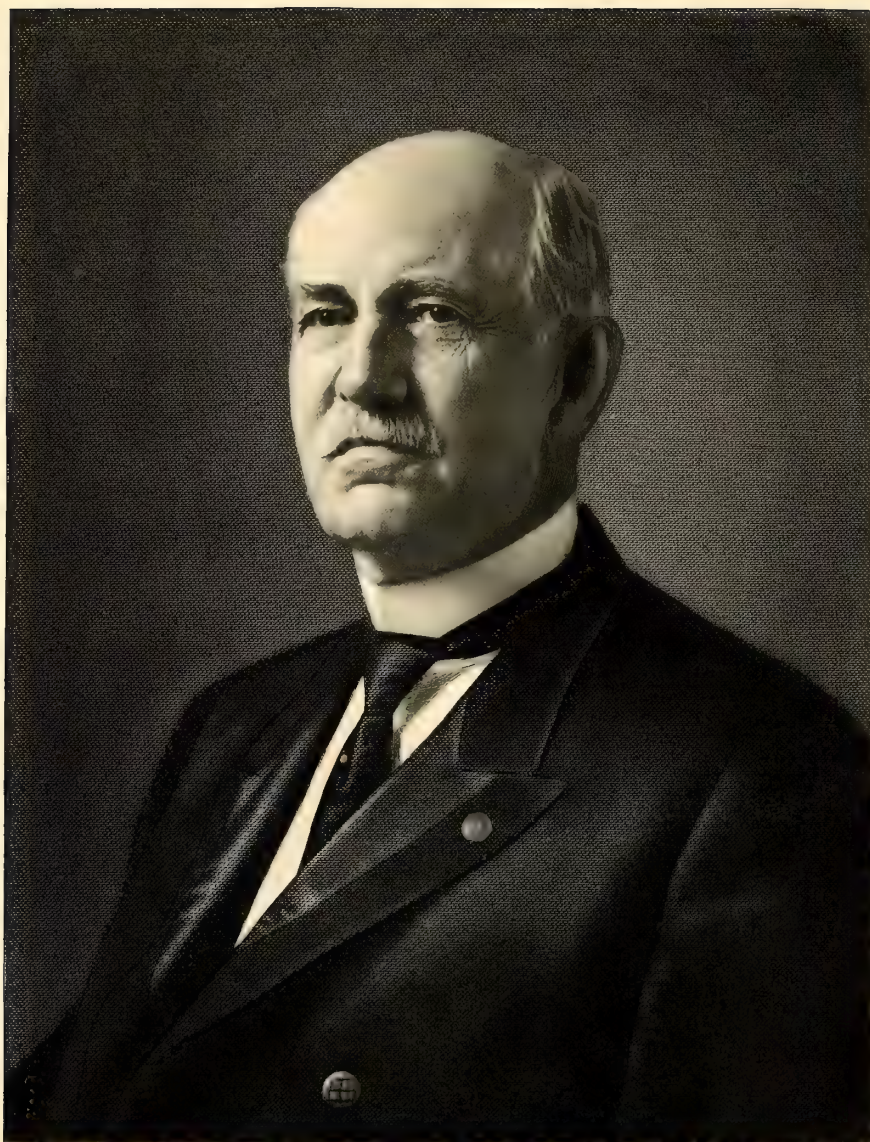
Mr. Hoyt is a former president of the Automobile Club of America, and during his administration the club's beautiful home in New York City was financed and built. He is also a former president of the Ohio Society of New York City, and that was also a notable administration in the history of the organization. For some years he was vice president of the Aero Club, and is a trustee of Brown University. Mr. Hoyt is a life member of the Western Reserve Historical Society, the United States Navy League, is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Union League Club, Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club, Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Union Club of Cleve-

land, Pilgrims Society, Mill Neck Club, Ohio Society of New York, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, American Social Science Association, Canadian Camp Club, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, New York Society Founders and Patriots of America, New York Zoological Society, City Midway Club, North Shore Horse Show Association, Piping Rock Club, Oyster Bay Board of Trade, Aero Club of America and Bankers Club.

October 16, 1873, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Lida W. Sherman, of Cleveland, the third daughter of Judge Charles T. Sherman and a niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman. Mrs. Hoyt died in 1908. Of their five children four are living: Charles Sherman, Annie Sherman, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., and Elizabeth B. Sherman Hoyt. The only one married is Colgate, Jr., whose wife was formerly Jeannette Myers of New York. In 1912 Mr. Hoyt married Mrs. Katharine Sharp Cheesman of New York. All his four children are now engaged in war service. Charles Sherman is a ship builder by profession and is now junior lieutenant in charge of the inspection of submarine chasers in course of construction. Colgate Hoyt, Jr., is first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Fifty-third Brigade, stationed at Spartansburg, South Carolina. The daughter Elizabeth holds the rank of major in the Red Cross, has been to France on missions for Director Davidson and is now at Washington on Red Cross assignment. The daughter Annie has gone to France on Red Cross work for the length of the war.







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Erny M. Avery.



## Elroy McKendree Avery

ELROY McKENDREE AVERY, the author of the *History of Cleveland and Its Environs*, has been engaged in the preparation and publication of educational and historical works for a period of more than forty years. Yet by no means is he a dry-as-dust man of the study. During this long period of literary activity and actual output he has been a citizen of two states in the participation of affairs into which he has both been called and introduced himself. He was born in Erie, Monroe County, Michigan, on July 14 (Bastile Day), 1844. Mr. Avery received his earlier education at Monroe, the county seat, and served in the Civil war as a member of the Fourth Michigan Infantry and of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry volunteer regiments. At the end of the war, he was mustered out as sergeant-major of his regiment. He soon entered the University of Michigan. At the beginning of his junior year at the university, he became principal of the high-school at Battle Creek, Michigan. Four months later, a sympathetic friend lent him enough money to finish his college course and he resigned his pedagogical position and practically handed it over to Miss Catherine Hitchcock Tilden, without anybody in Battle Creek suspecting that Miss Tilden and Mr. Avery were engaged to be married. As she took his place in the Battle Creek high school, he returned to Ann Arbor, "made good" as a member of his class, and was graduated without having had a "condition" in his college course. The quality of his scholarship is further certified by the Phi Beta Kappa "key" that he wears.

Miss Tilden and Mr. Avery were married at Battle Creek, on the second of July, 1870, she continuing for another year as principal of the Battle Creek High School and he being graduated by the University of Michigan in June, 1871. From that time on, for more than forty years, they merged their personalities and all their interests in the common cause of sustaining each other in their multitudinous activities and in their common efforts to impart that high life to the community which each received from the other. During the

earlier part of their married life, which was more strictly confined to the province of formal education than the later years, their lines of professional work were almost parallel.

In the summer of 1871, Mr. Avery became superintendent of the public schools of the Village of East Cleveland, while his wife became principal of the high school. In 1872 the village was absorbed by the City of Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. Avery continued in charge of the East High School, he as principal and she as first assistant. Mr. Avery was appointed principal of the Cleveland City Normal School in the summer of 1878, with his wife as his first assistant. In 1879 they both relinquished teaching as a regular occupation, but, to the day of her death in 1911, Mrs. Avery's teacher's certificate was kept in force. She was frequently employed as a substitute or emergency teacher in the Cleveland high schools and, with her husband, as an instructor in county teachers' institutes. After 1879 their lives broadened into many separate channels; all their activities, however, were cemented by a mutual confidence and love which centered in a happy domestic life.

Mr. Avery, in 1874, had been granted the honorary degree of Ph. M. by the University of Michigan, and two years later had issued the first of his numerous text books on physics, chemistry and the English language. It was entitled *Elementary Physics*, and it will serve no useful purpose to mention by name the dozen or more standard works that he published along these lines for about twenty-eight years. The reader may find them in any *Who's Who in America*, or almost any American biographical dictionary.

Mr. Avery soon deviated from these educational lines, and commenced to delve into the fascinations and lore of the historical. His first book of that nature was published in 1892, *Columbus and the Columbia Brigade*. In 1904 came the *Town Meeting*, and several years later the *Groton Avery Clan* and *John Humphrey, Massachusetts Magistrate*. In the meantime, and for a quarter of a century, he had been engaged in the preparation of a mon-

umental and beautifully illustrated *History of the United States and Its People* to be completed in twelve volumes, seven of which have been issued.

Following the degree of Ph. M. conferred upon Mr. Avery by Michigan University, in 1874, were Ph. D. by Hillsdale College, in 1881, and D. C. L. by the same institution in 1911; in 1894, the degree of LL. D. was conferred by Wilberforce University. Doctor Avery has not confined his abilities to practical instruction or to instructive literature, but has accomplished much as a public-spirited citizen. He served in the Cleveland city council in 1891-92 and was a member of the Ohio senate in 1893-97. In both bodies his efforts and stanch personality contributed to healthful legislation, and Bastille Day of 1918, which was celebrated with such éclat by the people of Cleveland, was the occasion of numerous touching messages, some conveyed in person and some by letter, to Doctor Avery. He vigorously entered his seventy-fifth year, still secure in the confidence, honor and affection of hundreds whom he has assisted or inspired through his efforts of the past, still actively in operation at the present.

Forty years of fine educational work in Cleveland, during which hundreds of men and women who were to step forth into its best life were placed by her on a high and enduring foundation of character—that by no means expresses the entirety of Mrs. Avery's noble mission. Edward L. Harris, for years identified with the Central High School, recounts her characteristics as a teacher: "Great love of humanity—to be a little more explicit, her love of boys and girls"; her great optimistic spirit; a keen sense of justice; her motto, "Do," not "Don't."

Yet Mrs. Avery was far more than the cheerful, faithful, optimistic and able teacher. Never assertive, or striving for advancement, her personality attracted the admiration, confidence and love of all who came within its golden radius, and her leadership was never tainted by jealousies or animosities. Although of western birth, after the death of her father, in 1861, she moved with her foster mother to Massachusetts, was educated in the Normal School of the Bay State, became a close friend of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, attracted the notice of Wendell Phillips, taught school in Massachusetts, and in other ways absorbed the noble patriotism of New England. Coming also of good Revolutionary stock, her eastern education and experience increased her pride in it, and soon after the first meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution she became a member of the District of Columbia society. The first president-general, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison,

offered her the state regency of Ohio. This honor she declined, but accepted the regent's commission for the Western Reserve Chapter, which she organized, the first in Ohio. In 1895 she was unanimously elected regent of the state. She was untiring in the work of organizing chapters and created widespread interest in the general aims and accomplishments of the national society. On retiring from the state regency she was elected vice president-general from Ohio, and at the expiration of that term the state bestowed upon her the life title "honorary state regent." From the time she joined the order until her death, twenty years, she never relaxed her interest or activities in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Ohio and the United States. During the last twelve years of her life she was editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*, the official organ of the national society. Even previously she had been a generous contributor to the newspapers on the manifold subjects so vital to her, and had been elected to membership in the Woman's Press Club. Subsequently she twice served as its president and was its delegate to the conventions of the International League of Press Clubs held at St. Paul and San Francisco.

At the public memorial meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, January 4, 1912, at which there was an outpouring of Cleveland's best and ablest citizens in public and private life, the veteran librarian, W. H. Brett, spoke as follows:

"Mrs. Avery's influence in educational matters was so generally recognized that, in 1892, when Ohio gave women the right to be a part of the school board, the honor naturally came to her, and she was elected the first woman member of the Board of Education. She blazed the way, and gave to the city intelligent service, with much thought for the teacher and the inner life of the school. She also, as the only woman, served efficiently upon the library board. At the time of her death she was president of the city board of school examiners.

"Public experience gave to Mrs. Avery a large vision of things, a judgment that was conservative and rare, and she became a counselor and adviser of women in their efforts to find themselves. She was a member of the Relief Corps, of Sorosis, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Conversational, Art and Social Study, and W. C. T. U. organizations. The literary, the civic, the temperance, the philanthropic and the patriotic organizations of Cleveland were all beneficiaries of her wisdom. Mrs. Avery never advanced herself, but was happy to work in the ranks and to leave the credit to others.



"In 1896 the Woman's Auxiliary of the Cleveland Centennial Commission was organized with her as president for life. She was perhaps the first woman of Cleveland to realize the necessity of her sex becoming acquainted with parliamentary law, and was well versed in the same as was shown in the reorganization of the woman's department of the Centennial Commission. The society had been in working order for some months when a question was raised in regard to the legality of its organization. It was hinted that there had been too much informality, and that the organization had no legal standing. At an adjourned meeting a week later, Mrs. Avery took the chair and slowly and skillfully straightened out all the tangles in which the commission was ensnared.

"At this point it is interesting to note that this Centennial Commission in 1896 decided that they would prepare a box in which they would enclose many things for the women of 1996, at which time the next centennial celebration would be held in this city. In that box, which is sealed and placed carefully away, is a letter written 'To Women Unborn. 1896 sends greeting to 1996.' I am sure you will be as interested in hearing that letter, and as it is not very long, I am going to read it to you: [The letter and the story thereof are printed in the nineteenth chapter of the historical volume.]

It was to be expected that Mrs. Avery would be at the front in all the relief work which grew out of the Spanish-American war. In fact, she was vice president of the Spanish War Emergency Relief Board. She was in charge of the organization and had under her 181 societies which furnished relief to soldiers in quarters, in camp and in transit.

Mrs. Avery became a member of the Public Library Board of Trustees in 1900 and served until 1903. During that period she was chairman of the committees on books, employees, and rules, and a member of the extension committee, and for the last year vice president of the board. But as invaluable as were Mrs. Avery's official services, it is as a worker among books, a faithful user of the library, that she is to be most highly commended. Thus says Mr. Brett: "For many years before (her connection with the Board of Trustees) and for many years since, she was a constant user of the library—a reader, a student, devoted to research, and she not only used the library itself, but she made it known to others, her friends, her pupils, her boys and girls, as she always lovingly called them. She was a missionary of good books, a most effective missionary. Then, in the selection of books, particularly in the subjects in which she was especially interested, she was

the mentor and adviser of the library, particularly in the realm of American history, of New England history, particularly of local history and genealogy. For many years Mrs. Avery's advice was sought and was always freely given. Her knowledge of local New England history and family history was unsurpassed by that of anyone I have ever known. Her knowledge of the original sources of the compilations, of the local conditions, was so extensive, and her judgment was so good, that what of value the collection in the library has is very largely due to her."

Thus the years passed in faithful work and the continuous birth of good deeds, and on December 13, 1911, Mrs. Avery's sixty-seventh birthday, a few of her closest friends gave her a surprise luncheon at the Woman's Club, in the organization of which she was one of the moving spirits. Practically every organization in the city with which she was affiliated, or in any way allied, was represented at that meeting. After the luncheon we had a few toasts upon the program, but, spontaneously, every woman in the room rose to her feet and paid a tribute to the work of Mrs. Avery, and told what she had done in some personal way to help them, and then each one laid an American Beauty rose in her lap, and decorated her "The first woman of Cleveland." Her sweet, womanly end is told as follows: "On the afternoon of the twenty-first of December (1911) she called at the holiday-season candy-booth of the Daughters and at the Woman's Club. That night she and her husband talked over the details of a new house that they were to build; later she retired as usual. An hour or two after midnight, her husband found that she was in pain and summoned the family physician and some of the neighbors. The pain was soon followed by faintness and, as her husband rubbed her forehead with camphor spirits and Mr. and Mrs. Tawney chafed her hands, she went away. She had recognized Mr. and Mrs. Tawney and thanked them for their prompt kindness, and had said that she was going to die. Her last words were, 'Elroy, do not let the house get cold.' The end was so peaceful and quiet that her husband, with his hand upon her forehead, did not know that the laurel had been exchanged for the crown until Mrs. Tawney said, 'I am afraid that she has gone.' Five minutes later, the doctor came, but Mrs. Avery was dead."

The public press voiced the sentiment of the people in the deep loss sustained in the taking from earth of so much graciousness, and also the eternal gain which marks the passing of every Christian soul, leaving to humanity a perpetual aroma and grace which comes from on high. The funeral was held at



Groton Bank, the family home on Woodhill Road, on the afternoon of Sunday, December 24th, and the tributes of word and tear were repeated, even more impressively, at the memorial meetings of the following fourth of January. All the details of that tribute of open hearts and minds are matters of full record.

As Newton D. Baker was then mayor of Cleveland, as well as a family friend of Mr. and Mrs. Avery, he was one who offered his tribute. It was distilled from the heart, as follows:

"If the City of Cleveland consisted only or chiefly of certain square miles of land, and certain impersonal buildings of more or less magnitude or beauty, any message from the city to this company of people who were personal friends of Mrs. Avery, and have been blessed in their private relations by her friendship and her earnestness, would be a cold and cheerless intrusion. As the City of Cleveland does, however, consist of more than the things I have described, and is really and chiefly six hundred thousand human beings, with beating hearts and urgent needs, and as Mrs. Avery's life was a ministry to all of them, I speak rather for the people of Cleveland than the city, and I ask, with all the tender sympathy I can have for the personal side of the loss that you have suffered, that you will take what seems to me, for the moment at least, the larger view. It is hard when the pin is pricking our own finger for us to feel the thorn in the heart of all mankind, and yet that is the larger grief. \* \* \*

"Now the thing I want to speak of about Mrs. Avery's life, and the thing I think the six hundred thousand people in Cleveland would want me to say about her life, is that she is the final answer to those doubtless earnest, but I cannot avoid thinking, mistaken spirits to whom the four walls of some house, large or small, are home in the sense of being the prison walls of woman's activity. Mrs. Avery made her home all that any woman's home can be. She was the scholarly wife of a scholarly man. She was the tender

helpmeet of a scholar, and yet she reached out, touching every vital interest in our community, until the radius of her activity was as wide as the circumference of human need and human interest. Everything that affected humanity and mankind was of vital interest to her. And so—it is too late for me to enlarge upon that thought—we have the situation of a conspicuous woman leaving us for aye.

"I remember, when I was a child, I saw once a poem in which some poet was describing the apparent insignificance of human life, and he said something like this—it has been so many years that I doubtless err in the words of it:

Unmourned, unwept, unsung,  
The countless millions move along,  
Like sparks from off an anvil flung,  
Glitter a moment, then are gone.

That verse has come to me today as I have sat here, and I have thought that the poet ought to have added that every now and then one of the sparks, instead of glittering a moment and going, becomes a fixed star.

"Here in this community lived a woman who did all that any woman's duty requires of her, and then in the school, and in the library, and in the Daughters of the American Revolution, in all the avenues of citizenship and public interest, played a conspicuous part. Even for us of less opportunity there is a consolation in the thought that the little things we do that may not be picked out for mark and comment and note, may, after all, bear fruit for those who come within the range of our narrower influence. But the City of Cleveland stands aside today; this is a royal soul that is passing now, and as the things that are seen are temporal, and the things that are not seen are eternal, she goes surrounded not only by wreaths of human affection growing out of personal service, but she goes surrounded by the flowers of public service, accompanying her to the place for which her soul is bound."—H. G. C.











